

# Plant Varieties Journal



Quarter Two 1999

Volume 12

Number 2



*Treloar Roses*  
'Korfeur' - A 1999 release  
Cut Flower variety

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia



# Treloar Roses

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

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeders Rights:

Variety	Synonym	Type	Applic No.
KORSCHWAMA	Black Madonna	Hybrid Tea	94/094
KORCRISETT	Calibra	Cut Flower	94/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	97/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	91/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	96/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	96/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	96/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	96/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	97/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	94/093
KORFISCHER	Hansa-Park	Shrub	96/085
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	89/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	96/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	94/089
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	Sommerabend	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 TWO, 1999

VOLUME 12 NUMBER 2

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SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES AND ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

**PLANT BREEDERS RIGHTS AUSTRALIA**  
 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - Australia  
 GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
 Telephone: (02) 6272 4228 Facsimile: (02) 6272 3650  
 Homepage: <http://www.affa.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 13 April 1999, Kenya deposited with the Secretary-General of the UPOV its instrument of accession to the 1978 Act of the convention. The Act of 1978 of the convention thus entered into force for Kenya on May 13, 1999. On that date, Kenya became the 40th member state of the UPOV.

On 21 April 1999, Bolivia deposited with the Secretary-General of the UPOV its instrument of accession to the 1978 Act of the convention. The Act of 1978 of the convention thus entered into force for Bolivia on May 21, 1999. On that date, Bolivia became the 41st member state of the UPOV.

On 23 April 1999, Panama and Brazil deposited with the Secretary-General of the UPOV their instruments of accession to the 1978 Act of the convention. The Act of 1978 of the convention thus entered into force for Panama and Brazil on May 23, 1999. On that date, Panama and Brazil respectively became the 42nd and 43rd member states of the UPOV.

The complete list UPOV member states with their address and current status of ratification is given in Appendix 5.

### Instruction to Authors: New Format For Preparing Varietal Description

We have introduced a new format for the varietal description. This new format **replaces the long and short descriptions with a single, comprehensive description which is 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 is 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 5 .....etc

#### **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 <location>, <country> in <year>. 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: <name>, <location>, <country>.

## Example 4

**Origin and Breeding** Introduction and selection: 5 cycles of selection within <accession number> originating from <originating country> and supplied by the <company name> 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: <name>, <location>, <country>.

**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  $P \leq 0.01$  is mandatory.
- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format:  $P \leq 0.001$ ,  $P \leq 0.01$ , 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 Agriculture, Fisheries and  
Forestry – Australia  
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

To facilitate editing, descriptions may also be sent via Email to: [Tanvir.Hossain@affa.gov.au](mailto:Tanvir.Hossain@affa.gov.au)

Note: a signed copy of the Part 2 application along with the examination fee, one slide or photograph must also be sent by post.

## Important Changes

### AMENDMENTS TO THE PBR ACT

#### 'FREEING UP' THE USE OF VARIETY NAMES

On 31 March 1999 an amendment of the PBR Act came into force that, in some cases, will allow the same name to be used for different varieties.

The PBR office with support from industry has amend legislation that previously prevented a variety name from being accepted if it is already in use for any other variety. This limitation stopped the same name from being used even where the species are very different (such as a Turnip and a Tulip), and unlikely to cause confusion.

The PBR Act now allows duplicate names provided that the varieties are not included in the same 'Plant Class'. A list of 'Plant Classes' will be maintained by the Plant Breeders Rights Office. A copy of the current list is included in this journal at Appendix 7. An electronic version will also be available on the PBR web site.

Any applicant who has previously had a variety name rejected as it was already in use can, if they wish, contact the PBR Office to discuss whether the originally proposed name may now be eligible.

#### 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). The processing of these specimens attracts a fee from ACRA (currently \$50). Payment of 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.

The Part 2 form has been updated in May 1999 to include the information on the "Confirmation of Submission of Propagating Material to a Genetic Resource Centre". Previously this was a separate form to be filled in at the time of final granting of PBR. We now encourage that the information on Genetic Resource Centre is given at the time of the Part 2 submission to avoid any delay to process the application at the final granting stage.

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.affa.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	September1998
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	May 1999
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	July 1998
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	July 1998
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	Form ET1	September 1998
Status of Application	Form STAT 1	November 1995
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	October 1997

## Overseas Test Reports

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

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

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

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

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

If you 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.

## Descriptions 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. Please note there is no descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in this issue.

## Part 2 – Public Notices

### Varieties Included in this Issue

Variety	Page Number	Variety	Page Number
AGLAONEMA		BOX LEAF HONEYSUCKLE	
'Amelia'	10	'Little Nikki'	11
'Green Majesty'	10	BRACHYSCOME	
'Mary Ann'	10	'Mardi Gras'	71
'Painted Princess'	10	'Sunabell'	25
'Royal Ripple'	10	BUFFALO GRASS (ST AUGUSTINE GRASS)	
ALSTROEMERIA		'SS100'	26
'Amazon' syn Inca Spice	18	CANOLA	
'Ballet'	71	'Bugle'	11
'Delta' syn Inca Salsa	17	'Emblem'	11
'Inca Blaze'	10	'Trooper'	11
'Inca Gold'	10	CARNATION	
'Inca Moonlight'	10	'Statropur' <sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Gipsy <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68,72
'Inca Sunset'	10	CLEMATIS	
'Little Moon'	71	'Broughton Star'	11
'Miami' syn Carise Miami	16	'Lansdowne Gem'	11
'Roma' syn Pink Roma	19	COCKSFOOT	
'Soleil'	20	'Grasslands Vision' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68
'Stalsunny' syn Sunny Rebecca	71	COUCH GRASS	
'Staprimar' syn Margaret	10	'Plateau'	27
'Stapripal' syn Paola	10	CRIMSON CLOVER	
'Stapristef' syn Stefanie	10	'Blaza'	11
'Virginia'	71	FABA BEAN	
APPLE		'Fiesta VF'	28
'Delblush' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	FANFLOWER	
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'Sciglo'	21	FIELD BEAN	
'Scired'	10	'Morava'	71
'Sciros'	21	'Taranto'	72
APPLE ROOTSTOCK		FIELD PEA	
'Cepiland'	22	'Mukta'	71
'Lancep'	23	'Parafield'	71
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'Earlicot' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	'Soupa'	71
'Poppicot'	10	FOREST REDGUM	
ARGYRANTHEMUM		'Rainbow Wizard'	11
'Isabella'	71	GAURA	
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'Jazzi'	11	'Sparkler Rose' syn Fiesta Sparkler	30,70
'Jellibene'	11	'Rose Double'	71
'Marlu'	11	'Octavia'	71
'Siggi'	11	'Tahiti'	71
'Toffi'	11	INDIA RUBBER TREE	
'Tosca'	11	'Melany'	12
		JAPANESE PLUM	
		'Betty Anne' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68
		JASMINE	
		'Gentle Giant'	12
		KANGAROO PAW	
		'Green Dragon' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68

Variety	Page Number	Variety	Page Number
LAVENDER		'Purple Star' syn Celebration Purple Star	36,70
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'Pure Harmony' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	OAT	
LILLYPILLY		'Gwydir' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	69
'Undercover'	71	'Heritage Lordship'	72
LUCERNE		'Warrego' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	69
'Hallmark' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	'Quoll'	71
'Stirling'	12	PAPER DAISY	
MANDEVILLA		'Ashton Argyle'	71
'Blushing Queen' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	'Colourburst Pink' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	69
'Red Fantasy' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	PEACH	
MANGO		'King Alwise' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	69
'TPP 1' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	'Merit'	71
MARGUERITE DAISY		'Scarlet Snow'	13
'Holly Belle' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	68	'September Snow' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	69
MARIGOLD		'Snow Giant'	70
'Polynema'	33	'Snow King' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	69
MATRUSH		'Snowbrite'	13
'Joey'	12	'Summer Sweet' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	69
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## ACCEPTANCES

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

### AGLAONEMA

*Aglaonema* hybrid

#### 'Amelia'

Application No: 99/106 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, Florida, USA.  
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

#### 'Mary Ann'

Application No: 99/107 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, Florida, USA.  
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

#### 'Green Majesty'

Application No: 99/108 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, Florida, USA.  
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

#### 'Royal Ripple'

Application No: 99/109 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, Florida, USA.  
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

#### 'Painted Princess'

Application No: 99/110 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, Florida, USA.  
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

### ALSTROEMERIA

*Alstroemeria* hybrid

#### 'Inca Sunset'

Application No: 98/191 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.  
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

#### 'Inca Blaze'

Application No: 98/192 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.  
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

#### 'Inca Gold'

Application No: 98/193 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.  
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

#### 'Inca Moonlight'

Application No: 98/194 Accepted: 3 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.  
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

#### 'Stapristef' syn **Stefanie**

Application No: 98/149 Accepted: 10 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV**, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.  
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

#### 'Stapripal' syn **Paola**

Application No: 98/150 Accepted: 10 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV**, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.  
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

#### 'Staprimar' syn **Margaret**

Application No: 98/151 Accepted: 10 May 1999.  
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV**, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.  
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

### APPLE

*Malus domestica*

#### 'Mariri Red'

Application No: 99/134 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
Applicant: **David Easton**, Upper Moutere, Nelson, New Zealand.  
Agent: **AJ Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

#### 'Sciearly'

Application No: 99/135 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.  
Agent: **AJ Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

#### 'Scired'

Application No: 99/136 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.  
Agent: **AJ Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

### APRICOT

*Prunus armeniaca*

#### 'Poppicot'

Application No: 99/126 Accepted: 21 Jun 1999.  
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.  
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

### BARLEY

*Hordeum vulgare*

#### 'Keel'

Application No: 99/143 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide, SA & **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

**BOUGAINVILLEA***Bougainvillea* hybrid**'Jazzi'**

Application No: 99/059 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**'Siggi'**

Application No: 99/083 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**'Marlu'**

Application No: 99/084 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**'Tosca'**

Application No: 99/085 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**'Toffi'**

Application No: 99/086 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**'Jellibene'**

Application No: 99/087 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**BOX LEAF HONEYSUCKLE***Lonicera nitida***'Little Nikki'**

Application No: 99/159 Accepted: 21 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **David George Kent**, Maryfield, QLD.

**CANOLA***Brassica napus* var *oleifera***'Trooper'**

Application No: 99/170 Accepted: 25 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

**'Emblem'**

Application No: 99/171 Accepted: 25 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

**'Bugle'**

Application No: 99/172 Accepted: 25 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

**CLEMATIS***Clematis cirrhosa***'Lansdowne Gem'**

Application No: 99/145 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **M L Jerard & Co Ltd**, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
 Agent: **Boulters Nursery Monbulk Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

**CLEMATIS***Clematis montana***'Broughton Star'**

Application No: 99/144 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Vince Denny**, Lancashire, UK.  
 Agent: **Boulters Nursery Monbulk Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

**CRIMSON CLOVER***Trifolium incarnatum***'Blaza'**

Application No: 99/146 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **SEEDCO**, Adelaide, SA.

**FANFLOWER***Scaevola aemula***'Sweet Serenade'**

Application No: 99/034 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **RW Rother, Outeniqua Nursery**, Monbulk, VIC.  
 Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite t/a Florabundance Wholesale Nursery**, Verrierdale, QLD.

**'Rhapsody'**

Application No: 99/035 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **RW Rother, Outeniqua Nursery**, Monbulk, VIC.  
 Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite t/a Florabundance Wholesale Nursery**, Verrierdale, QLD.

**FOREST REDGUM***Eucalyptus tereticornis***'Rainbow Wizard'**

Application No: 99/130 Accepted: 17 May 1999.  
 Applicant: **Ian Cecil Haak & Monica Irene Haak**, Toowoomba, QLD.

**GAURA***Gaura lindheimeri***'Siskiyou PGA 1'**

Application No: 99/081 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo**, Medord, Oregon, USA.  
 Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

**HEBE***Hebe* hybrid**'Heebie Jeebies'**

Application No: 99/090 Accepted: 17 May 1999.  
 Applicant: **Stephen Membrey**, Five Ways, VIC.  
 Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

**INDIA RUBBER TREE***Ficus elastica***'Melany'**

Application No: 99/149 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.

Applicant: **Plantenkwekerij J van Geest BV**, 's-Gravenzande, The Netherlands.

Agent: Futura Promotions Pty Ltd, Wellington Point, QLD.

**JASMINE***Jasminum polyanthum***'Gentle Giant'**

Application No: 99/112 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.**LUCERNE***Medicago sativa***'Stirling'**

Application No: 99/073 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **University of Queensland**, Brisbane, QLD.**MATRUSH***Lomandra spicata***'Joey'**

Application No: 99/088 Accepted: 27 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Russell and Sharon Costin**, Limpinwood, NSW.**MOROCCAN BINDWEED***Convolvulus sabiatus***'Star Struck'**

Application No: 99/118 Accepted: 3 May 1999.

Applicant: **Peter Lalor and Robert Gourlay**, Forest Hill, VIC.Agent: **D & A Mansfield and Sons Pty Ltd**, Box Hill, VIC.**NECTARINE***Prunus persica var nucipersica***'Diamond Bright' syn Crimson Bright**

Application No: 99/074 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.**'Ruby Pearl' syn Ruby Ice**

Application No: 99/075 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.**'June Pearl' syn June Ice**

Application No: 99/076 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**,

Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.**'Spring Sweet' syn Spring Gold**

Application No: 99/077 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.**'Grand Pearl' syn Grand Ice**

Application No: 99/078 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.**'Fire Pearl' syn Fire Ice**

Application No: 99/079 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.**'Bright Pearl' syn Bright Ice**

Application No: 99/080 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.**'Arctic Pride'**

Application No: 98/124 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.

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

Application No: 99/127 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.

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

Application No: 99/140 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.

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

Application No: 99/142 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.**NEW GUINEA IMPATIENS***Impatiens hybrid***'Kilye' syn Lycia**

Application No: 99/091 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**'Kinoc'** syn **Noctua**

Application No: 99/092 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kispix'** syn **Spixis**

Application No: 99/093 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kinep'** syn **Neptis**

Application No: 99/094 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kixant'** syn **Xanthia**

Application No: 99/095 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kipas'** syn **Pascua**

Application No: 99/097 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kitoga'** syn **Toga**

Application No: 99/098 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kiwoya'** syn **Woya**

Application No: 99/099 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kigula'** syn **Tagula**

Application No: 99/101 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kiala'** syn **Moala**

Application No: 99/102 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kirawa'** syn **Tarawa**

Application No: 99/103 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kallima'**

Application No: 99/096 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kimpgua'**

Application No: 99/100 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & CO KG**, Gensingen, Germany.Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**PEACH***Prunus persica***'Snowbrite'**

Application No: 98/125 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.

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

Application No: 98/126 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.**PETUNIA***Petunia hybrid***'Sunbelkupi'** syn **Trailing Pink**

Application No: 98/220 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.**'Sunbelkubu'** syn **Trailing Blue**

Application No: 98/221 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.**'Sunbelkuho'** syn **Trailing White**

Application No: 98/222 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.**'Sunbelchipi'** syn **Cherry Pink**

Application No: 98/223 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.**PITTOSPORUM***Pittosporum ralphii***'Cathy'**

Application No: 99/123 Accepted: 10 May 1999.

Applicant: **Alfred Bullock**, Bentleigh, VIC.Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

**PITTOSPORUM***Pittosporum tenuifolium***'PTSS1'**

Application No: 99/125 Accepted: 10 May 1999.  
 Applicant: **All Grow Wholesale Nursery**, Cranbourne South, VIC.  
 Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

**'PTSS2'**

Application No: 99/122 Accepted: 10 May 1999.  
 Applicant: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

**'PTGP1'**

Application No: 99/124 Accepted: 10 May 1999.  
 Applicant: **All Grow Wholesale Nursery**, Cranbourne South, VIC.  
 Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

**PLUM (INTERSPECIFIC HYBRID)***Prunus hybrid***'Flavorich'**

Application No: 99/128 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

**'Flavor Heart'**

Application No: 99/141 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

**POINSETTIA***Euphorbia pulcherrima***'Duenidared' syn Red Fox Victory Red**

Application No: 98/207 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Marga Dummen**, Rheinberg, Germany.  
 Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**'Malibu Red' syn Red Fox Malibu Red**

Application No: 98/208 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Marga Dummen**, Rheinberg, Germany.  
 Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**'Duecabri' syn Red Fox Tabaluga Red**

Application No: 98/253 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Marga Dummen**, Rheinberg, Germany.  
 Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**'Duedeluxe' syn Red Fox De luxe**

Application No: 98/254 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Marga Dummen**, Rheinberg, Germany.

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

**'Moni' syn Red Fox Moni**

Application No: 98/256 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Marga Dummen**, Rheinberg, Germany.  
 Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**'Duecohopi' syn Red Fox Coco Hot Pink**

Application No: 98/257 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Marga Dummen**, Rheinberg, Germany.  
 Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**ROSE***Rosa hybrid***'Noala' syn Coral Ground Cover**

Application No: 99/082 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Reinhard Noack**, Gutersloh, Germany.  
 Agent: **Flower Carpet Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

**'Dictator' syn Pure Bliss**

Application No: 99/071 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Dickson Nurseries Ltd**, Newtownards, Northern Ireland, UK.  
 Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**'Korrogilo'**

Application No: 99/105 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne**, Offenseth-Sparriershoop, Germany.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Jean Galbraith'**

Application No: 99/111 Accepted: 23 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Nieuwesteeg Rose Nursery Pty Ltd**, Coldstream, VIC.

**'Ausmum' syn Pat Austin**

Application No: 99/114 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
 Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**'Ausbrid' syn Mayor of Casterbridge**

Application No: 99/115 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
 Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**'Ausway' syn Noble Antony**

Application No: 99/116 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
 Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**'Ausled' syn A Shropshire Lad**

Application No: 99/117 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
 Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**'Fairy Queen'**

Application No: 99/132 Accepted: 17 May 1999.  
 Applicant: **Jan Spek Rozen BV**, Boskoop, Holland.  
 Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**'Onkaparinga'**

Application No: 99/164 Accepted: 21 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Mr George Thomsan**, Mt Barker, SA.  
 Agent: **Ross Roses**, Willunga, SA.

**SCHEFFLERA**

*Schefflera heptaphylla*

**'Jungle Gem'**

Application No: 99/113 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

**SUGARCANE**

*Saccharum* hybrid

**'Q176'**

Application No: 99/137 Accepted: 30 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**,  
 Indooroopilly, QLD.

**'Q177'**

Application No: 99/138 Accepted: 30 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**,  
 Indooroopilly, QLD.

**'Q180'**

Application No: 99/139 Accepted: 30 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**,  
 Indooroopilly, QLD.

**TORENIA**

*Torenia fournieri*

**'Sunrenilabu' syn Blue Magic**

Application No: 98/227 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.  
 Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**VERBENA**

*Verbena* hybrid

**'Sunmaririho' syn White Sensation**

Application No: 98/224 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.  
 Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**'Sunmariripi' syn Coral Pink**

Application No: 98/225 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.  
 Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**'Sunmariba' syn Violet Surprise**

Application No: 98/226 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.  
 Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**WHEAT**

*Triticum aestivum*

**'Anlace'**

Application No: 99/089 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide, SA and **Grains  
 Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

**WHITE CLOVER**

*Trifolium repens*

**'Grasslands Nusiral'**

Application No: 99/129 Accepted: 17 May 1999.  
 Applicant: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research  
 Institute Limited**, Hamilton, New Zealand.  
 Agent: **Mr Peter Neilson**, **AgResearch Grasslands**,  
 Bowna, NSW.

**WHITE LUPIN**

*Lupinus albus*

**'Lucyanne'**

Application No: 99/024 Accepted: 22 Jun 1999.  
 Applicant: **Agri Obtentions SA**, Guyancourt, France.  
 Agent: **Westvic Agservices**, Horsham, VIC.

**ZYGOCACTUS**

*Schlumbergera truncata*

**'Sunburst Fantasy'**

Application No: 99/104 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.  
 Applicant: **BL Cobia Inc**, Winter Garden, Florida, USA.  
 Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

## DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

## ALSTROEMERIA

*Alstroemeria* hybrid

### 'Miami' syn Carise Miami

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

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 1, Figure 23) Plant: stem length medium, stem thickness thin, density of foliage medium to dense. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade recurved, length medium, width broad. Inflorescence: umbel branch number few, length medium, pedicel length long. Flower: colour red, size large, tepal spread medium to broad; outer tepal shape obovate, depth of emargination very deep, stripes very few, colour red RHS 53C at centre and apex, RHS 53D at margins with orange tinge at base; inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 14A at centre and margins, red RHS 55B at apex, stripes medium to many; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes medium. Stamens: filament orange red, spots absent, anther colour brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak; style orange red, stigma colour orange red, spots absent.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 85-34 x pollen parent 91-0-1 in a planned breeding program

at the applicant's nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. The female parent is dark pink/yellow flowered orchid type *Alstroemeria* with stem length approx. 150cm. The male parent is a pink butterfly type *Alstroemeria* with stem length approx. 60cm. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Miami' was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Miami' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Konst *Alstroemeria* BV, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparator** On the basis of flower colour 'Stalona'♠ was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. No other similar varieties have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Stalona'♠. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparator are derived from a previous description in the *Plant Varieties Journal* (PVJ 10.4 p17). Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in red kraznozem soil in a multispan polyhouse in Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud in Jan 1999 and transported to Rye, VIC and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed four to five days later.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Miami'

No prior sale in Australia.

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

**Table 1** *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Miami'	*'Stalona'♠
<b>STEM CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
length	medium	medium
thickness	thin	medium
density of foliage	medium to dense	dense
<b>LEAF CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
length	medium	medium
width	broad	medium
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	recurved	recurved
<b>INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
number of umbel branches	few	medium
length of umbels	medium	long
pedicel length	long	short

FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
main colour	red	red
size	large	medium
spread of tepals	medium to broad	medium to broad
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	obovate	obovate
depth of emargination	very deep	medium
main colour (RHS)	53C-53D	46A,47B,51B
stripes	present	absent
number of stripes	very few	absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	obovate	elliptic
colour (RHS)	14A	8C
number of stripes	medium to many	few
stripe thickness	medium to thick	medium
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
yellow colour	absent	absent
stripes	present	present
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
filament colour	orange red	red purple
filament spots	absent	absent
anther colour	brownish	greyed orange
style colour	orange red	red purple
stigma colour	orange red	red purple
spots on stigma	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	very weak to weak	weak

### 'Delta' syn Inca Salsa

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

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 2, Figure 22) Plant: stem length short, stem thickness thin, density of foliage dense. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length medium, width narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number medium, length short, pedicel length long. Flower: colour red purple, size small, tepal spread small to medium; outer tepal shape elliptic, depth of emargination shallow, stripes very few at upper margins, colour red purple RHS 64B at apex, RHS 64C-64D at centre and base, yellow RHS 11C-11D at margins; inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 9B at centre and margins, red purple RHS 64A at apex, RHS 64C-64D at edge of base, stripes few; inner median tepal yellow colour present, stripes present. Stamens: filament red purple, spots absent; anther colour brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin medium to strong; style pink, stigma pink, spots present.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 76-42 x pollen parent 87.72-9 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. The female parent is a pink coloured butterfly type *Alstroemeria* with stem approx. 150cm tall. The male parent is an *A. caryophyllaea* selection. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Delta' was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit.

Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Delta' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

**Choice of comparator** On the basis of dwarf growth habit and flower colour 'Staprisis' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. No other similar varieties have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Staprisis'. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparator are derived from previous descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal* (PVJ 12.1 p19). Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under open ambient conditions in Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed in Jan 1999 at Rye, VIC.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1993	Granted	'Delta'
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Delta'

No prior sale in Australia.

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

**Table 2 *Alstroemeria* varieties**

	'Delta'	*'Staprisis'
STEM CHARACTERISTICS		
length	short	very short
thickness	thin	very thin
density of foliage	dense	very dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
length	medium	very short
width	narrow	very narrow
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	narrow ovate
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	straight
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
number of umbel branches	medium	very few
length of umbels	short	short
pedicel length	long	short
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
main colour	red purple	red purple
size	small	medium
spread of tepals	small to medium	small to medium

**Table 2 Continued**

OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	elliptic	broad obovate
depth of emargination	shallow	shallow
main colour (RHS)	64C-64D, 11C	65A-65B
stripes	present	absent
number of stripes	few	absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	obovate	obovate
colour (RHS)	9B	8D
number of stripes	few	few to medium
stripe thickness	small	small to medium
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
yellow colour	present	absent
stripes	few to medium	few
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
filament colour	red purple	red purple
filament spots	absent	absent
anther colour	brownish	brownish
style colour	pink	pink
stigma colour	pink	pink
spots on stigma	present	present
anthocyanin in ovary	medium to strong	absent to very weak

**'Amazon' syn Inca Spice**

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

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 3, Figure 21) Plant: stem length short, stem thickness thin, density of foliage sparse to medium. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length medium, width medium. Inflorescence: umbel branch number medium to many, length short, pedicel length medium. Flower: colour orange red, size small, tepal spread medium; outer tepal shape obovate, depth of emargination very shallow, stripes absent, colour red RHS 42A at apex and centre, RHS 42C at base and orange RHS 24C at margins; inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 5A at centre and margins, red RHS 45A at apex and RHS 42D at base, stripes few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour present, stripes present. Stamens: filament red, spots absent; anther colour brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin strong; style pink, stigma pink, spots absent.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 89-106-2 x pollen parent 91-0-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. The seed parent, a cross between two unnamed *Alstroemeria brasiliensis*, is characterised by small orange/yellow flowers with a stem length of 120cm. The male parent is a pink butterfly type *Alstroemeria* with stem length approx. 60cm. Both parents are breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Amazon' was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Amazon' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

**Choice of comparators** On the basis of dwarf growth habit and flower colour 'Staprizsa' and 'First Love'<sup>(d)</sup> were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. No other similar varieties have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Staprizsa' and 'First Love'<sup>(d)</sup>. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from previous descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal* (PVJ 12.1 p20 and PVJ 10.3 p12). Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under open ambient conditions in Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed in Jan 1999 at Rye, VIC.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1993	Granted	'Amazon'

No Prior Sale in Australia.

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

**Table 3 *Alstroemeria* varieties**

	'Amazon'	*'Staprizsa'	*'First Love' <sup>(d)</sup>
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	short	very short	short
thickness	thin	very thin	very thick
density of foliage	sparse to medium	dense to very dense	dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	medium	very short	short
width	medium	very narrow	narrow
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	narrow ovate	narrow elliptic to narrow ovate
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	recurved	recurved
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	medium to many	very few	few
length of umbels	short	short	short
pedicel length	medium	short	very short
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	orange red	pink	purple pink
size	small	medium	medium
spread of tepals	medium	medium	medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	broad obovate	obovate
depth of emargination	very shallow	medium	medium
main colour (RHS)	42A	52C	42A-54A
Stripes	absent	present	absent
number of stripes	absent	very few	absent

## INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS

shape of blade	elliptic	obovate	elliptic
colour (RHS)	5A	12A	13B
number of stripes	few to medium	medium	few to medium
stripe thickness	small to medium	medium	small to medium

## INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS

yellow colour	present	present	n/a
stripes	medium	medium	n/a

## OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS

filament colour	red	pink	pink
filament spots	absent	absent	absent
anther colour	brownish	greenish	greenish
style colour	pink	pink	n/a
stigma colour	pink	pink	n/a
spots on stigma	absent	absent	present
anthocyanin in ovary	strong	absent to very weak	absent to very weak

**'Roma' syn Pink Roma**

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

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 4, Figure 25) Plant: stem length medium, stem thickness medium, density of foliage medium. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade recurved, length medium, width medium. Inflorescence: umbel branch number medium, length medium, pedicel length long. Flower: colour red purple, size large, tepal spread medium to broad; outer tepal shape broad obovate, depth of emargination deep, stripes very few, colour red purple RHS 61D at margins, RHS 61B at apex and cream with pink tinge at base; inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 5A (RHS 14A) at centre and margins, red purple RHS 61C at apex, stripes medium to many; inner median tepal yellow colour present, stripes present. Stamens: filament red, spots absent; anther colour brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin weak (medium to strong); style pink, stigma colour pink, spots absent. (Characteristics given in parenthesis are from Dutch observations).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 85-34 x pollen parent 91-0-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. The female parent is dark pink/yellow flowered orchid type *Alstroemeria* with stem length approx. 150cm. The male parent is a pink butterfly type *Alstroemeria* with stem length approx. 60cm. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Roma' was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Roma' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

**Choice of comparator** On the basis of flower colour 'Cobra'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Cobra'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> is a variety also developed from the same breeding programme. No other similar varieties have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Cobra'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparator are derived from a previous description in the *Plant Varieties Journal* (PVJ 8.1 pp7). Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in red kraznozem soil in a multispans polyhouse in Monbulk, Victoria. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud in Jan 1999 and transported to Rye, Victoria, and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/litre chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed four to five days later.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Roma'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Roma'

No prior sale in Australia.

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

**Table 4 *Alstroemeria* varieties**

	'Roma'	*'Cobra' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
<b>STEM CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
length	medium	tall
thickness	medium	thick
density of foliage	medium	medium
<b>LEAF CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
length	medium	medium
width	medium	medium
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	recurved	recurved
<b>INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
number of umbel branches	medium	many
length of umbels	medium	short
pedicel length	long	very short
<b>FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
main colour	red purple	red purple
size	large	medium
spread of tepals	medium to large	medium
<b>OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
shape of blade	broad obovate	obovate
depth of emargination	deep	n/a
main colour (RHS)	61D	61B
stripes	present	present
number of stripes	very few	very few
<b>INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
shape of blade	elliptic	elliptic
colour (RHS)	14A	6A
number of stripes	medium to many	medium to many
stripe thickness	medium	small to medium

**Table 4 Continued**

INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
yellow colour	present	present
stripes	present	present
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
filament colour	red	red purple
filament spots	absent	absent
anther colour	brownish	reddish
style colour	pink	red purple
stigma colour	pink	n/a
spots on stigma	absent	present
anthocyanin in ovary	medium to strong	weak

**‘Soleil’**

Application No. 98/026 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 5, Figure 24) Plant: stem length long, stem thickness thick, density of foliage medium to dense. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade recurved, length medium, width broad. Inflorescence: umbel branch number medium, length long, pedicel length medium. Flower: colour yellow, size medium, tepal spread medium; outer tepal shape obovate, depth of emargination shallow, stripes very few, colour yellow RHS 5A (yellow orange RHS 14B); inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 12A, stripes few to medium; inner median tepal yellow RHS 7A, stripes medium. Stamens: filament yellow green (orange), spots absent; anther colour yellow green (orange like). Ovary: anthocyanin medium (very weak to weak); style yellow green, stigma pink, spots absent. (Characteristics given in parenthesis are from Dutch observations).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 89-106-2 x pollen parent ‘Rio’ in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. The seed parent, a cross between two unnamed *Alstroemeria brasiliensis*, is characterised by small orange/yellow flowers with a stem length of 120cm. The seed parent is a breeding line developed by the breeder. The pollen parent ‘Rio’ is a proprietary variety of the breeder. Selection criteria: from this cross, ‘Soleil’ was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Soleil’ will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Konst Alstroemeria BV, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** On the basis of flower colour ‘Golden Delight’ was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. No other similar varieties have been identified. The male parent ‘Rio’ was not considered because of obvious colour differences in outer tepal (RHS 9A) and inner tepal (RHS 17B).

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Golden Delight’. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of

the comparator are derived from a previous description in the *Plant Varieties Journal* (PVJ 7.2 p13). Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in red kraznozom soil in a multispan polyhouse in Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud in Jan 1999 and transported to Rye, VIC and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed four to five days later.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	‘Soleil’
EU	1995	Granted	‘Soleil’
Japan	1996	Applied	‘Soleil’

No prior sale in Australia.

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

**Table 5 *Alstroemeria* varieties**

	‘Soleil’	*‘Golden Delight’
STEM CHARACTERISTICS		
length	long	long
thickness	thick	thick
density of foliage	medium to thick	n/a
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
length	long	long
width	broad	broad
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	n/a
longitudinal axis of blade	recurved	n/a
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
number of umbel branches	medium	medium
length of umbels	long	long
pedicel length	medium	medium to long
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
main colour	yellow orange	yellow orange
size	medium	medium to large
spread of tepals	medium	medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	obovate	ovate
depth of emargination	shallow	n/a
main colour (RHS)	14B	14A-B
stripes	present	present
number of stripes	very few	very few
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	elliptic	elliptic
colour (RHS)	12A	17A, 21A
number of stripes	few to medium	medium
stripe thickness	medium	thick
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
main colour (RHS)	7A	n/a
stripes	medium	n/a
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
filament colour	orange	pink
filament spots	absent	n/a
anther colour	orange like	yellow green

style colour	yellow green	yellow
stigma colour	pink	yellow
spots on stigma	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	very weak to weak	weak

**APPLE***Malus domestica***'Sciglo'**

Application No: 97/030 Accepted: 29 May 1997.

Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 6, Figure 32) Plant: medium-large, spreading habit, medium vigour, bearing on spurs. Dormant one year old shoot: medium pubescence on upper half, medium thickness, medium number of lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, length of blade medium (8.3cm), width of blade medium (4.5cm), ratio length/width medium, shape of incisions of margin serrate, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) medium, unopened flower pink, diameter medium, relative position touching. Fruit: size medium, shape uniform medium-long conical, symmetrical, ribbing present, medium crowning at distal end, aperture of eye medium sized and open, length of sepal long and touching, depth of eye basin shallow-medium, width of eye basin medium-broad, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk long, bloom of skin present, greasiness of skin present, ground colour of skin yellow-green (RHS 10B), amount of overcolour high, colour of overcolour red (RHS 46C), solid flush, weak amount of russet around stem cavity, lenticels medium, firm crisp flesh, colour of flesh cream (RHS 158C), flesh texture melting, aperture of locules open, time of maturity late February, flavour strong sweetness and slight acidity, resistance to insects and disease good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Gala' x pollen parent 'Splendour'. The cross was made in 1978 at Havelock North, New Zealand. Seed from the cross was planted and grown on to fruiting where seedling GS330 was selected from the family for outstanding fruit quality. Trees were propagated onto clonal rootstock. GS330 was later commercially released as 'Sciglo'. The new variety differs from the seed parent 'Gala' in the following combination of characteristics; fruits are darker in colour, more conical in shape, later in maturity and more aromatic in flavour and from the pollen parent 'Splendour' in the following combination of characteristics; earlier in maturity, smaller in size, darker in colour, conical in shape, having a striped colour pattern. Selection criteria: eating and storage quality. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: Dr Don McKenzie and Mr Alan White, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Royal Gala' and 'Splendour' were considered as comparators as these are the similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Splendour' is also the pollen parent. 'Royal Gala' was chosen instead of 'Gala'

(seed parent) because it is a highly coloured strain similar to the candidate, standard 'Gala' has very low colour and therefore, was excluded.

**Comparative Trial** The information is based on overseas data sourced from the New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report. Testing was done in HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1987-90. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the Qualified Person. The essential difference in fruit characteristics of 'Sciglo' and the comparators are presented in the comparative table.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1989	Granted	'Sciglo'
USA	1990	Granted	'Sciglo'
Canada	1996	Applied	'Sciglo'
EU	1996	Applied	'Sciglo'
Argentina	1997	Granted	'Sciglo'
Chile	1997	Granted	'Sciglo'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Sciglo'
South Africa	1997	Applied	'Sciglo'
Switzerland	1997	Granted	'Sciglo'

First sold in New Zealand in 1991. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Nicola Hall**, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.

**'Sciros'**

Application No: 97/031 Accepted: 2 Jun 1997.

Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 6, Figure 31) Plant: medium-small, upright habit, medium vigour, bearing on spurs. Dormant one year old shoot: medium pubescence on upper half, medium thickness, medium number of lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outward, length of blade medium (average 125mm), width of blade medium (average 60mm), ratio length/width medium, shape of incisions of margins serrate, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) medium, unopened flower pink, diameter medium, relative position overlapping. Fruit: large, uniform shape, long cylindrical to ellipsoid, symmetrical, ribbing present not prominent, crowning at calyx medium, aperture of eye open and large, length of sepal medium and free spacing, depth of eye basin medium to deep, width of eye basin medium to broad, thickness and length of stalk medium, depth of stalk cavity medium, bloom of skin present, greasiness of skin absent, ground colour of skin yellow (RHS 2C) amount of overcolour high, colour of overcolour rose pink blush (red) (RHS 46C), solid flush, weak amount of russet around stalk cavity, lenticels large, firm crisp flesh, colour of flesh yellowish (RHS 158B) flesh texture fine, aperture of locules fully open, time of maturity early march, flavour strong sweetness with slight acidity, resistance to insects and disease good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Gala' x pollen parent 'Splendour'. The cross was made in 1978 at Havelock North, New Zealand. Seed from the cross was planted and grown on to fruiting where seedling GS2085 was selected from the family for outstanding fruit quality. Trees were propagated onto clonal rootstock. GS2085 was later commercially released as 'Sciros'. The new variety differs from the seed parent 'Gala' in the following combination of characteristics; later in season, larger in fruit size, block colour pattern, rose pink colour, and more rounded shape and from the pollen parent 'Splendour' in the following combination of characteristics; later harvest, taller fruit shape, less russet, firmer flesh and thicker skin. Selection criteria: fruit quality and storage ability. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: Dr Don McKenzie and Mr Alan White, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Royal Gala', 'Splendour' and 'Pink Lady' were considered as comparators as these are the similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Splendour' is also the pollen parent. 'Pink Lady' was chosen because of its late harvest maturity and is a bi-coloured apple. 'Royal Gala' was chosen instead of 'Gala' (seed parent) because it is a highly coloured strain similar to the candidate, standard 'Gala' has very low colour and therefore, was excluded.

**Table 6 Malus varieties**

	'Sciros'	'Sciglo'	*'Royal Gala'	*'Splendour'	*'Pink Lady'
FRUIT					
size	large	medium	medium	medium-large	medium-large
shape	cylindrical	conical	conical	round	ellipsoid
ribbing	present	present	absent	absent	present
aperture of eye	open	open	open	open	half open
size of eye	large	medium	medium	medium	medium
depth basin	medium-deep	shallow	medium	deep	medium
width basin	medium-broad	medium-broad	medium	medium	medium
thickness of stalk	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
ground colour	yellow	yellow-green	cream	yellow-green	yellow-green
overcolour	pink-red	dark red	red	pink-red	red
pattern of overcolour	solid flush	flush	stripe	flush	washed out
amount russet	weak	weak	weak	weak	absent
size of lenticels	large	medium	medium	large	medium
firmness of flesh	firm	firm	firm	medium	firm
colour of flesh	yellowish	cream	white	cream	cream
aperture of locules	open	open	open	partly	closed
time of maturity	late	medium	early	medium-late	late

## APPLE ROOTSTOCK

*Malus domestica*

### 'Cepiland'

Application No: 89/053 Accepted: 4 Aug 1989.

Applicant: **Centre D' Experimentation De Pepinieres**, Paris, France and **Centre Technique Interprofessionnel Des Fruits et Legumes**, Paris, France.

Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Figure 30) Plant: vigor strong, habit fairly spreading, appearance of branching very filiform, internode length long, roots brittle. Leaf: size small. Behaviour in

**Comparative Trial** The information is based on overseas data sourced from the New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report. Testing was done in HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1987-90. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the Qualified Person. The essential difference in fruit characteristics of 'Sciros' and the comparators are presented in the comparative table.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1989	Granted	'Sciros'
USA	1990	Granted	'Sciros'
Canada	1996	Applied	'Sciros'
EU	1996	Applied	'Sciros'
Argentina	1997	Granted	'Sciros'
Chile	1997	Granted	'Sciros'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Sciros'
South Africa	1997	Applied	'Sciros'
Switzerland	1997	Granted	'Sciros'

First sold in New Zealand in 1991. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Nicola Hall**, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.

orchard: compatibility fairly good (presence of a graft ridge), level of vigour average to weak (+15 to +30 % of ordinary 'M9'). Setting of fruit very good, productivity good. Characteristics of the fruit: good caliber, improved colour and early maturity. Anchoring weak (staking necessary). Multiplication capability: layering good, propagation of cuttings average, micropropagation average, behaviour in the grafting nursery fairly good. Sensitivities: gnarls slightly sensitive, shoots average sensitivity, root suffocation average sensitivity, limestone slight to average sensitivity, winter cold sensitive, *Phytophthora* slightly sensitive, root rot average sensitivity to sensitive, crown gall sensitive, virus slightly sensitive, woolly aphid sensitive.

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: apple rootstock *Malus domestica* 'M9', selected from a stool bed planting of the Paradis-Jaune-de-Metz population in France. During 1974, a selection program was commenced amongst the Paradis-Jaune-de-Metz 'M9' population and in the following winter 425 types were identified and underwent virus indexing, layering and grafting experiments at the Lanxade Centre of the Centre Technique Interprofessionnel des Fruits et Legumes, Paris, France. In 1981, originating from this original selection, the clone F was retained to become the variety now known as *Malus domestica* 'Cepiland'. As a rootstock, this mutant is virus-free and supports vigorous growth of the scion cultivar. Selection criteria: outstanding rooting and dwarfing capacity differences. Propagation: 'Cepiland' is commercially propagated by layering in stool beds. Breeder: Alain Masseron, Castillon la Batille, France and Elisa Grillet, Lyons, France.

**Choice of Comparators** 'M9 EMLA' (heat treatment of the original M9) was selected as a comparator as it has similar qualities to those of *Malus domestica* 'Cepiland'. However, it has larger leaves, fewer feathers or fruit spurs, inferior production of layers, broader twigs, lower height in stool bed, lesser quality of root development when compared to 'Cepiland'. 'Cepiland' is distinct from any other known varieties (including original M9 parental type) by having a very small leaf, a very filiform twig, high number of feathers and a distinctive internode length and production of layers.

**Comparative Trial** Description based on official United States Plant Patent 7715, dated Nov 19, 1991. The trial was conducted in France, where plants were grown at three sites, 1. Lanxade: Station of the CTIFL, Prignonrieux 24130 La Force, France, 2. Balandran: Station of the CTIFL, 30127, Bellegarde, France and 3. Valence: Station of the CTIFL, Domain de Golheron 26320, St Marcel, Les Valence, France. Several trials were conducted testing the clones behaviour in both nursery and orchard situations, the number of trees of each clone in the tests ranged from 8 to 60, with 2 repetitions.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1981	Granted	'Cepiland'
Belgium	1985	Granted	'Cepiland'
Denmark	1985	Surrendered	'Cepiland'
Germany	1985	Granted	'Cepiland'
Sweden	1985	Terminated	'Cepiland'
The Netherlands	1987	Granted	'Cepiland'
Hungary	1988	Granted	'Cepiland'
Spain	1988	Applied	'Cepiland'
New Zealand	1989	Granted	'Cepiland'
USA	1989	Granted	'Cepiland'
South Africa	1989	Applied	'Cepiland'
UK	1990	Terminated	'Cepiland'

First date of sale 8 July 1983, France. Australian Sales Nil.

Description: Zoeë Maddox, Fleming's Nurseries, Monbulk, VIC

#### 'Lancep'

Application No: 89/052 Accepted: 3 Aug 1989.

Applicant: **Centre D' Experimentation De Pepinieres**, Paris, France and **Centre Technique Interprofessionnel Des Fruits et Legumes**, Paris, France.

Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Figure 30) Plant: vigor average, habit semi-spreading, appearance of branching filiform, internode length fairly long, roots brittle. Leaf: size average. Behaviour in orchard: compatibility fairly good (presence of a graft ridge), level of vigor weak (+10 to +20% of ordinary 'M9'), setting of fruit very good, productivity good, characteristics of the fruit good caliber, improved colour and early maturity. Anchoring weak (staking necessary). Multiplication capability: layering good, propagation of cuttings average, micropropagation average, behaviour in the grafting nursery fairly good. Sensitivities: gnarls slight to average sensitivity, shoots average sensitivity, root suffocation average sensitivity, limestone slight to average sensitivity, winter cold sensitive, phytophthora slightly sensitive, root rot average sensitivity to sensitive, crown gall sensitive, virus slightly sensitive, wooly aphid sensitive.

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: apple rootstock *Malus domestica* 'M9', selected from a stool bed planting of the Paradis-Jaune-de-Metz population in France. During 1974, a selection program was commenced amongst the Paradis-Jaune-de-Metz 'M9' population and in the following winter 425 types were identified and underwent virus indexing, layering and grafting experiments at the Lanxade Centre of the Centre Technique Interprofessionnel des Fruits et Legumes, Paris, France. In 1981, originating from this original selection, the clone G was retained to become the variety now known as *Malus domestica* 'Lancep'. As a rootstock, this mutant is virus-free and supports vigorous growth of the scion cultivar. Selection criteria: superior aptitude to be propagated by layering than 'M9'. Propagation: 'Lancep' is commercially propagated by layering in stool beds. Breeder: Alain Masseron, Castillon la Batille, France and Elisa Grillet, Lyons, France.

**Choice of Comparators** 'M9 EMLA' (heat treatment of the original M9) was selected as a comparator as it has similar qualities to those of *Malus domestica* 'Lancep'. However, it has larger leaves than broader twigs and has less feathers or fruit spurs than 'Lancep'. 'Lancep' is distinct from any other known variety (including original M9 parental type) in having the following combination of characteristics; small leaf, filiform twig with many feathers, distinctive internode length and production of layers.

**Comparative Trial** Description based on official United States Plant Patent 7715, dated Nov 19, 1991. The trial was conducted in France, where plants were grown at three sites, 1. Lanxade: Station of the CTIFL, Prignonrieux 24130 La Force, France, 2. Balandran: Station of the CTIFL, 30127, Bellegarde, France and 3. Valence: Station of the CTIFL, Domain de Golheron 26320, St Marcel, Les Valence, France. Several trials were conducted testing the clones behavior in both nursery and orchard situations, the number of trees of each clone in the tests ranged from 8 to 60, with 2 repetitions.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1981	Granted	'Lancep'
Belgium	1985	Granted	'Lancep'
Denmark	1985	Surrendered	'Lancep'
Germany	1985	Granted	'Lancep'
Sweden	1985	Terminated	'Lancep'
The Netherlands	1987	Granted	'Lancep'
Hungary	1988	Granted	'Lancep'
Spain	1988	Applied	'Lancep'
New Zealand	1989	Granted	'Lancep'
USA	1989	Granted	'Lancep'
South Africa	1989	Applied	'Lancep'
UK	1990	Terminated	'Lancep'

First date of sale 8 July 1983, France. Australian Sales Nil.

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

**ARROWLEAF CLOVER***Trifolium vesiculosum***'Cefalu'**

Application No: 97/149 Accepted: 7 July 1997.

Applicant: **Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture**, Nedlands, WA.

**Characteristics** (Table 7, Figure 44) Plant: prostrate to upright, medium maturing, herbaceous annual. Stem: mean length 63cm, mean width 4.2mm, upright stems occurring in 78% of plants, stem colour green with some reddening (40% of plants) to completely red (60% of plants). Leaf: mean length 49mm, mean width 21mm. Leaf markers: white V shape (RHS 194A-B, 1995) occurrence – 85% of plants, green V shape (RHS 144A-146B, 1995) occurrence – 71% of plants, green triangular shape (RHS 144A-146B, 1995) occurrence – 18% of plants, red V shape (RHS 185A-187A, 1995) occurrence – 5% of plants, red midrib (RHS 185A-187A, 1995) occurrence – 50% of plants, white V shape width – 5.4mm, green V shape width – 10.2mm. Leaf reddening: 1% of plants. Leaf anthocyanin flecking: absent in 34% of plants, rare in 45% of plants, occasional in 19% of plants, frequent in 2% of plants. Flower and flower parts: mean flowering time 135 days from sowing. Fruit and fruit parts: mean fruiting inflorescence length 61mm. Seed: yield 422mg per inflorescence, weight 1.5mg per seed, colours brown yellow and green.

**Origin and Breeding** Phenotypic Selection: derived from 3 cycles of single plant selection within 'Seelu' – an Australian public variety. 'Seelu' is late flowering and upright in habit. 'Cefalu' is earlier flowering and more prostrate in comparison. In 1990 seed was harvested from an early flowering plant from the variety 'Seelu'. This seed was sown in 1991 to produce approximately 500 plants. One very vigorous, prostrate plant was identified and harvested separately. From this seed approximately 200 plants were grown in 1993. Early flowering, prostrate plants were retained (approximately 100), while later more upright plants were removed before they flowered. All seed was harvested from these remaining plants to produce a stable population known as 'Cefalu'. Field testing this selection was undertaken at several sites and was shown to be superior to 'Seelu' in herbage and seed production.

Selection criteria: early flowering and prostrate growth habit. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: Richard Snowball and Steve Carr, Western Australia.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Seelu' and 'Zulu' were chosen because they are the varieties of common knowledge. 'Arrotas' was chosen because it is a newly developed variety from Tasmania. 'Seelu' is also the parent material of the new variety, 'Cefalu'.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Seelu', 'Zulu', 'Arrotas'. Location: Medina Research Station, Western Australia (Latitude 13°13.7' South, Longitude 115°48.3' East), autumn 1997-summer 1997/98. Conditions: individual seeds were sown into peat jiffy pots in the glasshouse, single seedlings were transplanted to the field into white plastic mulch film at 0.8m spacings, blocks and treatments were separated by 2m, nutrition maintained with super phosphate, potash and trace elements, rhizobium inoculant applied before transplanting seedlings, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: plants arranged in five randomised blocks of 20 plants. Total of 100 plants per comparator. Measurements: from all 20 plants. One sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

No Prior Applications. First sold in Australia in March 1999.

Description: **Richard Snowball<sup>1</sup>, Bradley Wintle<sup>1</sup> and Jane Speijers<sup>2</sup>**,

1 Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture (CLIMA), University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA.

2 Agriculture WA, Baron-Hay Court, South Perth, WA.

**Table 7 *Trifolium* varieties**

	'Cefalu'	*'Seelu'	*'Zulu'	*'Arrotas'
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</b>				
– middle leaflet on the 4th or 5th trifoliate from base of plant on the earliest flowering, prostrate stem.				
mean	21.5	23.3	22.5	15.9
std deviation	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWERING TIME (days)</b>				
– from sowing to the first visible corolla.				
mean	135	148	151	178
std deviation	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.4
LSD/sig	4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>PRESENCE OF UPRIGHT STEM (percentage of plants)</b>				
– single upright stem emerging from crown.				
mean	78	44	31	3
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		24.30	44.54	116.70
		P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>STEM ANTHOCYANIN (percentage of plants with all red stems)</b>				
mean	60	76	84	83
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		5.88	14.29	16.18
		ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

## PRESENCE OF WHITE V SHAPED LEAF MARK

(percentage of plants)				
mean	85	68	68	30
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		8.04	8.04	61.32
		P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01

## PRESENCE OF GREEN V SHAPED LEAF MARK

(percentage of plants)				
Pale	3	10	7	5
Strong	68	78	73	89
Very strong	0	1	0	0
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		13.55	3.43	17.68
		P $\leq$ 0.01	ns	P $\leq$ 0.01

## PRESENCE OF RED V SHAPED LEAF MARK

(percentage of plants)				
Faint	3	15	11	16
Strong	2	4	9	19
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		9.78	10.31	28.14
		P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01

## PRESENCE OF RED MIDRIB LEAF MARK

(percentage of plants)				
Faint	43	26	37	22
Strong	7	27	24	22
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		16.05	11.13	14.76
		P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01

## PRESENCE OF GREEN TRIANGULAR SHAPED LEAF MARK (percentage of plants)

– situated on the midrib immediately above the green or white V shaped leaf mark.

mean	18	19	13	2
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		0.03	0.95	14.22
		ns	ns	P $\leq$ 0.01

## PINK COLOURATION OF WHITE V SHAPED LEAF MARK (percentage of plants)

Slight	0	10	15	0
Strong	0	1	2	0
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		11.64	18.58	0
		P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01	ns

## LEAF ANTHOCYANIN FLECKING (percentage of plants)

Rare	45	34	42	33
Occasional	19	34	34	11
Frequent	2	14	6	1
Extreme	0	0	2	0
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		19.7	14.83	8.76
		P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01	ns

## LEAF REDDENING (percentage of plants)

Slight	1	19	28	13
Moderate	0	13	19	3
Strong	0	0	2	0
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		34.96	61.5	15.04
		P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01

## STATUS OF PLANTS AT FIRST FLOWER

(percentage of plants)				
Rosette	0	6	5	33
Slight elongation	10	56	62	66

Moderate elongation	37	35	31	1
Elongated	31	1	2	0
Bud visible	20	2	0	0
Corolla visible	2	0	0	0
$\chi^2$ 'Cefalu' vs. comparators				
sig		82.97	90.57	161.4
		P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01	P $\leq$ 0.01

## BRACHYSCOME

*Brachyscome* hybrid

## 'Sunabell'

Application No: 98/197 Accepted: 2 Dec 1998.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 8, Figure 20). Plant: compact, non-suckering spreading perennial herb. Leaf: simple, alternate bipinnatisect, glabrous. Ray floret colour violet group (RHS 85C, 1995).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled Pollination: seed parent *Brachyscome multifida* 'Bright Eyes' x pollen parent *Brachyscome* 'Valencia'. Hybridisation took place at Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW in 1995. Selection criteria: Flower size, presentation and colour as well as plant habit and foliage. Propagation: a number of stock plants have been produced from the selected seedling plant by vegetative cuttings, and have been uniform and stable over 8 generations. 'Sunabell' is commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Peter Abell, University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW.

**Choice of Comparator(s)** The comparator used as the closest commercial variety is 'Misty Mauve'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> It has similar flower colour and size but differs mostly in habit and leaf shape. The parents 'Bright Eyes' and 'Valencia' (both public cultivars) were included in the trial. No other varieties of common knowledge were considered to be appropriate.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator(s): The two parents plus the variety 'Misty Mauve'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> were included in the trial. Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW (latitude 34°01', longitude 150°40', elevation 75m), summer 1999. Conditions: trials were conducted in an open sided tunnel house. Plants propagated from cuttings, were planted into 200mm squat pots in soilless pine bark based potting mix with slow release fertiliser. Trial design: 12 plants of each line were placed randomly. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Nil. First sold in Australia in June 1998.

Description: **Peter G. Abell University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW.**

**Table 8 *Brachyscome* varieties**

	'Sunabell'	*'Misty Mauve' <sup>(1)</sup>	*'Valencia'	*'Bright Eyes'
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</b>				
mean	33.3	54.3	66.4	26.5
std deviation	7.5	6.2	10.7	5.5
LSD/sig	11.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</b>				
mean	17.9	22.9	31.5	17.8
std deviation	5.3	4.4	8.3	4.1
LSD/sig	8.9	ns	P≤0.01	ns
<b>SCAPE LENGTH (mm)</b>				
mean	72.1	91.5	128.2	35.0
std deviation	9.9	14.6	16.9	3.2
LSD/sig	17.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)</b>				
Mean	21.4	27	28.2	12.4
std deviation	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.1
LSD/sig	2.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>RAY FLORET COLOUR (RHS)</b>				
	violet (85C)	purple (76A)	purple (76A-76B)	violet (87B)

**BUFFALO GRASS (ST AUGUSTINE GRASS)***Stenotaphrum secundatum***'SS100'**

Application No: 96/158 Accepted: 7 Aug 1996.

Applicant: **Sod Solutions**, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, USA.Agent: **Davies Collison Cave Patent Attorneys**, Melbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 9, Figure 35) Plant: perennial, stoloniferous grass. Stem: green, internodes medium. Leaf: sheath medium length, green (RHS 138B, 1986), blade medium length and width, green (RHS 137C, 1986). Inflorescence: spike – like panicle. Flower: anther orange yellow, stigma white.

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: 'SS100' was identified in proximity to buffalo grass (also known as St Augustine grass in USA) plantings including 'Bitterblue', 'Floritam' on a turf farm near Samsula, Florida, USA. 'SS100' differs from commonly grown varieties 'Bitterblue', 'Raleigh' and 'Floritam' in several characteristics. For example, 'SS100' had shorter internodes and 'Bitterblue', 'Raleigh' and 'Floritam' had much longer internodes. 'SS100' had orange yellow anthers whereas 'Raleigh' had sulphur yellow anthers. 'SS100' and 'Raleigh' differed from 'Bitterblue' and 'Floritam' in having white compared with purple stigmas and 18 compared with 27 chromosomes. Selection criteria: distinctive dark green colour, tolerance to shade, cold temperature, frost and drought. Propagation: asexual propagation was carried out by cutting stolons into segments, each segment containing at least one node, and planting segments directly into soil and into plug trays. Selected traits were maintained when propagated asexually. 'SS100' will be commercially propagated vegetatively by turf and stolons to maintain uniformity and stability. Breeder: Elmer R. Kirkland and Tobey A. Wagner, New

Smyrna, Florida. and Mt Pleasant, South Carolina, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Sir Walter'<sup>(1)</sup>, 'Shademaster', 'ST 85' and a common form from Sydney were chosen as comparators as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge in Australia. Naturalised clones from Moonta SA, Tamworth NSW, Toowoomba and Redland Bay QLD were collected and compared with the above comparators. They were morphologically similar to the common buffalo grass and were excluded from the comparative trial. The candidate putative parents were not considered for the trial because they were distinctive from 'SS100' in characteristics mentioned above.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Sir Walter'<sup>(1)</sup>, 'Shademaster', 'ST 85' and a common form from Sydney. Location: Clifton Park Turf Supplies, 282 Mountain Ridge Road, Maclean, QLD. Trial planted on 24 Dec 1998. Conditions: plants raised vegetatively under irrigated conditions. Trial design: randomised blocks with four replicates, in each a 2x2m irrigated field plot, five varieties were planted vegetatively from 75mm diameter, 50mm deep cores, one core per variety in each plot. Measurements: mean leaf blade length and width, leaf sheath length and internode length were recorded for five stolons per plant (plot) on 20 March 1999 and leaf blade, leaf sheath (RHS, 1986), stolon, anther and stigma colours were recorded for each variety.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1994	Granted Plant Patent 9,395	'SS-100'

First sold in USA on 5 April 1995. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Dr. Walter Scattini, Agricultural Consultant**, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane, QLD.

**Table 9 *Stenotaphrum* varieties**

	'SS100'	*'Sir Walter'	*'Shademaster'	*'ST 85'	*Common
LENGTH OF FIRST LEAF ON FOURTH NODE FROM TIP OF STOLON (mm)					
mean	19.4	27.0	21.3	11.9	24.1
std deviation	6.30	6.28	6.38	1.10	2.88
LSD/sig	9.50	ns	ns	ns	ns
WIDTH OF FIRST LEAF ON FOURTH NODE FROM TIP OF STOLON (mm)					
mean	5.8	7.7	6.0	4.5	7.6
std deviation	1.19	0.84	1.23	0.16	1.06
LSD/sig	1.77	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF SHEATH OF FIRST LEAF ON FOURTH NODE FROM TIP OF STOLON (mm)					
mean	21.1	23.0	23.6	14.4	26.8
std deviation	1.66	1.04	1.89	0.95	3.72
LSD/sig	3.59	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF FOURTH INTERNODE FROM TIP OF STOLON (mm)					
mean	46.7	58.6	55.7	34.9	60.0
std deviation	9.18	6.74	6.99	6.55	7.55
LSD/sig	12.1	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE COLOUR (RHS)					
	137C	137C	137C	137C	137C
LEAF SHEATH COLOUR (RHS)					
	138B	138B	138B	138B	138B
STOLON COLOUR					
	green	green mottled red	red	red	red
ANTHER COLOUR					
	orange yellow	orange yellow	orange yellow	purple	sulphur yellow
STIGMA COLOUR					
	white	purple	purple	purple	purple

**COUCH GRASS***Cynodon dactylon***'Plateau'**

Application No: 98/023 Accepted: 23 Mar 1998.  
 Applicant: **Triodia Pty Ltd**, Narrabeen, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 10, Figure 34) Plant: habit prostrate, dense, spreading. Unmown height short (mean 35.09mm). Stem: long spreading stolons (mean width 1.06mm), internode short (mean node frequency 5.03 per cm length), strongly rhizomatous (mean width 1.93mm). Leaf: length short (mean 20.83mm), width narrow (mean 2.31mm), colour green (RHS 137A-B, 1995). Inflorescence: digitate, anther colour red/purple (RHS 74D 1986.), seed head frequency medium (9.17 per 100 cm).

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: of common couch grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) growing on the property of the breeder at Collaroy Plateau, NSW in 1975. The parent plant was characterised by upright shoot growth, thick stolons, long internode length, long leaf length and high seed head frequency. The mutant variety 'Plateau' differs in the following characteristics by low growing height, prostrate shoot growth, short internode length, narrow stolon to rhizome width ratio and medium seed head frequency. Vegetative propagation of the mutant stolons was carried out in 1975. Ten stolon sections were planted in pots and grown on. The potted material was further divided and planted out to 50 pots in 1976. From this material, a section of lawn was established at the breeders property in 1978. From the lawn planting, vegetative material of 'Plateau' was

planted into 12 pots. This potted material was transferred and planted into the ground as one plot measuring 3x2 m<sup>2</sup> at the Narrabeen RSL bowling green trial site in 1997. From this plot, stolons of 'Plateau' were transferred to the prepared trial site on the same green. At all generations, 'Plateau' has remained uniform and stable. Selection criteria: low growth, prostrate spreading habit, short internode length and high sward density. Propagation: 'Plateau' will be commercially propagated by vegetative sod and stolons from stock plants. Breeder: Peter Brown, Collaroy Plateau, NSW.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Riley's Super Sport'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge, forming a dense turf of low growing height. The second comparator, 'Greenlees Park' is a widely available commercial variety of the same species and is the parent of 'Riley's Super Sport'. Although 'Greenlees Park' has a higher growth height and more upright shoot habit than the candidate variety, it was chosen as being representative in growth habit of the majority of commercially available varieties of common knowledge. The parent of the candidate variety 'Plateau' was not included in the trial because of its obvious difference in growth habit mentioned above.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Riley's Super Sport'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Greenlees Park', Narrabeen RSL Bowling Club, Nareen Parade, Narrabeen, NSW. Summer 1998-99. Conditions: twelve turf plot established in the field, trial irrigated and fertilized as required at standard rates. Two insecticide treatments applied in the growing season. No mowing was

carried out. Trial design: twelve plots measuring 2 x 1 m<sup>2</sup> planted in the field in loamy sand of uniform texture, using 4 replicates each of the candidate and comparator varieties. One hundred stolons were used to establish individual trial plot replicates from pre-trial field plantings of each variety, established at the site in 1997. Measurements: 100 random samples for unmown height, leaf length and width, node frequency, 25 for rhizome/stolon thickness, angle of shoot emergence, 12 grid counts for seed head density.

#### Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Jyri Kaapro, Turfgrass Technology Pty Ltd, Granville, NSW.

**Table 10 *Cynodon* varieties**

	'Plateau'	*'Riley's Super Sport' <sup>(b)</sup>	*'Greenlees Park'
<b>PLANT GROWTH HABIT</b>			
	prostrate, spreading	very prostrate, spreading	bunched, spreading
<b>NODE DENSITY</b>			
	high	very high	medium
<b>UNMOWN HEIGHT (mm)</b>			
mean	35.09	30.01	301.63
std deviation	1.53	1.57	13.80
LSD/sig	2.65	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm) Measured 3rd leaf down from terminal shoot</b>			
mean	20.83	13.95	75.31
std deviation	2.48	2.39	6.50
LSD/sig	1.40	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm) Measured 3rd leaf down from terminal shoot</b>			
mean	2.31	2.26	2.39
std deviation	0.23	0.25	0.35
LSD/sig	0.09	ns	ns
<b>LEAF LENGTH / WIDTH RATIO Measured 3rd leaf down from terminal shoot</b>			
mean	9.12	6.24	31.81
std deviation	1.44	1.28	2.71
LSD/sig	0.63	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>NODE FREQUENCY (number/cm) Measured down from base of terminal shoot in established sward</b>			
mean	5.03	6.60	4.30
std deviation	1.46	1.19	0.70
LSD/sig	0.38	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>RHIZOME THICKNESS (mm) Measured 1cm below soil surface</b>			
mean	1.93	1.62	1.18
std deviation	0.30	0.36	0.20
LSD/sig	0.21	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>STOLON THICKNESS (mm)</b>			
mean	1.06	1.29	1.00
std deviation	0.17	0.25	0.29
LSD/sig	0.17	P≤0.01	ns
<b>RHIZOME/STOLON THICKNESS RATIO</b>			
mean	1.83	1.29	1.26
std deviation	0.33	0.33	0.45
LSD/sig	0.26	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

<b>SEED HEAD DENSITY (number/100cm<sup>2</sup>)</b>			
mean	9.17	12.33	3.83
std deviation	1.34	1.50	0.94
LSD/sig	3.71	ns	P≤0.01

<b>SHOOT EMERGENCE ANGLE (0° = vertical, 90° = horizontal)</b>			
mean	79.96°	85.00°	71.04°
std deviation	2.130	1.93	4.51
LSD/sig	0.90	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

<b>LEAF COLOUR (RHS 1995)</b>			
	137A-B	147A	137C

## FABA BEAN

*Vicia faba*

### 'Fiesta VF'

Application No: 97 / 327 Accepted: 11 Dec 1997.

Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd** (as assignee from The University of Adelaide), Adelaide, SA and

**Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

**Characteristics** (Table 11, Figure 38) Plant: indeterminate growth habit, height medium, flowering intermediate, maturity intermediate. Flowers: white, standard petal slight – moderate streaks, melanin spot on wing petal. Pod: length medium, curvature absent or slight. Seed: medium (mean 0.75g), shape broad elliptical, colour beige, hilum black. Disease reaction: more resistant to foliar diseases than other Australian faba bean varieties, moderately susceptible to chocolate spot, caused by *Botrytis fabae* and heterogeneous for reaction to *Ascochyta* blight caused by *Ascochyta fabae* with an overall population rating of moderately resistant.

**Origin and Breeding** Phenotypic selection followed by open pollination: 'Fiesta VF' was originally designated as Acc483 in the University of Adelaide Faba bean Breeding Program. Acc483 was selected from the inbred line BPL1196 seln B8817 obtained from the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Syria. The parent population was characterised by uneven seed size. Following multiplication in quarantine at the Waite Campus in 1991, progeny of single plants of BPL1196 seln B8817 were divided into two selections, Acc483 (100 seed weight 67g) and Acc649 (100 seed weight 109g). Acc483 was multiplied in an isolation plot (200m from other faba beans) at Glenthorne Research Farm, O'Halloran Hill, SA, in 1992 and sorted to remove off-type seeds. Seed produced from a multiplication of Acc483 in 1994, and graded over 9mm and 11.5mm sieves, was selected to become the variety 'Fiesta VF'. Grading to improve uniformity of seed size occurred during all subsequent generations of multiplication (1994-1997). Intra-population cross-pollination was allowed at all stages of multiplication to ensure inbreeding depression did not occur within the population. Selection criteria: seed characteristics (size and colour), grain yield and disease resistance (chocolate spot, moderately susceptible and *Ascochyta* blight moderately resistant). Propagation: seed grown in spatial isolation from other faba beans through 5 generations. Breeders: Ron Knight and Jeff Paull, Waite Campus, University of Adelaide, Glen Osmond, SA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Fiord', 'Ascot', 'Barkool'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Icarus' and 'Aquadulce' were initially considered for the comparative trial, as these are current Australian faba bean varieties of common knowledge. 'Barkool'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was excluded because it has similar sized seed to 'Fiord' and 'Ascot' and 'Aquadulce' was excluded because it has much larger seed than 'Fiesta VF'. The variation in the original population and the fact that 'Fiesta VF' differs from the original population can be demonstrated indirectly by comparison of 'Fiesta VF' with other selections from the same population. 'Fiesta VF' and sister lines Acc649/1 and Acc649/2 were included in a yield trial at Turretfield, SA in 1997. 100 seed weight of these three lines was 60g, 88g and 112g, respectively.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators 'Fiord', 'Ascot' and 'Icarus' Location: Waite Campus, Glen Osmond, SA, Jun 1997 – Dec 1997. Conditions: plants were raised in open beds with supplementary irrigation available to prevent moisture stress. Trial design: 5m x 2 row plots with seeds spaced at 20cm within rows and 25cm between rows (50 seeds/plot), sown by hand on 18 Jun 1997, arranged in a randomised complete block design with 4 replicates. Measurements: all plants were observed for time of flowering, measurements were taken from 20 randomly selected plants per plot for plant height and pod length and seed weight was determined from a bulk sample of each plot.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**

Description: **Dr Jeff Paull, Waite Campus, University of Adelaide, Glen Osmond, SA.**

**Table 11 *Vicia* varieties**

	'Fiesta VF' *	'Fiord'	*'Ascot'	*'Icarus'
<b>DAYS TO 50% FLOWERING</b>				
mean	82.3	83.3	83.5	91.8
std deviation	0.91	1.00	0.96	0.96
LSD/sig	1.80	ns	ns	P≤0.01
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (mid-podding) (cm)</b>				
mean	82.2	73.3	67.9	78.1
std deviation	4.86	6.02	6.88	5.01
LSD/sig	10.6	ns	P≤0.01	ns
<b>POD LENGTH (mm)</b>				
mean	81.2	65.4	65.1	75.0
std deviation	2.07	0.79	1.29	3.34
LSD/sig	7.95	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>100 SEED WEIGHT (g)</b>				
mean	74.9	53.3	53.3	94.5
std deviation	2.03	1.50	4.35	5.69
LSD/sig	6.66	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>SEED</b>				
colour of testa	beige	beige	beige	green

## IMPATIENS

*Impatiens wallerana*

### 'Lavender Orchid' syn Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double

Application No: 98/003 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company, Illinois, USA.**

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

**Characteristics** (Table 12, Figure 14) Plant: height of foliage short (216mm), width medium (382mm). Leaf: length medium (96mm), width medium (48mm), length/width ratio 2.02, ground colour of upper side yellow green (ca RHS 146A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow green (RHS 147C, 1986). Flower: type double, diameter medium (46mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red purple (RHS 75B, 1986), eyezone present, size of eyezone small to medium, colour of eyezone red purple (RHS 61B, 1986). Time of beginning of flowering: early to medium.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 359-1x pollen parent 170-1-3 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits light pink semi double flowers and medium green foliage and the pollen parent exhibits pink double flowers with medium green foliage. Hybridisation took place at Pan American Seed, Elburn, Illinois, USA. From this cross a seedling designated 'Lavender Orchid' was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: double flowers, floriferousness, and branching character. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. Ellen Leue, Elburn, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Candy Floss' and 'Pink Ruffle' syn Fiesta Pink Ruffle were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour and plant habit. The parental lines were not considered for obvious differences in flower and foliage colour as stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Pink Ruffle' syn Fiesta Pink Ruffle, 'Candy Floss'. Location: A.J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted (PP 9615)	'Lavender Orchid'
EU	1995	Applied	'LavenderOrchid'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Fiesta Lavender Orchid'
South Africa	1997	Granted	'Lavender Orchid'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Fiesta Lavender Orchid'

First sold in USA in March 1995.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.**

**'Pink Ruffle' syn Fiesta Pink Ruffle**

Application No: 98/005 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Illinois, USA.Agent: **A. J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 12, Figure 14) Plant: height of foliage tall (279mm), width broad (413mm). Leaf: length medium (102mm), width medium (46mm), length/width ratio 2.19, ground colour of upper side yellow green (ca RHS 144A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow green (RHS 147C, 1986). Flower: type double, diameter medium (48mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red purple (RHS 58D, 1986), eyezone present, size of eyezone small to medium, colour of eyezone red purple (RHS 60B, 1986). Time of beginning of flowering: early to medium.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 359-2 x pollen parent 30-2-2 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits orange semi-double flowers and medium green foliage. The pollen parent exhibits orange double flowers with medium to deep green foliage. Hybridisation took place at Pan American Seed, Elburn, Illinois, USA. From this cross a seedling designated 'Pink Ruffle' was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: double flowers, floriferousness, and branching character. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. Ellen Leue, Elburn, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Sparkler Salmon'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and 'Lavender Orchid' syn Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of primary flower colour and plant habit. 'Candy Floss' was chosen on the basis of primary flower colour. The parental lines were not considered for obvious differences in flower and foliage colour as stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Lavender Orchid' syn Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double, 'Sparkler Salmon'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Candy Floss'. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted (PP 9619)	'Pink Ruffle'
EU	1995	Applied	'Pink Ruffle'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'
South Africa	1997	Granted	'Pink Ruffle'
Poland	1997	Granted	'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'

First sold in USA in March 1995.

Description: **Matthew Turner**, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.**'Sparkler Rose' syn Fiesta Sparkler Rose Double**

Application No: 98/002 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Illinois, USA.Agent: **A. J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 12, Figure 14) Plant: height of foliage medium (244mm), width narrow (352mm). Leaf: length medium (94mm), width medium (44mm), length/width ratio 2.12, ground colour of upper side yellow green (RHS 146B, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow green (ca RHS 147C, 1986). Flower: type double, diameter medium (47mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal red purple (RHS 57A, 1986), secondary colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 56B, 1986), eyezone absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium to late.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 464-1 x pollen parent 481-2 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits single red flowers and dark green foliage. The pollen parent exhibits cherry/rose semi-double flowers with medium green foliage. Hybridisation took place at Pan American Seed, Elburn, Illinois, USA. From this cross a seedling designated 'Sparkler Rose' was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: double flowers, floriferousness, and branching character. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. Ellen Leue, Elburn, USA.

**Choice of Comparator** 'Burgundy Rose' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of primary flower colour and plant habit. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Burgundy Rose'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted (PP 9603)	'Sparkler Rose'
EU	1995	Applied	'Sparkler Rose'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Fiesta Sparkler Rose'
South Africa	1997	Granted	'Sparkler Rose'
Poland	1997	Granted	'Fiesta Sparkler Rose'

First sold in USA in March 1995.

Description: **Matthew Turner**, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.

**'Fiesta White'**

Application No: 98/004 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Illinois, USA.Agent: **A. J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 12, Figure 14) Plant: height of foliage very short (197mm), width very narrow (314mm). Leaf: length medium (93mm), width narrow (43mm), length/width ratio 2.19, ground colour of upper side yellow green (ca RHS 146A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow green (RHS 147C, 1986). Flower: type double, diameter medium (45mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal white (RHS 155D, 1986), eyezone present, size of eyezone very small, colour of eyezone red (RHS 56D, 1986). Time of beginning of flowering: early to medium.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 487-1-1x pollen parent 840-4-3 in a planned breeding program. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the same breeder Hybridisation took place at Pan American Seed, Elburn, Illinois, USA. From this cross seedling number BFP-7812 was chosen on the basis of flower and growth habit characters. Selection criteria: floriferousness, flower size and colour, branching character and compact growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. Ellen Leue, Elburn, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Sparkler Salmon'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen as the closest variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour and plant habit. Other Fiesta Impatiens candidate varieties display similar vegetative and plant habit characteristics and for this reason were considered closest comparators. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Sparkler Salmon'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Fiesta White'
Canada	1997	Applied	'BFP-7812'
South Africa	1997	Granted	'Fiesta White'
Poland	1997	Granted	'Fiesta White'

First sold in USA in July 1997.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.**Table 12 *Impatiens* varieties**

	'Sparkler Rose' syn Fiesta Sparkler Rose Double	'Lavender Orchid' syn Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double	'Fiesta White'	'Pink Ruffle' syn Fiesta Pink Ruffle	*'Burgundy Rose' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	*'Candy Floss'	*'Sparkler Salmon' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01)=27							
mean	244b	216cd	197d	279a	248b	237bc	249b
std deviation	30	25	36	27	24	48	31
PLANT: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01)=35							
mean	352bcd	382ab	314e	413a	341cde	330de	370bc
std deviation	30	48	57	28	48	41	41
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01)=10							
mean	94bc	96bc	93bc	102b	114a	113a	88c
std deviation	8	13	19	10	12	14	7
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01)=4							
mean	44cd	48abc	43d	46bcd	50ab	52a	46bcd
std deviation	3	5	8	3	5	6	4
LEAF: LENGTH/ WIDTH RATIO	2.12	2.02	2.19	2.20	2.29	2.17	1.93
LEAF: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS)	146B	ca 146A	ca 146A	ca 144A	146A	ca 147A	146A
LEAF: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS (RHS)	ca 147C	147C	147C	147C	147C	147C	147C
FLOWER: TYPE	double	double	double	double	double	double	double

**Table 12 Continued**

FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P<0.01)=3							
mean	47b	46b	45b	48b	47b	46b	55a
std deviation	3	2	4	3	4	4	4
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS							
	two	one	one	one	one	one	two
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS)							
	57A	75B	155D	58D	61B	68B	52C
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS)							
	56B	–	–	–	–	–	56D
FLOWER: EYEZONE							
	absent	present	present	present	absent	present	absent
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYEZONE							
	–	small to medium	very small	small to medium	–	medium	–
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYEZONE (RHS)							
	–	61B	56D	60B	–	66A	–
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING							
	medium to late	early to medium	early to medium	early to medium	early to medium	late	medium to late

**LAVENDER***Lavandula stoechas* ssp. *pedunculata***‘Pukehou’**

Application No: 96/140 Accepted 22 Jul 1996.

Applicant: **Pukehou Nursery**, Manakau, New Zealand.Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 13, Figure 28) Plant: compact aromatic shrub Stem: erect, pubescent. Leaf: short, linear, strongly aromatic, pubescent, grey green (RHS 189B). Inflorescence: terminal spike (mean length 37.9mm) with basal flower whorl persistent below spike, conspicuous large terminal bracts, oblanceolate, undulating margin, purple (RHS 86D). Corolla dark purple (RHS 88A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Open pollination followed by seedling selection: ‘Pukehou’ arose as the result of a single cycle of selection from a large number of open pollinated *L. stoechas* ssp. *pedunculata* seedlings grown at applicant’s property in Manakau, New Zealand. The open pollinated seedlings were raised as part of a planned breeding program to develop novel floral characteristics. The resultant seedling selection has a unique flower colour, which is darker than common *L. stoechas* ssp. *pedunculata* seedlings. The selection has been propagated vegetatively through many generations to confirm uniformity and stability of its floral characteristics. Selection criteria: dark bract and corolla colour. Propagation: ‘Pukehou’ is commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Mary Robertson, Pukehou Nursery, Manakau, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Helmsdale’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, ‘Magenta Aurora’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, ‘Marshwood’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, ‘Major’ and ‘Merle’ were initially considered as comparators. ‘Helmsdale’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was

excluded because it is more compact in habit with shorter internodes. ‘Magenta Aurora’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was not finally considered for its pink bract colour. ‘Major’ and ‘Merle’ both were excluded because of their shorter flowering stem. Only ‘Marshwood’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was finally chosen for its similarity in floral characteristics. At the time of the trial this was considered the most similar variety of common knowledge although subsequent releases such as ‘Avonview’ would be more appropriate comparators now. ‘Avonview’ can be easily distinguished from ‘Pukehou’ on the basis of habit, leaf and internode length and the consistent presence of a basal whorl of florets below the spike in ‘Pukehou’ which is absent in ‘Avonview’.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Marshwood’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Location: Wonga Park, VIC, Winter-Spring 1997. Conditions: plants were propagated in Dec 1996 and raised in 150mm containers in a pinebark-based medium with Osmocote, grown outdoors under overhead irrigation. Trial design: twenty plants of each variety were incorporated in the trial with four random blocks of five plants. Measurements: one sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

No prior applications.

First sold in New Zealand in 1996. First sold in Australia in 1996.

Description: **Mr A. Salmon, Florabella Australia**, Gapsted, VIC.**Table 13 *Lavandula* varieties**

	‘Pukehou’	*‘Marshwood’ <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	468.5	389.0
std deviation	36.89	41.28
LSD/sig	33.57	P≤0.01

<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	54.25	70.85
std deviation	4.39	13.76
LSD/sig	8.76	P≤0.01
<b>INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	23.90	34.90
std deviation	4.27	6.46
LSD/sig	4.70	P≤0.01
<b>NODES TO FLOWER</b>		
mean	18.55	9.55
std deviation	1.91	1.50
LSD/sig	1.47	P≤0.01
<b>SPIKE LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	37.90	34.50
std deviation	3.96	4.65
LSD/sig	3.70	ns
<b>BRACT COLOUR</b>		
	purple RHS 86D	mauve RHS 84B
<b>COROLLA COLOUR</b>		
	dark purple RHS 88A	purple RHS 86A
<b>AROMA FOLIAGE (CRUSHED)</b>		
	sharp/strong	medium
<b>BASAL WHORL FLORETS</b>		
	present	absent

### MARIGOLD *Tagetes* hybrid

#### 'Polynema'

Application No: 97/150 Accepted: 21 Jul 1997.  
Applicant : **Dr Thomas van der Heijden, Enkhuizen,** Netherlands.  
Agent: **Pauline Foster, Jerd Seeds,** Ringwood, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Figure 42) Plant: tall, height up to 250cm, erect with short flowering season. Stem: anthocyanin absent, straight, flexible. Leaf: leaflets narrow lanceolate, dentate margins, dark green, leaf length 21.6cm, leaflet length 8cm-9cm, 19mm width, strong marigold odour. Inflorescence: flowers in corymbs, i.e., umbelliform racemes, very small. Flower head diameter 3mm-4mm, lemon yellow RHS 154C. Seed vessel: size medium, funnel shape.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled Pollination: 'Nemanon' x 'L71'. Both parents are derivatives of a cross between 'Naughty Marietta' (*Tagetes patula*) x 'ITAL-line' (*Tagetes minuta*). Originally isolated 'Nemanon' as a good manure crop for nematode control. Selection criteria: 'Polynema' selected as faster grower, better upright growth and taller variety. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Thomas van der Heijden, Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Nemanon' is the closest comparator though not available in Australia. 'Polynema' differs from 'Nemanon' in having taller plants with less number of branches, higher stem diameter, shorter leaflets being wider at dentate edge. It is also later flowering than its comparator.

**Comparative Trial** Based on overseas UPOV data from The Netherlands comparing 'Polynema' to 'Nemanon'. The trial was conducted at CPRO-DLO 'Nergena', Wageningen, The Netherlands. Overseas test report was confirmed by local observations made when grown under garden conditions in Ringwood, VIC. Under low light conditions leaflet width averaged 15mm. All other characteristics were verified under Australian condition.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Polynema'
USA	1994	Granted	'Polynema'
EU	1995	Granted	'Polynema'
New Zealand	1998	Applied	'Polynema'
Israel	1998	Applied	'Polynema'

Description: **Pauline Foster, Jerd Seeds,** Ringwood, VIC.

### NEW GUINEA IMPATIENS *Impatiens* hybrid

#### 'BSR-152 Dark Pink' syn Celebration Deep Pink

Application No: 97/264 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.  
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** Illinois, USA.  
Agent: **A. J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 14, Figure 16) Plant: height of foliage tall (258mm), width medium (346mm). Leaf: length medium (131mm), width narrow (32mm), length/width ratio 4.11, ground colour of upper side yellow green (RHS 147A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins greyed purple (RHS 183C, 1986). Flower: type single, diameter medium (59mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 55A, 1986), eyezone present, size of eyezone medium, colour of eyezone red purple (RHS 61B, 1986). Time of beginning of flowering: early.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Caligo' x pollen parent 'Eurema' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits blush pink blossoms with dark bronze foliage and the pollen parent exhibits coral orange blossoms with variegated dark green foliage. Hybridisation took place in Ball FloraPlant Breeding Station, Santa Maria, California, USA. From this cross seedling number BSR-152 was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: flower size and colour, branching character and compact growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. S. Trees, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Argus' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. The parental varieties were not considered for obvious differences in flower and foliage colour as stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Argus'. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1992	Granted (PP 8409)	'BSR-152 Dark Pink'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Celebration Deep Pink'

First sold in USA in July 1994. First Australian sale February 1998.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Table 14 *Impatiens* varieties**

	'BSR-152 Dark Pink' syn Celebration Deep Pink	*'Argus'
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	258	190
std deviation	48	20
LSD/sig	27	P≤0.01
WIDTH (mm)		
mean	346	199
std deviation	43	41
LSD/sig	46	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/ WIDTH RATIO		
	4.11	3.52
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS (RHS, 1986)		
	183C	147B
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	59	52
std deviation	3	3
LSD/sig	3	P≤0.01
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)		
	55A	58C
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYEZONE (RHS, 1986)		
	61B	66B
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	early	medium

#### 'BFP-523 Deep Red' syn Celebration Deep Red

Application No: 98/007 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Illinois, USA.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 15, Figure 19) Plant: height of foliage medium (234mm), width medium (328mm). Leaf:

length medium (129mm), width medium (35mm), length/width ratio 3.69, ground colour of upper side yellow green (RHS 147A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow green (RHS 147B, 1986). Flower: type single, diameter medium (59mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red ca (RHS 45A, 1986), eyezone absent. Time of beginning of flowering: early.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'BFP-364 Deep Coral' x pollen parent BFP-307 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits large dark coral flowers with variegated bronze foliage and the pollen parent exhibits large red flowers with medium green foliage. Hybridisation took place in Ball FloraPlant Breeding Station, Arroyo Grande, California, USA. From this cross seedling number BFP-523 was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: flower size and colour, branching character, foliage colour and compact growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. S. Trees, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Moala New Paradise' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. The parental varieties were not considered for obvious differences in flower and foliage colour as stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Moala New Paradise'. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted (PP 9521)	'BFP-523 Deep Red'
EU	1993	Refused	'Celebration Deep Red'

First sold in USA in July 1995. First Australian sale April 1998.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Table 15 *Impatiens* varieties**

	'BFP-523 Deep Red' syn Celebration Deep Red	*'Moala New Paradise'
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	234	171
std deviation	41	17
LSD/sig	27	P≤0.01

PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	328	229
std deviation	43	33
LSD/sig	46	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	129	142
std deviation	13	10
LSD/sig	10	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	35	38
std deviation	4	4
LSD/sig	2.8	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/ WIDTH RATIO		
	3.69	3.74
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	59	66
std deviation	2	5
LSD/sig	3	P≤0.01
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)		
	ca 45A	45A
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	early	late

### ‘BSR-186 Bonfire Orange’ syn Celebration Orange Bonfire

Application No: 97/265 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Illinois, USA.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 16, Figure 18) Plant: height of foliage short (221mm), width broad (373mm). Leaf: length short (102mm), width medium (36mm), length/width ratio 2.86, ground colour of upper side yellow green (RHS 147A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins greyed purple (RHS 183B, 1986). Flower: type single, diameter small (52mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal brighter than red (RHS 40A, 1986), eyezone present, size of eyezone medium, colour of eyezone red (RHS 53B, 1986). Time of beginning of flowering: early.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent N 2275-1 x pollen parent N2317-1 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits bright orange medium-sized blossoms with green foliage and the pollen parent exhibits large-sized blossoms with bronze green foliage. Hybridisation took place in Linda Vista Cartago, Costa Rica. From this cross seedling number BSR-186 was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: flower size and colour, branching character and compact growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: M. Guillen, Cartago, Costa Rica.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Epia’ was chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour and plant habit. The parental lines were not considered for obvious differences in flower and foliage

colour as stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Epia’. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1992	Granted (PP 8398)	‘BSR-186 Bonfire Orange’
Japan	1995	Applied	‘Celebration Bonfire Orange’

First sold in USA in July 1994, First Australian sale February 1998.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Table 16 *Impatiens* varieties**

	‘BSR-186 Bonfire Orange’ syn Celebration Orange Bonfire	*‘Epia’
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	221	251
std deviation	26	27
LSD/sig	27	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	373	285
std deviation	49	67
LSD/sig	46	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	102	124
std deviation	9	13
LSD/sig	10	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	36	41
std deviation	2	5
LSD/sig	3	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/ WIDTH RATIO		
	2.86	3.05
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS)		
	brighter than 40A	ca. 32A
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYEZONE		
	medium	large
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYEZONE (RHS)		
	53B	47A
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	early	medium

**'Purple Star' syn Celebration Purple Star**

Application No: 98/006 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Illinois, USA.Agent: **A. J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 17, Figure 17) Plant: height of foliage tall (265mm), width broad (371mm). Leaf: length short (105mm), width narrow (29mm), length/width ratio 3.61, ground colour of upper side yellow green (RHS 147A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins greyed purple (RHS 183C, 1986). Flower: type single, diameter medium (58mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal purple (RHS 75A, 1986), secondary colour of upper side of petal red purple (RHS 74A, 1986), eyezone present, size of eyezone medium, colour of eyezone red purple (RHS 61C, 1986). Time of beginning of flowering: very early.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 198 x pollen parent 'Tonga' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits bicoloured orange blossoms and dark green foliage and the pollen parent exhibits bicoloured lavender/purple blooms, glossy dark bronze-green foliage with a red midvein, and a compact growth habit. Hybridisation took place in Ball FloraPlant Breeding Station, Arroyo Grande, California, USA. From this cross a seedling designated 'Purple Star' was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: flower size and colour, branching character, foliage colour and compact growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. S. Trees, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Octavia' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of plant habit and flower colour. The parental lines were not considered for obvious differences in flower and foliage colour as stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Octavia'. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted (PP 10091)	'Purple Star'

First sold in USA in July 1996. First Australian sale April 1998.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Table 17 *Impatiens* varieties**

	'Purple Star' syn Celebration Purple Star	* 'Octavia'
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	265	215
std deviation	24	32
LSD/sig	27	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	371	299
std deviation	47	35
LSD/sig	46	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	105	126
std deviation	10	9
LSD/sig	10	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	29	36
std deviation	2	3
LSD/sig	3	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/ WIDTH RATIO		
	3.61	3.52
LEAF: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)		
	ca 147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS (RHS, 1986)		
	183C	183B
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)		
	75A	81C
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)		
	74A	66A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYEZONE (RHS, 1986)		
	61C	66A
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	very early	late

**'BFP-368 Rose' syn Rose Celebration**

Application No: 97/263 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Illinois, USA.Agent: **A. J. Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 18, Figure 15) Plant: height of foliage medium (239mm), width broad (394mm). Leaf: length long (146mm), width broad (38mm), length/width ratio 3.81, ground colour of upper side yellow green (RHS 146A, 1986), marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow green (RHS 147C, 1986). Flower: type single, diameter very large (70mm), number of colours (eyezone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red purple (RHS 57A, 1986), eyezone present, size of eyezone medium, colour of eyezone red purple (RHS 73C, 1986). Time of beginning of flowering: early.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent N2507-3 x pollen parent 3616-A in a planned breeding program. The seed parent exhibits bright salmon flowers with medium green foliage and the pollen parent exhibits very large rose pink flowers, and dark foliage. Hybridisation took place in Ball FloraPlant Breeding Station, Arroyo Grande, California, USA. From this cross

seedling number BFP-368 was chosen on the basis of flower and habit characters. Selection criteria: flower size and colour, branching character and growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cutting over more than eight generations and is uniform and stable. Breeder: Dr. S. Trees, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Isopa' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour and plant habit. The parental lines were not considered for obvious differences in flower and foliage colour as stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Isopa'. Location: A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW, Jan 1999 – May 1999. Conditions: trials conducted in a greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 150mm pots containing commercial media, dripper irrigated, spacing at 40cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, one sample per plant.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted (PP 95321)	'BFP-368 Rose'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Celebration Rose'

First sold in USA in May 1995 First Australian sale February 1998.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J.Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Table 18 *Impatiens* varieties**

	'BFP-368 Rose' syn *'Isopa' Rose Celebration	
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	239	275
std deviation	26	52
LSD/sig	27	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	394	344
std deviation	85	88
LSD/sig	46	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	146	126
std deviation	15	20
LSD/sig	10	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/ WIDTH RATIO	3.81	3.51
LEAF: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS,1986)	146A	147B
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS (RHS,1986)	147C	183C
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	70	58
std deviation	3	3
LSD/sig	3	P≤0.01

FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS,1986)

57A 52A

FLOWER: SIZE OF EYEZONE

medium large

TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING

early medium

## PEACH

*Prunus persica*

### 'Sweet Scarlet'

Application No: 96/215 Accepted: 30 Oct 1996.

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

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

**Characteristics** (Figure 33) Plant: size large, vigor vigorous, growth upright, density medium dense, productive, bearing regular, trunk size medium-large, surface medium shaggy, branches size medium, surface texture smooth to medium rough – varying depending on the age of the growth, lenticels numerous, medium in size, colour light brown-brown varying with the age of the growth. Leaf: size large, mean length 165mm, mean width 38mm, form lanceolate, pointed, texture smooth, margin serrulate, petiole medium length, medium thickness, nectaries reniform, the number varying from 2 to 3 the mean number being 2. Nectaries are medium sized and located on the upper portion of the petiole and lower portion of the leaf blade. Leaf colour upper surface green to dark green, lower surface green to dull green. Flower: bud size large, form plump, size large, form showy, pollen present, colour pink. Fruit: size large diameter axially 73mm to 76mm, transversely in suture plane 73mm to 76mm, form nearly globose, suture shallow extending from the base to the apex, ventral surface round, nearly smooth, apex usually round varying from slight pistil point to rounded, base retuse, cavity rounded to slightly elongated insuture plane, mean depth 12.7mm, mean width 25.4mm. Flesh: ripens evenly, texture firm, fibers moderate number, small, tender, juice moderate, aroma moderate, flavor good very mild, subacid, sweet, amygdalin undetected, colour yellow RHS 20A. Skin: thickness medium, texture medium, down moderate short, colour yellow ground colour RHS 19A with a red overcolour RHS 39A to RHS 41A. Stone: size large, mean length 35mm, mean breadth 25.4mm, mean thickness 12.7mm, type clingstone, form ovoid, apex acute, base usually rounded varying from rounded to straight, sides equal to unequal, tendency to split none, surface irregular furrowed toward apex, pitted towards base, pits varying from round to elongated, ridges round, colour light brown RHS 165B. Keeping and shipping qualities both good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 39EB706 x pollen parent 'Sweet Gem' (US Plant Patent No: 7952). The seed parent 39EB706 originated from a cross between two selected seedlings. In comparison to the pollen parent 'Sweet Gem', the fruit of the new variety is approximately one week earlier in maturity. Hybridisation

took place in an experimental orchard located near Modesto, California. A large group of the first generation seedlings from the cross were grown and maintained for selecting desirable fruit characteristics. Selection criteria: regular and productive bearer of large, firm, yellow flesh, clingstone fruit with an attractive red skin colour and good handling and storage qualities. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated by budding onto peach rootstock in the experimental orchard of Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California which showed that reproduction was true to the original tree. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** *Prunus persica* 'Junecrest' and *Prunus persica* 'Royal Gem' were selected as comparators for the new variety on the basis of similarities in maturity, fruit size, flesh colour, as well they are both known in Australia as varieties of common knowledge. The new variety differs from the two comparators as it has a clingstone type stone compared to 'Royal Gem' having semi-clingstone type stone and 'Junecrest' having freestone type stone. The seed parent 39EB706 was not included as it is a proprietary breeding line within applicant's own breeding program.

**Comparative Trial** The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Plant Patent 9695, dated Nov 19, 1996. Some data was verified by the qualified person in Australia. Location: Fleming's nurseries scionwood multiplication orchard, Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38', elevation approximately 205 m).

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'Sweet Scarlet'

First Australian sale July 1997.

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

## PEANUT

*Arachis hypogaea*

### 'Conder'

Application No: 99/010 Accepted: 18 Jan 1999.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 19, Figure 40) Plant: erect habit, branching profuse, maturity medium to late, flowering pattern alternate, flowers absent from main stem. Pod: constriction shallow, beak straight and inconspicuous. Kernel: outer testa colour pink (monochrome), inside testa surface white, long dormancy period, oil and protein content 53% and 29% respectively in the test environment.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination followed by progeny selection: derived from the cross A140 (seed parent UF 791533 x pollen parent NC 8C) made at Kingaroy, QLD in 1985. Progeny of the cross were advanced for four generations with no conscious selection. Single F4 plants

were harvested in 1988. A140 L31 was first selected as an F 4:6 line in the 1989-90 summer in an *Cylindrocladium* Black Rot (CBR) disease screening nursery at Kingaroy. Subsequent evaluation in preliminary tests and a CBR nursery at Kairi, QLD indicated that A140 L31 had modest yield in dryland conditions and intermediate resistance to CBR. In summer 1992-93, A140 L31 was included in fully irrigated regional variety trials. Since that time A140 L31 has shown a consistent adaptation to high yield potential environments. Seed increase commenced in 1995-96. In 1996-97, a random sample of F11:12 progeny rows were compared with the F4 derived line and were found to be uniform and stable. A140 L31 was later released as 'Conder'. The seed parent UF 791533 has a semi-prostrate plant habit and is completely susceptible to CBR while the pollen parent NC 8C has a prostrate plant habit and is resistant to CBR. Selection criteria: high yield and resistance to CBR. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: parents for this cross were chosen by Dr Ray Shorter, selection and evaluation was led by Alan Cruickshank, Kingaroy Research Station, QDPI.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Conder' is distinguishable from both of its parents because of its erect "bunch" habit. It is distinguishable from PBR registered variety 'Shosh'<sup>®</sup>, which has prostrate growth habit, larger kernel and a kernel oleic/linoleic acid ratio greater than two. It is also distinguishable from the popular bunch variety 'Streton'. 'Conder' has slight pod reticulation, whereas 'Streton' has prominent pod reticulation. 'Conder' is much more difficult to distinguish from the variety 'Shulamit' and another PBR candidate variety 'Roberts'. Accordingly 'Shulamit' and 'Roberts' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge to use as comparators.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Shulamit' and 'Roberts'. Location: trial was planted at the J.Bjelke-Peterson Research Station (26° 33' S, 151° 50' E; 470 m elevation), Dec 1997-May 1998. Conditions: trial received supplementary irrigation to avoid stress. Fungicidal protection was applied, according to standard peanut recommendations, to avoid development of foliar diseases. Trial design: randomised complete block with six replicates. Each plot was 5m in length and contained from 10 to 15 plants. Measurements: for plant height and width, four random plants per plot were measured. Pod and kernel traits were measured on bulk samples from each of the six replicates. For oil and protein content analyses only three replicates were included.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

No prior application. First sold in Australia in October 1998.

Description: Alan William Cruickshank, QPDI, Kingaroy, QLD.

### 'Roberts'

Application No: 98/118 Accepted: 18 Jan 1999.

Applicant: **North Carolina Agricultural Research Service**, Raleigh, NC, USA

Agent: **State of Queensland through the Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD

**Characteristics** (Table 19, Figure 40) Plant: erect habit, branching profuse, maturity medium to late, flowering

pattern alternate, flowers absent from main stem, moderately resistant to *Cylindrocladium* Black Rot disease. Pod: constriction shallow, beak straight and inconspicuous. Kernel: outer testa colour pink (monochrome), inside testa surface white, long dormancy period, oil and protein content 51% and 27% respectively in the test environment.

**Origin and Breeding** Backcross: 'Roberts' was developed as part of a backcrossing program to transfer desirable quantitative traits individually from five non-recurrent breeding lines into an agronomically superior recurrent parent. 'Roberts' was selected as the progeny of a single BC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> plant from the cross NC Ac 17921\*3 / NC Ac 18229. It was the sixteenth such progeny in preliminary evaluation. Prior to 1989, NC Ac 18480 was identified as "NC Ac 17921\*3 / NC Ac 18229 - 16". The North Carolina number NC Ac 18480, was assigned in 1989 prior to entry of the line in the 1990 Peanut Variety and Quality Evaluation program, the multiple-site peanut performance testing program supported jointly by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service. In Australia, DPI Queensland have extensively tested the yield and disease resistance of NC Ac 18480. The variety was recommended and then approved for release as 'Roberts' in 1997. Selection criteria: *Cylindrocladium* Black Rot disease resistance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Johnny Wynne, North Carolina Agricultural Research Service, Raleigh, NC, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Roberts' is distinguishable from its recurrent parent because of its erect "bunch" habit. 'Roberts' has greater yield, larger seed and more branches than its non-recurrent parent NC Ac 18229. It is distinguishable from PBR registered variety 'Shosh'<sup>(1)</sup>, which has prostrate growth habit, larger kernel and a kernel oleic/linoleic acid ratio greater than two. It is also distinguishable from the popular bunch variety 'Streton'. 'Roberts' has slight pod reticulation, whereas 'Streton' has prominent pod reticulation. 'Roberts' is much more difficult to distinguish from the variety 'Shulamit'. Accordingly 'Shulamit' was chosen as the most appropriate variety of common knowledge to use as a comparator.

**Comparative Trial** Field Trial. Comparator: 'Shulamit'. Location: trial was planted at the J.Bjelke-Peterson Research Station (26° 33' S, 151° 50' E; 470 m elevation), Dec 1997-May 1998. Conditions: trial received supplementary irrigation to avoid stress. Fungicidal protection was applied, according to standard peanut recommendations, to avoid development of foliar diseases Trial design: randomised complete block with six replicates. Each plot was 5m in length and contained from 10 to 15 plants. Measurements: for plant height and width, four random plants per plot were measured. Pod and kernel traits were measured on bulk samples from each of the six replicates.

Glasshouse screening for CBR. Temperature controlled trays are filled with a steam sterilised potting mix (Equal parts coarse sand and peat moss, containing the essential nutrients for plant growth.) containing microsclerotia of *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* at a concentration of 5 microsclerotia per gram soil. Peanut seed are pregerminated in a temperature-controlled incubator. Peanut plants, which have germinated, and have blemish free roots, are selected and planted into the trays, care being taken not to damage

the roots. The tray temperature is set to 26° C Five seed are planted per replicate, and there were six replicates. The experiment was repeated once. The numbers of days to first wilt symptoms and to plant death are recorded. After 28 days the plants are carefully removed from the trays, roots washed and rated for disease symptoms. Root symptoms are recorded on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being no symptoms to 5, all roots including the taproot blackened with lesions from *C. parasiticum*. The disease data was transformed by angular transformation and analysed by using a pre-transformed scale representing equal increments of percentages.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

No prior application. First sold in Australia in October 1998.

Description: Alan William Cruickshank, QPDI, Kingaroy, QLD.

**Table 19 *Arachis* varieties**

	'Conder'	'Roberts'	*'Shulamit'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	erect	erect
PLANT: FLOWERING PATTERN	alternate	alternate	alternate
PLANT: HEIGHT OF MAIN STEM (cm) (LSD=2.1)			
mean	28 <sup>b</sup>	34 <sup>a</sup>	33 <sup>a</sup>
std deviation	3.6	2.6	2.5
PLANT: WIDTH OF BUSH (cm) (LSD= 4.5)			
mean	85 <sup>a</sup>	81 <sup>a</sup>	80 <sup>a</sup>
std deviation	3.4	3.4	5.0
PLANT: TIME OF MATURITY	medium	medium	medium
PLANT INFECTED TO CBR DISEASE (LSD = 20.5) (arc sine transformed data expressed in percentage)			
mean	77 <sup>ab</sup>	57 <sup>a</sup>	95 <sup>b</sup>
std deviation	18.7	18.4	4.3
POD: CONSTRICTION	shallow	shallow	shallow
POD: PROMINENCE OF BEAK	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	inconspicuous
POD: SHAPE OF BEAK	straight	straight	straight
POD: PERCENTAGE OF SHELL (LSD=2.1)			
mean	29 <sup>a</sup>	32 <sup>a</sup>	28 <sup>a</sup>
std deviation	1.4	1.7	0.9
KERNEL: SHAPE	cylindrical	cylindrical	cylindrical
KERNEL: TESTA COLOUR	pink	pink	pink
KERNEL: TESTA UNDERSIDE COLOUR	white	white	white
KERNEL: DORMANCY PERIOD	long	long	long

Mean values followed by different superscript letters are significantly different at P≤0.01 by Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

**PERENNIAL RYEGRASS***Lolium perenne***'Fitzroy'**

Application No: 97/179 Accepted: 16 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC and**The New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited (AgResearch)**, Hamilton, New Zealand.Agent: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 20) Plant: habit bushy, height tall (mean 96.4cm), early maturing. Leaf: length short (mean 20.5cm), width medium (mean 6.7mm). Inflorescence: early emergence, early flowering, spikelet length medium (mean 25.9cm), number of spikelets average (mean 275.0).

**Origin and Breeding** Recurrent phenotypic selection: open pollinated plants were selected from 46 Kangaroo Valley seed lines based on phenotypic selection for winter dry matter yield, resistance to crown rust infection and overall dry matter production at Balmoral, VIC. Syn I seed was produced from seven genotypes (B2, B159, B287, B490, B559, B418 and B480) cloned fourteen times. 'Fitzroy' is winter active, densely tillered with improved resistance to crown rust compared to existing Kangaroo Valley cultivars. 'Fitzroy' is also more uniform than other Kangaroo Valley cultivars. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Peter Cunningham,

Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Mt. Napier, VIC.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Matilda'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen because it is also derived from the same Kangaroo Valley source material as 'Fitzroy'. The comparator varieties 'Ellett', 'Banks'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Vedette'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and 'Victorian' were chosen to represent the range of perennial ryegrass cultivars in commerce in Australia. They represent both modern cultivars ('Ellett', 'Banks'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Vedette'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and 'Matilda'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>) and older ecotypes ('Victorian').

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Victorian', 'Ellett', 'Vedette'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Matilda'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Banks'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Location: The Pastoral and Veterinary Institute, Hamilton, VIC (Latitude 37° 44', Longitude 142° 01') spring-summer 1997/98. Conditions: plants grown from seed in seedling trays in a glass house and transplanted into the field at week eight. Trial area fertilised at transplanting with 200kg/ha of an NPK compound fertiliser. The row component of the trial was sown as seed directly into the field area. Trial design: sixty single spaced plants of each variety were arranged into six replicates in a completely randomised block design. The row component of the trial consisted of 10 meters of row for each variety arranged into two completely randomised replicates. Measurements: carried out on each individual spaced plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

Description: **Valerie Croft, Agriculture Victoria, Hamilton VIC.****Table 20 *Lolium* varieties**

	'Fitzroy'	*'Matilda' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	*'Ellett'	*' Banks' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	*'Vedette' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	*'Victorian'
<b>FLAG LEAF LENGTH</b>						
mean	20.5	19.8	22.9	23.4	25.1	19.4
std deviation	4.04	3.21	3.40	3.41	5.70	3.23
LSD/sig	1.77	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>FLAG LEAF WIDTH</b>						
mean	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.4	7.0	6.3
std deviation	0.94	1.08	0.95	0.93	1.00	0.98
LSD/sig	0.43	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>GROWTH HABIT IN AUTUMN</b>						
mean	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3
std deviation	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.59	0.68	0.45
LSD/sig	0.29	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>GROWTH HABIT IN SPRING</b>						
mean	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.5
std deviation	0.55	0.51	0.80	0.60	0.66	0.67
LSD/sig	0.308	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWERING DATE (Days from 1/8/98)</b>						
mean	39.2	30.1	58.5	58.2	58.9	53.5
std deviation	12.67	12.12	6.62	7.04	7.49	7.45
LSD/sig	4.55	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>PLANT HEIGHT AT INFLORESCENCE EMERGENCE (cm)</b>						
mean	96.4	92.2	94.5	93.0	92.7	83.5
std deviation	12.33	13.52	12.45	9.24	15.35	11.03
LSD/sig	5.39	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
<b>SPIKELET LENGTH (cm)</b>						
mean	25.9	24.0	28.0	27.8	29.7	25.2
std deviation	4.85	3.19	3.77	4.20	4.98	3.47
LSD/sig	1.80	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns

## SPIKELET NO.

mean	275.0	203.9	255.3	233.7	243.2	246.4
std deviation	111.21	83.33	100.02	78.31	112.59	107.01
LSD/sig	47.98	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01

**PETUNIA***Petunia* hybrid**'Sunbelchipi' syn Cherry Pink**

Application No: 98/223 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 21, Figure 27) Plant: habit upright, clumping (average height 18.3cm, average width 52cm), branches many, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 24.5mm, average width 7.1mm), shape elliptic-oblongate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent or very weak, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A, 1995), lower side colour green (RHS 137C, 1995), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 33.0mm), corolla tube length short (average 30.0mm), main colour red purple (RHS 57A, 1995), reverse colour red purple (RHS 64A, 1995), with throat yellow (RHS 13A, 1995) and veins purple (RHS 79B, 1995).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: '(C1 x C2) x (C1 x C2)'. 'C1' has an erect habit, abundant branching, many single small flowers of purplish pink colour and elliptic leaf shape. 'C2' has a semi-decumbent habit, long stems, abundant branching, many single very small flowers of reddish purple colour and lanceolate leaf shape. Selection took place in Osaka, Japan in 1995. Selection criteria: semi-decumbent plant habit, flower colour. Propagation: stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagation and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. 'Sunbelchipi' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Sanberupi'<sup>♂</sup> and 'Sanberubu'<sup>♂</sup> were used for the comparative trial as these are varieties with similar habits, though differing flower colours, that arise from the same breeding programme. 'Liricashower Rose' was considered and excluded on the basis of differing flower colour (RHS 74A) and smaller flower diameter.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Sanberupi'<sup>♂</sup>, 'Sanberubu'<sup>♂</sup>. Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998-1999. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat 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**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1995	Applied	'Sunbelchipi'
USA	1996	Granted	'Sunbelchipi'
EU	1997	Applied	'Sunbelchipi'
Israel	1998	Applied	'Sunbelchipi'
Norway	1998	Applied	'Sunbelchipi'
Poland	1997	Applied	'Sunbelchipi'
South Africa	1997	Applied	'Sunbelchipi'

First sold in Japan in Apr 1996. First sold in Australia in Sep 1998.

Description: **Ian Paananen, Crop & Nursery Services**, Central Coast, NSW.

**'Sunbelkubu' syn Trailing Blue**

Application No: 98/221 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 21, Figure 27) Plant: habit creeping (average width 61cm), branches many, highly floriferous, roots formed at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 20.6mm, average width 5.2mm), shape elliptic-oblongate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent or very weak, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A, 1995), lower side colour green (RHS 137C, 1995), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 29.6mm), corolla tube length short (average 29.2mm), main colour purple violet (RHS 82A, 1995), reverse colour purple violet (RHS 82B, 1995), with throat yellow (RHS 8B, 1995), dark band around throat coloured violet (RHS 86A, 1995) and veins violet (RHS 86A, 1995).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: '(A1 x B2) x B2'. The parents are characterised by decumbent habits with long stems, single flowers of small diameter. 'A1' has reddish purple flower colour and elliptic leaf shape. 'B2' has strong bluish purple flower colour and lanceolate leaf shape. Selection took place in Osaka, Japan in 1995. Selection criteria: trailing plant habit, flower colour. Propagation: stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagation and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. 'Sunbelkubu' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Sanberubu’<sup>♠</sup> was used for the comparative trial as this is a variety with similar flower colours and arises from the same breeding programme. ‘Liricashower Blue’ was also considered as a comparator but differed due to a more upright plant habit compared to ‘Sunbelkubu’.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Sanberubu’<sup>♠</sup>. Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998-1999. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat 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

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1995	Applied	‘Sunbelkubu’
USA	1996	Granted	‘Sunbelkubu’
EU	1997	Applied	‘Sunbelkubu’
Israel	1998	Applied	‘Sunbelkubu’
Norway	1998	Applied	‘Sunbelkubu’
Poland	1997	Granted	‘Sunbelkubu’

First sold in Japan in Apr 1996. First sold in Australia in Sep 1998.

Description: **Ian Paananen, Crop & Nursery Services**, Central Coast, NSW.

#### ‘Sunbelkuho’ syn **Trailing White**

Application No: 98/222 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.

Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 21, Figure 27) Plant: habit creeping (average width 43cm), branches many, highly floriferous, roots formed at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 32mm, average width 11.2mm), shape elliptic-oblongate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent or very weak, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A, 1995), lower side colour green (RHS 137C, 1995), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnellform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 31.8mm), corolla tube length short (average 25.4mm), main colour white (RHS 155C, 1995), reverse colour white (RHS 155C, 1995), with throat yellow green (RHS 1B-1C, 1995) and veins yellow green (RHS 151A, 1995).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: ‘(A1 x B1) x B1’. The parents are characterised by decumbent habits with long stems, single flowers of small diameter. ‘A1’ has reddish purple flower colour and elliptic leaf shape. ‘B2’ has white flower colours and lanceolate leaf shape. Selection took place in Osaka, Japan in 1995. Selection criteria: trailing plant habit, flower colour. Propagation:

stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagation and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. ‘Sunbelkupi’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Sunbelkupi’ and ‘Sunbelkubu’ were used for the comparative trial as these are varieties with similar habits, though differing flower colours, that arise from the same breeding programme. No white flowering Petunias of this type are available as comparators.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Sunbelkupi’, ‘Sunbelkubu’. Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998-1999. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat 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

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1995	Applied	‘Sunbelkuho’
USA	1996	Granted	‘Sunbelkuho’
EU	1997	Applied	‘Sunbelkuho’
Israel	1998	Applied	‘Sunbelkuho’
Norway	1998	Applied	‘Sunbelkuho’
Poland	1997	Granted	‘Sunbelkuho’
South Africa	1996	Granted	‘Sunbelkuho’

First sold in Japan in Apr 1996. First sold in Australia in Sep 1998.

Description: **Ian Paananen, Crop & Nursery Services**, Central Coast, NSW.

#### ‘Sunbelkupi’ syn **Trailing Pink**

Application No: 98/220 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.

Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 21, Figure 27) Plant: habit creeping (average width 63cm), branches many, highly floriferous, roots formed at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 26mm, average width 6.5mm), shape elliptic-oblongate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent or very weak, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137B, 1995), lower side colour green (RHS 137C, 1995), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnellform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 31.5mm), corolla tube length short (average 29.2mm), main colour red purple (RHS 74A, 1995), reverse colour purple (RHS 78B, 1995), with throat yellow (RHS 9A, 1995), dark band around throat coloured violet (RHS 83A, 1995) and veins violet (RHS 83A, 1995).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: '(A1 x B3) x B2'. The parents are characterised by decumbent habits with long stems, single flowers of small diameter. 'A1' has reddish purple flower colour and elliptic leaf shape. 'B2' and 'B3' have strong bluish purple flower colours and lanceolate leaf shape. Selection took place in Osaka, Japan in 1995. Selection criteria: trailing plant habit, flower colour. Propagation: stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagation and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. 'Sunbelkupi' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Sanberupi'<sup>(b)</sup> was used for the comparative trial as this is a variety with similar flower colours and arises from the same breeding programme. 'Liricashower' was also considered as a comparator but differed due to a more upright plant habit compared to 'Sunbelkubu'.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Sanberupi'<sup>(b)</sup>. Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998-1999. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants

propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat 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

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1995	Applied	'Sunbelkupi'
USA	1996	Granted	'Sunbelkupi'
EU	1997	Applied	'Sunbelkupi'
Israel	1998	Applied	'Sunbelkupi'
Norway	1998	Applied	'Sunbelkupi'
Poland	1997	Granted	'Sunbelkupi'

First sold in Japan in Apr 1996. First sold in Australia in Sep 1998.

Description: **Ian Paananen, Crop & Nursery Services, Central Coast, NSW.**

**Table 21 *Petunia* varieties**

	'Sunbelkupi'	'Sunbelkubu'	'Sunbelkuho'	'Sunbelchipi'	*'Sanberubu' <sup>(b)</sup>	*'Sanberupi' <sup>(b)</sup>
PLANT HABIT	prostrate	prostrate	prostrate	upright	upright	upright
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.8						
mean	9.15 <sup>a</sup>	9.7 <sup>a</sup>	8.3 <sup>a</sup>	18.3	25	22
std deviation	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.2
PLANT WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.3						
mean	63.2 <sup>a</sup>	60.5 <sup>a</sup>	43.2 <sup>c</sup>	51.6 <sup>bc</sup>	52.9 <sup>bc</sup>	46.3 <sup>c</sup>
std deviation	5.1	3.7	5.8	3.5	4.9	4.5
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.0						
mean	26.0 <sup>ab</sup>	20.6 <sup>b</sup>	32.2 <sup>a</sup>	24.5 <sup>ab</sup>	21.6 <sup>b</sup>	25.3 <sup>ab</sup>
std deviation	5.6	3.3	3.1	2.4	4.7	5.8
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0						
mean	6.52 <sup>bc</sup>	5.22 <sup>d</sup>	11.22	7.11 <sup>ab</sup>	6.33 <sup>bcd</sup>	8.03 <sup>a</sup>
std deviation	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.6
PEDICEL LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.9						
mean	23.7 <sup>a</sup>	19.3 <sup>ab</sup>	24.1 <sup>a</sup>	19.2 <sup>abc</sup>	12.2 <sup>bc</sup>	12.4 <sup>b</sup>
std deviation	5.5	4.8	6.1	2.9	1.4	3.0
FLOWER WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.3						
mean	31.5 <sup>bcd</sup>	29.6	31.8 <sup>ad</sup>	33.0 <sup>ab</sup>	32.4 <sup>ac</sup>	33.5 <sup>a</sup>
std deviation	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.5
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)						
main petal	74A	82A	155C	57A	82A to 81A (near throat)	74A
reverse	78B	82B	155C	64A	81B	78B
throat	9A	8B	1B-C	13A	9A	9A
dark band						
around throat	83A	86A	absent	60A	83A	83B
veins	83A	83A	151A	79B	81A	81A

Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01 according to S-N-K test.



Fig 1 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Auscent' syn John Clare



Fig 2 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Ausjo' syn Jude the Obscure



Fig 3 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Ausland' syn Scepter'd Isle



Fig 4 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Ausmoon' syn Pegasus



Fig 5 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Dicsingsong' syn Patio Kaleidoscope



Fig 6 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Dicstereo'



Fig 7 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Nirpstrip' syn Shiba



Fig 8 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Pretaner'



Fig 9 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Sunscent' syn Scentasia

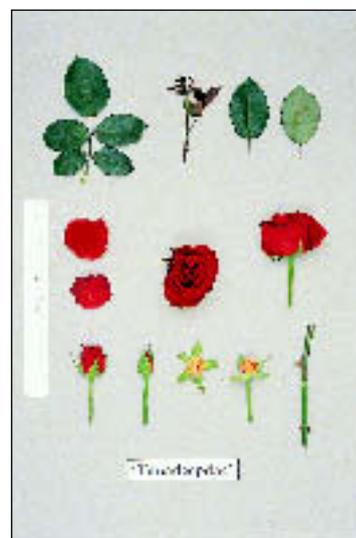


Fig 10 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Tanadeepdac'



Fig 11 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Tanilram'

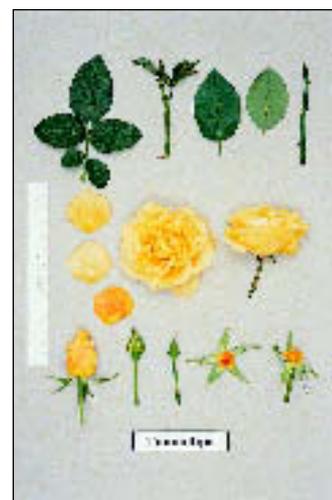


Fig 12 Rose - flowers, petals of flower, outside surface of petal from bud and plant parts of 'Tannollipa'



Fig 13 Rose - flowers of 'WEKblagab' (left) with comparators 'Golden Gloves'(centre) and 'City Lights' (right)



Fig 14 Impatiens - flowers of candidate varieties 'Fiesta White', 'Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double', 'Fiesta Sparkler Rose Double', and 'Fiesta Pink Ruffle' with comparator varieties 'Candy Floss', 'Sparkler Salmon'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and 'Burgundy Rose'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

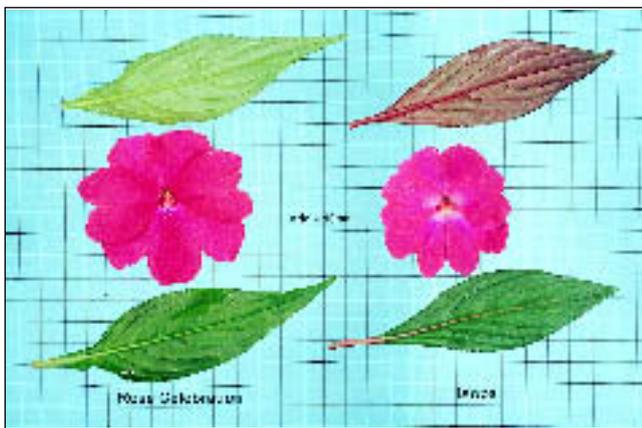


Fig 15 New Guinea Impatiens - flowers and leaves (upper and lower sides) of 'BFP-368 Rose' syn Rose Celebration (left) and its comparator 'Isopa' (right)

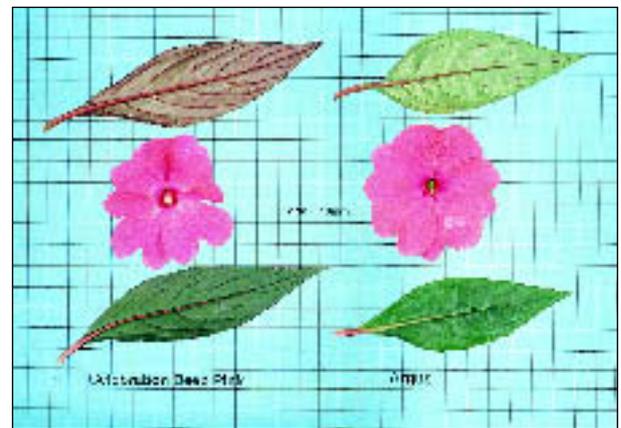


Fig 16 New Guinea Impatiens - flowers and leaves (upper and lower sides) of 'BSR-152 Dark Pink' syn Celebration Deep Pink (left) and its comparator 'Argus' (right)

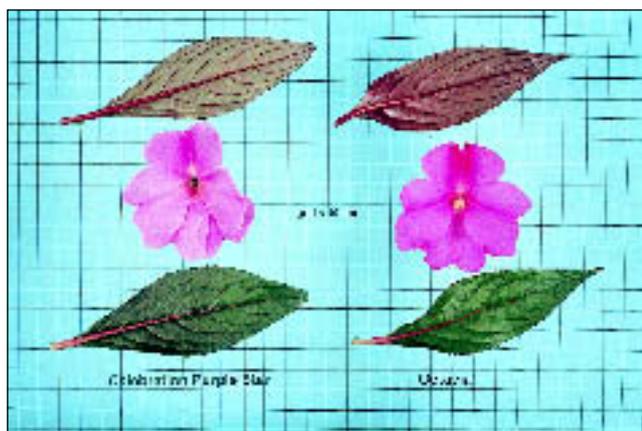


Fig 17 New Guinea Impatiens - flowers and leaves (upper and lower sides) of 'Purple Star' syn Celebration Purple Star (left) and its comparator 'Octavia' (right)

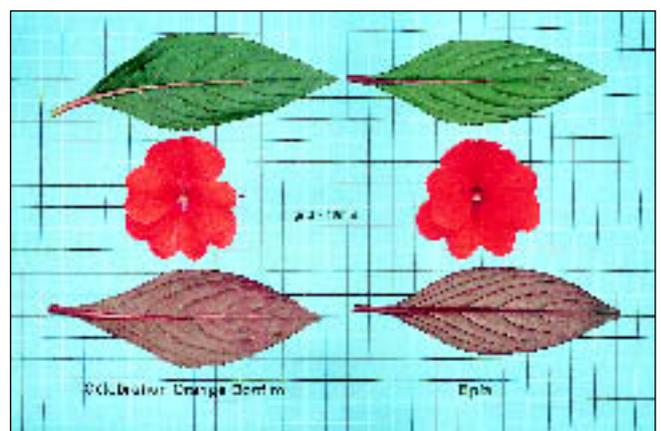


Fig 18 New Guinea Impatiens - flowers and leaves (upper and lower sides) of 'BSR-186 Bonfire Orange' syn Celebration Orange Bonfire (left) and its comparator 'Epi' (right)

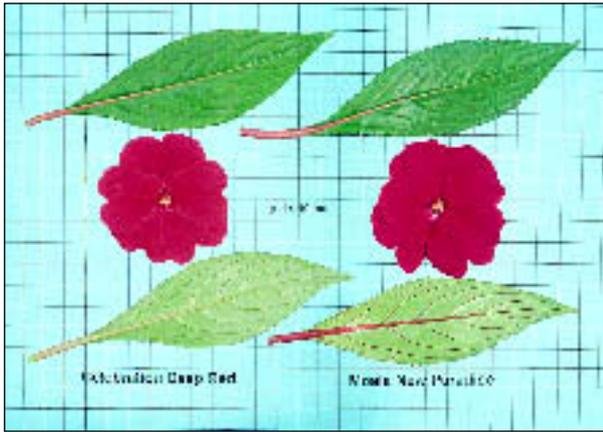


Fig 19 New Guinea Impatiens - flowers and leaves (upper and lower sides) of 'BFP-523 Deep Red' syn Celebration Deep Red (left) and its comparator 'Moala New Paradise' (right)

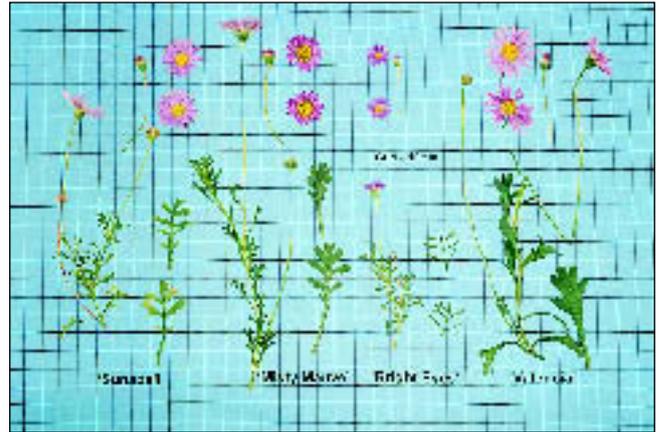


Fig 20 Brachyscome - flowers, scape, stem and leaves of (left to right), 'Sunabell', 'Misty Mauve'<sup>(1)</sup>, 'Bright Eyes' and 'Valencia'. Showing the differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid = 10mm.



Fig 21 Alstroemeria - flowers of 'Amazon' syn Inca Spice



Fig 22 Alstroemeria - flowers of 'Delta' syn Inca Salsa



Fig 23 Alstroemeria - flowers of 'Miami' syn Carise Miami



Fig 24 Alstroemeria - flowers of 'Soleil'



Fig 25 Alstroemeria - flowers of 'Roma' syn Pink Roma

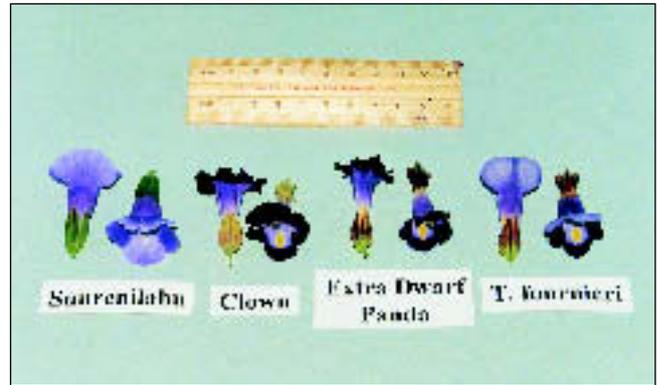


Fig 26 Torenia - flowers of (from left) 'Sunrenilabu' and its comparators 'Clown', 'Extra Dwarf Panda' and *T. fournieri*

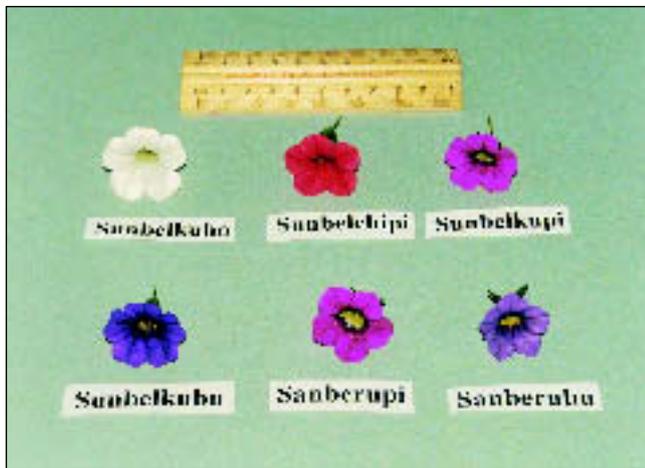


Fig 27 Petunia - flowers of (from top left) 'Sunbelkuho', 'Sunbelchipi', 'Sunbelkupi' and (from bottom left) 'Sunbelkubu', 'Sanberupi'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and 'Sanberubu'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>



Fig 28 Lavender - flowering stem and inflorescence of 'Pukehou' (left) with comparator 'Marshwood'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> (right)

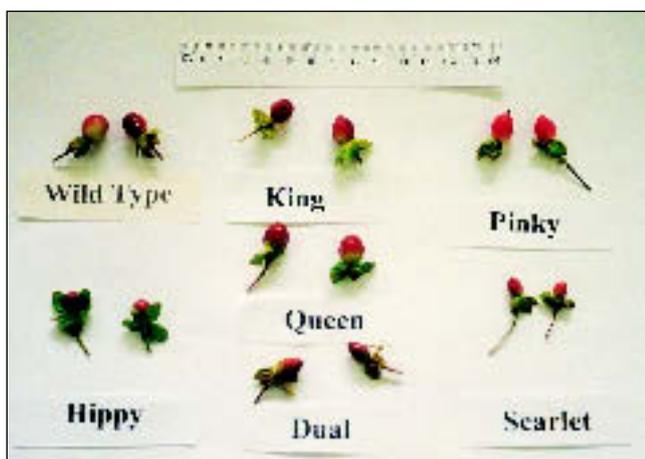


Fig 29 Tutsan - berries of candidate varieties 'Bosakin' syn King Flair, 'Bosapin' syn Pinky Flair, 'Bosaque' syn Queen Flair, 'Bosadua' syn Dual Flair and 'Bosasca' syn Scarlet Flair with comparators 'Hippy' and Wild Type

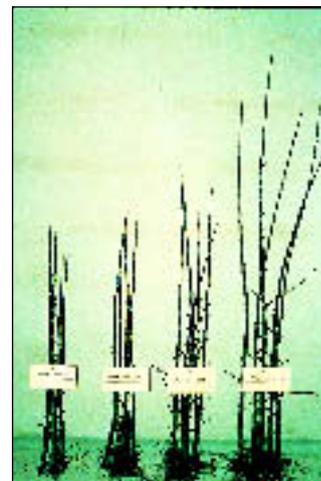


Fig 30 Apple Rootstock - layers of 'Cepiland' (right), 'Lancep' (2nd from right) compared with M9 parental types

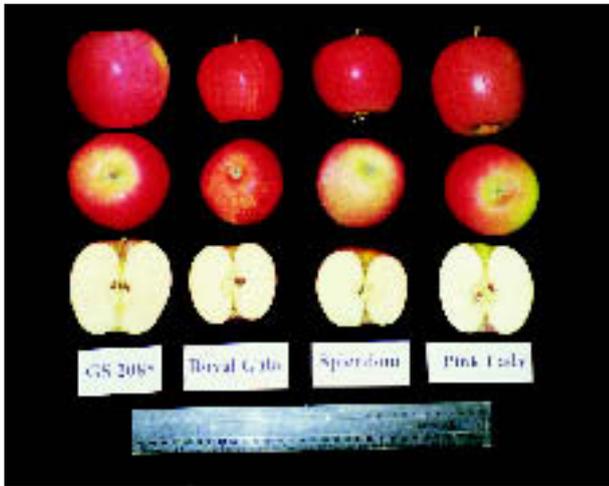


Fig 31 Apple - fruits of 'Sciros' (shown as GS 2085 at the left) with comparators 'Royal Gala' (2nd from left), 'Splendour' (2nd from right) and 'Pink Lady' (right)

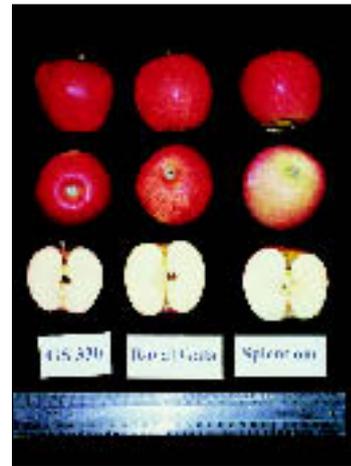


Fig 32 Apple - fruits of 'Sciglo' (shown as GS 330 at the left) with comparators 'Royal Gala' (middle) and 'Splendour' (right)



Fig 33 Peach - fruits of 'Sweet Scarlet'

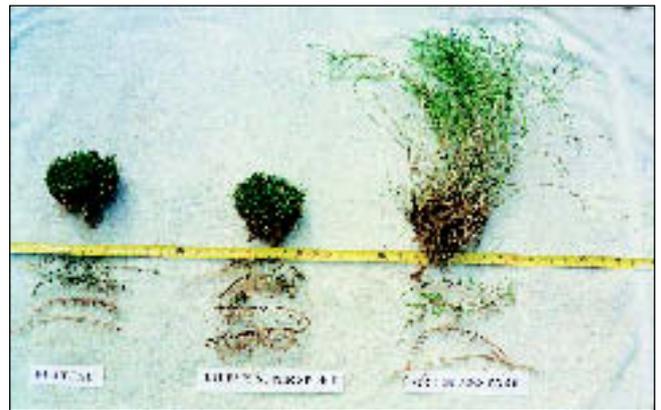


Fig 34 Couch Grass - 'Plateau' (left) with comparators 'Riley's Super Sport'<sup>(b)</sup> (middle) and 'Greenlees Park' (right) showing differences in growth habit, node frequency and stolon thickness

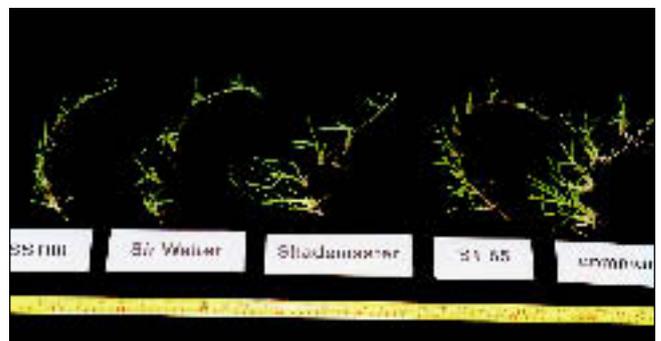
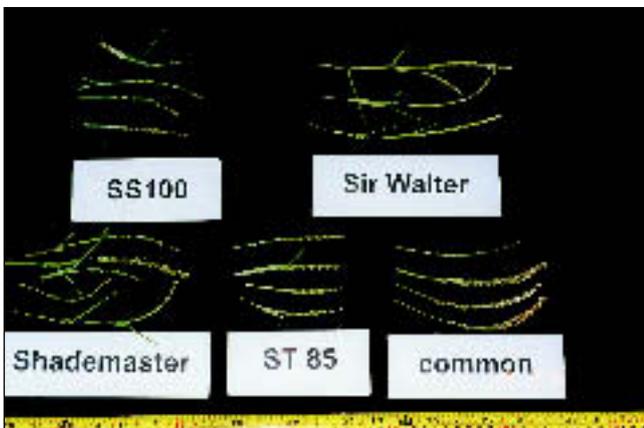


Fig 35 Buffalo grass (St Augustine grass) - seedheads of 'SS100', 'Sir Walter'<sup>(b)</sup>, 'Shademaster', 'ST85' and common (left) and stolons of 'SS100', 'Sir Walter'<sup>(b)</sup>, 'Shademaster', 'ST 85' and common (right) showing the shorter internodes of SS100 and ST 85 and the green stolon of 'SS100', green mottled red stolon of 'Sir Walter'<sup>(b)</sup> and red stolons of other comparators



Fig 36 Sugarcane - 'Q173' (bottom) with comparators 'Q170'<sup>♂</sup> (middle) and 'Q120' (top) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to right). Differences in the alignment, length, width, wax covering, and wax band are clearly visible

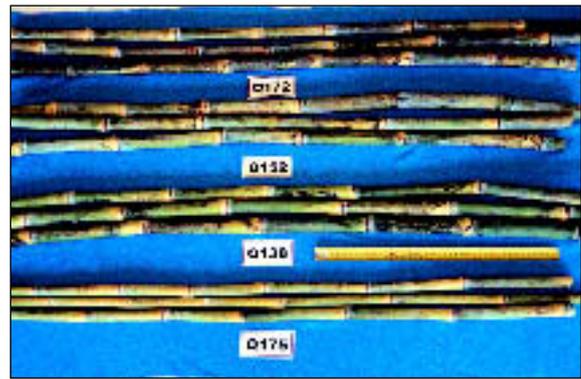


Fig 37 Sugarcane - 'Q175' (bottom) with 'Q138' (2nd from bottom) and 'Q152' (2nd from top) and male parent 'Q172'<sup>♂</sup> (top) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to right). Differences in the alignment, length, width, shape, wax covering, and colour of the internodes are clearly visible. Bud prominence difference are also visible

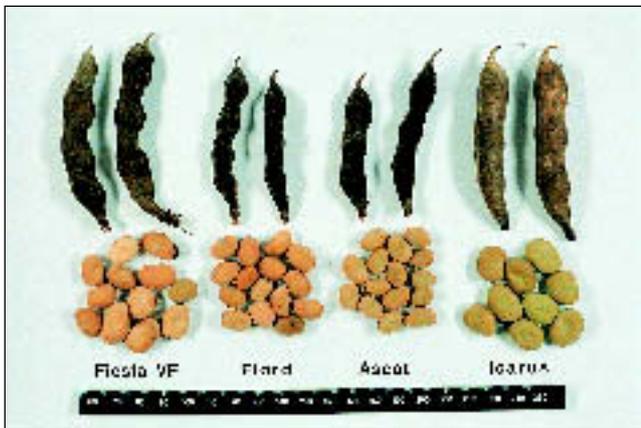


Fig 38 Faba Bean - 'Fiesta VF' (left) with comparators 'Fiord', 'Ascot' and 'Icarus'. The size of seeds and pods distinguishes 'Fiesta VF' from 'Fiord' and 'Ascot' and the colour of seed distinguishes 'Fiesta VF' from 'Icarus'



Fig 39 Triticale - 'Maiden' (left) with comparators 'Madonna' (centre) and 'Empat' (right) showing differences in plant height

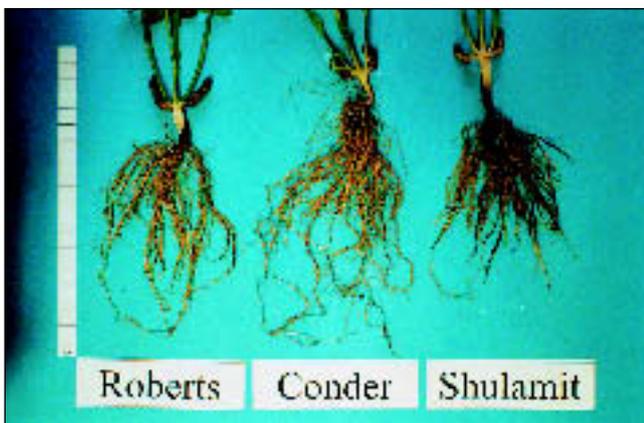


Fig 40 Peanut - roots of 'Roberts' and 'Conder' with comparator 'Shulamit' showing different degree of black rot disease resistance

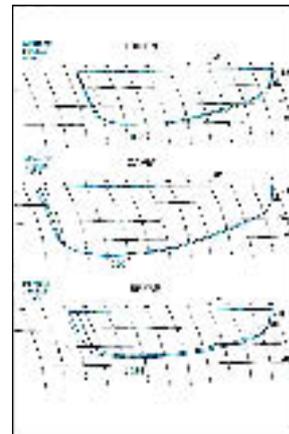


Fig 41 Wheat - extensograph showing the distinctly different dough properties of 'Camm' (centre) extensibility 23.1 cm and strength 390 Bu. Comparators 'Spear' and 'Trident' have dough properties of extensibility 19.5 and 19.1 cm respectively and dough strength 265 and 305 Bu respectively



Fig 42 Marigold - 'Polynema' (left) with comparator 'Nemanon' (right) showing differences in plant height



Fig 43 White Clover - flowering plants of 'Grasslands Nusiral'

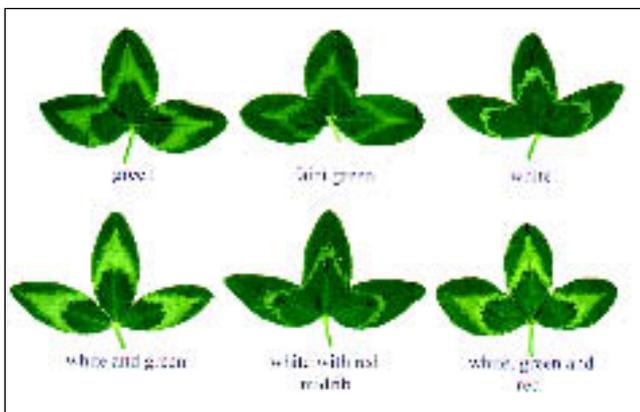


Fig 44 Arrowleaf clover - trifoliate leaflets from 'Cefalu', 'Seelu', 'Zulu' and 'Arrotas' showing a range of leaf marks that occur at different proportions in the population of plants that make up each variety.



Fig 45 Tall Wheatgrass - 'Dundas' (left) and comparator 'Tyrell' (right) showing the difference in reproductive tillers.

**ROSE***Rosa* hybrid**'Auscent'** syn **John Clare**

Application No. 98/084 Accepted: 5 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Figure 1) Plant: growth habit: small bush rose, growth semi dense, height medium, width medium to broad, flower stems stained purplish red to red. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, colour reddish brown to purple. Thorns: present, shape (upper surface catena), lower surface flat (strongly concave), density high, length short (mean 3.9mm). Leaf: size medium to large, colour medium, upper surface dull to weak gloss, cross section slightly concave, margin undulation absent to very weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 43.8mm), width broad (mean 34.0mm), petiolule length medium (mean 20.9mm), base shape round. Flowering shoot: flower number few to medium. Flower pedicel: hairs or prickles medium. Bud: shape broad ovate to ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many to very many, diameter medium to large (mean 107.9mm), viewed from above round, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower convex (to flat), fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions strong, (length mean 26.8mm). Petal: size medium to large, inside surface colour; marginal and midzone near red purple RHS 72C but slightly paler, basal spot present, size small, colour yellow RHS 4C (RHS 9B, 1986); outside surface; marginal and midzone near RHS 74C but paler, basal spot present, size small to medium, colour yellow RHS 4D (RHS 9C, 1986), petal margin undulation very weak to weak, reflexing of margin weak. Stamen filament: colour yellow. (Style: colour yellow. Stigma height slightly below anther). Seed vessel: small to medium. Hip: shape pitcher. Flowering habit: twice flowering (remontant). (Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: 'Wife of Bath' x unnamed seedling. Selection criteria: prolific flower production, quality flower of attractive form and colour. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations. Breeder: David Austin, Albrighton, Wolverhampton, England, UK.

**Choice of Comparators** 'The Reeve' was chosen as the comparator because of a similarity in flower colour and plant size. Petal colour both surfaces of outer petals in colour range RHS 73C-73D, 1986. 'The Reeve' differed in having weak anthocyanin staining of shoot, round bud, style stained red, large seed vessel. The parent plant 'Wife of Bath' was not considered because of its clearly different flower colour.

**Comparative Trial** Description based on official United Kingdom PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Moorooduc, VIC, Autumn 1999. Conditions: In 1997, variety budded onto virus tested *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and in Jul 1998 transferred to 300mm pots filled with a pinebark based potting mixture, and held in a non-heated greenhouse until Nov 1998 when trial set up in a wind protected outdoor area; nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers and

liquid feeds; plants sprayed regularly to ensure good health. Trial design: randomised block of pots to provide a minimum of 10 mature plants each of the variety and comparators. Growth and phenotypic characteristics of fully grown plants in a display garden also monitored. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants. Leaf measurements made on first or second 5-7 leaflet leaf down from inflorescence, thorns assessed on stem tissue in vicinity of measured leaves. Climatic condition: high light intensity and temperatures.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1994	Granted	'Auscent'
EU	1996	Granted	'Auscent'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Auscent'
New Zealand	1995	Applied	'Auscent'

First sold in England in 1994.

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

**'Ausjo'** syn **Jude the Obscure**

Application No. 98/244 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.

Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Figure 2) Plant: growth habit bush rose, open growth, height medium, width medium to broad, stem growth strong, slightly arching. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, colour reddish hue. Thorns: present, density medium, size uniform, length long (mean 6.4mm), shape upper surface slightly concave to flat, lower surface strongly concave. Leaf: size medium to large, colour medium to dark green, upper surface dull to weak gloss, cross section concave to flat, margin undulation weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 57.5mm), width medium (mean 39.5mm), petiolule length medium (mean 17.0mm) base shape obtuse. Flowering shoot: flowers as singles or small clusters up to 5 (usually 2-3). Flower pedicel: few stiff glandular hairs. Bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour group yellow, petal number very many, diameter medium (to large, mean 102.8mm), shape globular, viewed from above round, side profile; upper convex, lower flat, fragrance strong. (Sepal: extensions weak, length 27.9mm). Petal: size medium to large, cupped, inside surface colour; marginal zone RHS 16D (RHS 11D, 1986), midzone RHS 13C (RHS 10D, 1986), basal spot absent, point of attachment colour yellow RHS 9A; outside surface; marginal zone RHS 20C (RHS 11D, 1986), midzone RHS 13C (RHS 9D, 1986) basal spot absent, (point of attachment colour yellow RHS 9A 1986), petal margin undulation absent to very weak, reflexing of margin nil to very weak. Stamen filament: colour rich yellow. Style: colour pale greenish white, streaked red near stigma. (Stigma lower than anther). Seed vessel: size medium, shape pitcher. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: unnamed seedlings within breeder's collection. Selection criteria: quality flower of attractive colour and perfume, healthy

vigorous growth. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations. Breeder: David Austin, Albrighton, Wolverhampton, England, UK.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Ausgold'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Golden CelebrationA was chosen as the sole comparator for similar flower colour and plant size. The comparator is distinguished by smooth flower pedicel, weak to medium sepal extension.

**Comparative Trial** Description based on data submitted for United States Patent (number: Plant 10,757 Jan 1999), and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Moorooduc, VIC, Autumn 1999. Conditions: In 1997, variety budded onto virus tested *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and in Jul 1998 transferred to 300mm pots filled with a pinebark based potting mixture, and held in a non-heated greenhouse until Nov 1998 when trial set up in a wind protected outdoor area; nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers and liquid feeds; plants sprayed regularly to ensure good health. Trial design: randomised block of pots to provide a minimum of 10 mature plants each of the variety and comparators. Growth and phenotypic characteristics of fully grown plants in a display garden also monitored. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants. Leaf measurements made on first or second 5-7 leaflet leaf down from inflorescence, thorns assessed on stem tissue in vicinity of measured leaves. Climatic condition: high light intensity and temperatures.

#### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1997	Granted	'Ausjo'
USA	1997	Granted	'Ausjo'

First sold in England in 1995.

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

#### 'Ausland' syn Scepter'd Isle

Application No. 98/246 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.

Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.

Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Figure 3) Plant growth habit: small bush rose, open growth, height short to medium, width medium to broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, colour reddish brown. Thorns: present, shape (upper surface weakly catena), lower surface slightly concave, density medium, mainly long (mean 5.1mm). Leaf: size medium, colour medium to dark green, upper surface dull, cross section slightly convex (to flat), margin undulation medium. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 38.4mm), width medium (mean 28.6mm), petiolule length medium (mean 13.0mm), base shape cordate. Flowering shoot: flower number few. Flower pedicel: hairs or prickles many. Bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour soft pink, petal number very many, diameter medium to large (mean 84.3mm), viewed from above round, side profile; upper half flat, lower convex, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium to

large, inside surface colour; marginal and midzone between white RHS 155D and red RHS 56D (RHS 65D, 1986), basal spot present, size small, colour yellow RHS 4D; outside surface; marginal and midzone between white RHS 155D and red RHS 56D (RHS 65D or paler, 1986), basal spot present, size very small to small, colour yellow RHS 4D, petal margin undulation absent to very weak, reflexing of margin very weak to weak. Stamen filament: colour yellow. (Style: colour yellow. Stigma height slightly below anther). Seed vessel: medium to large. Hip: shape pitcher. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: unnamed seedling x 'Ausblush'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Heritage<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Selection criteria: quality flower of attractive form, colour and strong myrrh perfume. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations. Breeder: David Austin, Albrighton, Wolverhampton, England, UK.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Aussal'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Radio Times<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen as the comparator because of similarity in flower colour and plant size. Outer petal colour for both surfaces in the light pink colour range RHS 56A/62D, 1986. It differs in having a higher petal number in the flower, red stamen filaments and styles. The parent plant 'Ausblush' also has soft pink flowers, but these are more cup-shaped, and sepals have strong extensions.

**Comparative Trial** Description based on official United Kingdom PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Moorooduc, VIC, Autumn 1999. Conditions: In 1997, variety budded onto virus tested *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and in Jul 1998 transferred to 300mm pots filled with a pinebark based potting mixture, and held in a non-heated greenhouse until Nov 1998 when trial set up in a wind protected outdoor area; nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers and liquid feeds; plants sprayed regularly to ensure good health. Trial design: randomised block of pots to provide a minimum of 10 mature plants each of the variety and comparator. Growth and phenotypic characteristics of fully grown plants in a display garden also monitored. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants. Leaf measurements made on first or second 5-7 leaflet leaf down from inflorescence, thorns assessed on stem tissue in vicinity of measured leaves. Climatic condition: high light intensity and temperatures.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
UK	1997	Granted	'Ausland'
EU	1997	Granted	'Ausland'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Ausland'
USA	1998	Applied	'Ausland'

First sold in England, 1996.

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

#### 'Ausmoon' syn Pegasus

Application No. 98/245 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.

Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, UK.

Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Figure 4) Plant growth habit: bushy to broad bushy rose, dense strong growth, height very short to short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium to strong, colour reddish brown to purple. Thorns: present, shape (upper surface mainly flat), lower surface concave, density low, mainly long (mean 7.9mm). Leaf: size medium (to large), colour medium (to dark) green, upper surface weak gloss, cross section slightly concave, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 61.7mm), width medium to broad (mean 37.6mm), (petiolule length mean 15.5mm), base shape wedge. Flowering shoot: flower number few to medium. Flower pedicel: hairs or prickles few. Bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour group apricot blend, petal number very many, diameter large (mean 92.9mm), viewed from above irregularly round, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower flat, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions weak, (length mean 29.7mm). Petal: size medium to large, inside surface colour; marginal and midzone between yellow orange RHS 18D and orange RHS 27D (RHS 22D, 1986 fades to RHS 18D/11D), basal spot present, size small, colour yellow RHS 8B; outside surface; marginal and midzone nearest to orange RHS 27D but more white, (RHS 22D, 1986, fades to RHS 8D), basal spot present, size very small to small, colour yellow RHS 8B, petal margin undulation medium, reflexing of margin weak to medium. Stamen filament: colour yellow. (Style: colour pale green. Stigma height above anther). Seed vessel: medium to large. Hip: shape pitcher. Flowering habit: twice flowering (remontant). (Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements)

**Origin and breeding** Controlled pollination: 'Ausmas' syn Graham Thomas x 'Pascali'. Selection criteria: quality flower of attractive colour, form and perfume, good bush growth. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations. Breeder: David Austin, Albrighton, Wolverhampton, England, UK.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Ausbuff' syn English Garden was chosen as the comparator for similar flower form and plant size. The comparator differed in its flower colour (more a buff yellow) and a round, leaf base. The parent plant 'Ausmas' syn Graham Thomas also has different flower colour.

**Comparative Trial** Description based on official United Kingdom PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Moorooduc, VIC, Autumn 1999. Conditions: In 1997, variety budded onto virus tested *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and in Jul 1998 transferred to 300mm pots filled with a pinebark based potting mixture, and held in a non-heated greenhouse until Nov 1998 when trial set up in a wind protected outdoor area; nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers and liquid feeds; plants sprayed regularly to ensure good health. Trial design: randomised block of pots to provide a minimum of 10 mature plants each of the variety and comparator. Growth and phenotypic characteristics of fully grown plants in a display garden also monitored. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants. Leaf measurements made on first or second 5-7 leaflet leaf down from inflorescence, thorns assessed on

stem tissue in vicinity of measured leaves. Climatic condition: high light intensity and temperatures.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
England	1997	Granted	'Ausmoon'
Europe	1997	Granted	'Ausmoon'
USA	1996	Granted	'Ausmoon'

First sold in England, 1995.

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

### 'Dicsingsong' syn Patio Kaleidoscope

Application No. 97/213 Accepted: 29 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Colin Dickson**, Dickson Nurseries, Newtownards, N. Ireland, UK.

Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 22, Figure 5) Plant: bushy, remontant patio rose. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave, upper flat. Leaves: size small, light green, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side. Terminal leaflet: size small, cross section concave, margin undulation absent or very weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower bud: profile rounded. Flower: size small, double, flat upper and lower profile. Sepal extensions: medium. Petals: size small, yellow, to yellow white through to red purple colour group (RHS 9A to 158D). In the open, flower petals under go numerous colour changes through the life of the flower. Basal spot absent both sides, strong margin reflexing, weak undulation, stamen filament yellow. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Dicminiyell' x pollen parent 'Dicknowall' syn Collegiate in a planned breeding program at applicant's nursery in Northern Ireland. The seed parent was characterised by lemon flowers tipped with red edges to the petals, flowers borne in clusters, single blooms of about 5cm diameter and low growing with small dense, oval, mid-green glossy foliage. The pollen parent was characterised by golden blooms of 10cm diameter, medium growing floribunda, medium size, oval, mid-green and dull foliage. Both seed and pollen parents are varieties developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and the new variety was selected for development on the basis of compact, even form and diversity in bloom colour. Propagation: vegetative through many generations. Breeder: Colin Dickson, Newtownards, Northern Ireland.

**Choice of Comparator** 'Chameleon'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen as the sole comparator as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge because of its diversity in bloom colour. The parental varieties were not considered because of the obvious differences in growth habit and flower characteristics as stated above.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Chameleon'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Trial location: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC, between Oct 1998 - Jan 1999. Conditions: plants grown in

scoria hydroponic within environment controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a four month period

#### Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Table 22 Rosa Varieties**

	'Dicsingsong'	*'Chameleon' <sup>(b)</sup>
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION	absent or very weak	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	purple
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8	5
std deviation	1.44	0.89
LSD/sig	0.91	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR	light	dull
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)		
mean	30	43
std deviation	2.45	3.67
LSD/sig	2.39	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	21	28.5
std deviation	2.01	1.79
LSD/sig	1.46	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD	rounded	rounded
NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	29.5	57.5
std deviation	4.88	4.69
LSD/sig	3.67	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	44	58
std deviation	6.07	3.56
LSD/sig	3.82	P≤0.01
FLOWER PROFILE -UPPER	flat	flat
FRAGRANCE	absent	weak
PETAL SIZE	small	medium
BASAL SPOT	absent	present
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN	strong	medium

#### 'Dicstereo'

Application No: 97/219 Accepted: 29 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Colin Dickson**, Dickson Nurseries, Newtownards, N. Ireland, UK.

Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 23, Figure 6) Plant: narrow bushy, remontant pot and bed rose. Young vegetative shoot:

anthocyanin colouration weak, reddish brown to purple. Stem thorns: present, lower surface flat. Leaves: size small, light green, weak glossiness on upper side. Terminal leaflet: size small, cross section flat, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower bud: profile rounded. Flower: size small, double, upper and lower profile flat. Sepal extensions: weak. Petals: size small, colour of middle zone inner and outer side yellow (RHS 12A), marginal zone inner and outer side yellow (RHS 12A to 12B), basal spot absent on both sides, weak margin reflexing, weak undulation, stamen filament green. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Dicmissy' x pollen parent 'Dicjoy' syn Ards Beauty in a planned breeding program at applicant's nursery in Northern Ireland. The seed parent was characterised by yellow flowers tipped with red edges to the petals, flowers borne in clusters, semi-double blooms of about 4.5cm diameter and low growing with small dense, oval, mid-green dull foliage. The pollen parent was characterised by yellow hybrid tea shaped slightly fragrant blooms of 10cm diameter, medium growing floribunda, medium size, oval, mid-green and semi-glossy foliage. Both seed and pollen parents are varieties developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and the new variety was selected for development on the basis of vibrant gold coloured blooms, excellent even form. Propagation: vegetative through many generations. Breeder: Colin Dickson, Newtownards, Northern Ireland.

**Choice of Comparator** 'Ruichris'<sup>(b)</sup> syn Sunny Cupido<sup>(b)</sup> was chosen as the sole comparator as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. The parental varieties were not considered because of obvious differences in growth habit and flower characteristics as stated above.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Ruichris'<sup>(b)</sup> syn Sunny Cupido<sup>(b)</sup>. Trial location: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC, between Oct 1998 – Jan 1999. Conditions: plants grown in scoria hydroponic within environment controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a four month period

#### Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Table 23 Rosa Varieties**

	'Dicstereo'	*'Ruichris' <sup>(b)</sup>
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	weak	weak
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	reddish brown to purple	bronze to reddish brown
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9	5
std deviation	1.10	1.17
LSD/sig	0.87	P≤0.01

LEAF COLOUR	light	dark
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)</b>		
mean	27	36
std deviation	3.14	5.06
LSD/sig	3.23	P≤0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</b>		
mean	18.0	18.0
std deviation	1.3	2.66
LSD/sig	1.60	ns
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</b>		
	flat	slight concave
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET SHAPE OF BASE</b>		
	rounded	wedge shaped
<b>FLOWER BUD</b>		
	ovate	ovate
<b>NUMBER OF PETALS</b>		
mean	56	65
std deviation	9.94	10.3
LSD/sig	7.77	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</b>		
mean	51.0	38.5
std deviation	5.99	2.95
LSD/sig	3.62	P≤0.01
<b>PETAL COLOUR (RHS)</b>		
midzone outside	12A	13B
midzone inside	12A	13B
margin outside	12B	13B
margin inside	12A	15C
<b>BASAL SPOT SIZE</b>		
	absent	absent
<b>PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN</b>		
	weak	medium
<b>OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT</b>		
	green	orange

### ‘Nirpstrip’ syn *Shiba*

Application No: 97/217 Accepted: 29 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Lux Riviera s.r.l.**, Latte di Ventimiglia (IM), Italy.

Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Figure 7) Plant: narrow bushy, remontant cut flower rose. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, bronze to reddish brown. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size medium, light to medium green, medium glossiness on upper side. Terminal leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: medium to many prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower: size medium to large, double, flattened convex upper profile, flat lower profile, fragrance weak, petals size small to medium, red colour group (RHS 45A to 46A), basal spot present both surfaces, medium margin reflexing, medium undulation, stamen filament red Seed vessel: Medium, funnel shaped.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘unnamed seedling’ x pollen parent ‘unnamed seedling’ in a

planned breeding program at applicant’s nursery in Ventimiglia, Italy. Both seed and pollen parents are breeding lines developed by the same breeder. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and the new variety was selected for cut flower production in glasshouses or under other transparent cover, with strong stems, reasonable fragrance and good Winter budform & production. Propagation: vegetative for many generations. Breeder: Ghione Luciano, Ventimiglia, Italy

**Choice of Comparator** The qualified person considers ‘Kardinal’ to be the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour within the greenhouse cut flower range. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** The description is based on the official Community Plant Variety Office certificate. The testing was conducted by the Dutch authorities in Wageningen, The Netherlands. The data was further confirmed by the QP under glasshouse conditions at Cranbourne, VIC. The candidate variety ‘Nirpstrip’ has a significantly higher flower production, significantly less blind shoots in winter and significantly longer vase life compared to those of the existing variety ‘Kardinal’.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Italy	1996	Applied	‘Nirpstrip’
EU	1996	Granted	‘Nirpstrip’

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

Description: **Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

### ‘Pretaner’

Application No: 97/216 Accepted: 29 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Prego Royalty BV**, Naaldwijk, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 24, Figure 8) Plant: narrow bushy, remontant cut flower rose. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration very strong, reddish brown to purple. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size medium, medium green, weak glossiness on upper side. Terminal leaflet: size medium, cross section concave, margin undulation medium, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower bud: profile rounded. Flower: size large, double, flat upper, flattened-convex lower profile. Sepal extensions: weak. Fragrance: weak. Petals: size medium, colour of middle zone inner and outer side yellow-orange to white (RHS 19C to 155C), colour of marginal zone inner side yellow-white to white (RHS 158B to 155C) outer side white (RHS 155B), basal spot present on both sides, small to very small, colour yellow (RHS 2B), strong margin reflexing, weak undulation, stamen filament yellow. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘unnamed seedling’ x pollen parent ‘unnamed seedling’ in a planned breeding program at applicant’s nursery in The Netherlands in 1983. Both seed and pollen parents are breeding lines developed by the same breeder. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and the new

variety was selected for development on the basis of vigorous growth, high production, good bud and flower form and unusual apricot cream colour. Propagation: vegetative for many generations. Breeder: JR. TH. A. Segers, Prego Royalty BV, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparator** 'Ruidriko'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Vivaldi<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen as the sole comparator as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge in Australia on the basis of flower colour within the greenhouse cut flower range. No other similar varieties have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Ruidriko'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Vivaldi<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Trial location: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC, between Oct 1998 – Jan 1999. Conditions: plants grown in scoria hydroponic within environment controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a four month period.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Surrendered	'Pretaner'
EU	1995	Granted	'Pretaner'
Colombia	1996	Applied	'Pretaner'
Israel	1996	Granted	'Pretaner'
Poland	1996	Applied	'Pretaner'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1995. First Australian sale Jan 1999.

Description: Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Table 24 Rosa Varieties**

	'Pretaner'	*'Ruidriko' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
PLANT HEIGHT	medium	tall
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	very strong	strong
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	reddish brown to purple	reddish brown
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8	9
std deviation	1.28	1.17
LSD/sig	0.94	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR	medium	dark
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)		
mean	55	52
std deviation	5.93	4.05
LSD/sig	3.89	ns
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	37.5	32.5
std deviation	4.02	3.11
LSD/sig	2.76	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD	round	ovate

#### NUMBER OF PETALS

mean	45.5	29.0
std deviation	5.07	6.74
LSD/sig	4.58	P≤0.01

#### FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)

mean	91.5	89.0
std deviation	7.64	8.34
LSD/sig	6.14	ns

#### FLOWER PROFILE – UPPER

flat	flattened convex
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#### FRAGRANCE

weak	absent
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#### PETAL SIZE

medium	very large
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#### PETAL COLOUR (RHS)

midzone outside	19C to 155C	27D
midzone inside	19C to 155C	38D to 36D
margin outside	155B	49D
margin inside	158B to 155C	27D

#### BASAL SPOT SIZE

very small	small
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#### PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN

strong	medium
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#### OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT

yellow	orange red
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#### 'Sunscent' syn Scentasia

Application No: 97/218 Accepted: 29 Sep 1997.

Applicant: Frank Bart Schuurman, Whenuapai, New Zealand.

Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 25, Figure 9) Plant: narrow bushy, remontant cut and patio cluster flowered rose. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, bronze to reddish brown. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size medium, light green, weak glossiness on upper side. Terminal leaflet: size medium, cross section flat, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower: double, size medium, star shaped above, convex upper, flat lower profile. Sepal extensions: medium. Fragrance: strong. Petals: size medium, colour of middle zone inner and outer side green-yellow (RHS 1D), colour of marginal zone inner and outer side green-white (RHS 157D), basal spot present on both sides, small to very small, colour yellow (RHS 9A), strong margin reflexing, absent or very weak undulation, stamen filament yellow. Seed vessel: small, funnel shaped.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Suntink'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> x pollen parent 'Sungold' in a planned breeding program at applicant's nursery in New Zealand. The pollen parent was characterised by bright gold yellow flowers, mid green glossy foliage, few thorns and growth up to 60cm tall with up to 3 buds per stem with flowers of approximately 5cm diameter. Both seed and pollen parents are varieties developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and the new variety was selected for development on the basis of flower colour, strong fragrance, flower size and habit. Propagation: vegetative through many generations. Breeder: Frank Bart Schuurman, Whenuapai, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparator** ‘Suntink’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Tinkerbell<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was chosen as the sole comparator as it is the seed parent and in the opinion of the qualified person is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of growth habit within the greenhouse cut flower range. The pollen parent was not considered because of smaller flower diameter and growth habit.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Suntink’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Tinkerbell<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Trial location: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC, between Oct 1998 – Jan 1999. Conditions: plants grown in scoria hydroponic within environment controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a four month period.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1994	Granted	‘Sunscent’
Japan	1995	Withdrawn	‘Sunscent’

First sold New Zealand in March 1996. First Australian sale Sept 1998.

Description: **Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Table 25 Rosa Varieties**

	‘Sunscent’	*‘Suntink’ <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
PLANT HEIGHT	medium	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	medium	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	bronze to reddish brown	bronze to reddish brown
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	7	8
std deviation	0.86	1.96
LSD/sig	1.16	ns
LEAF COLOUR	light	dark
GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	weak	strong
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	41.5	51.0
std deviation	5.72	5.43
LSD/sig	4.28	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	36.0	35.5
std deviation	4.77	4.16
LSD/sig	3.43	ns
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION	flat	slightly concave
FLOWER BUD	ovate	ovate

### NUMBER OF PETALS

mean	25.5	33.5
std deviation	3.79	4.78
LSD/sig	3.31	P≤0.01

### FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)

mean	74.5	63.0
std deviation	6.14	4.36
LSD/sig	4.08	P≤0.01

### FLOWER VIEW FROM ABOVE

star shaped	round
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### FRAGRANCE

strong	strong
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### PETAL SIZE

small	small
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### PETAL COLOUR (RHS)

midzone outside	1D	54A
midzone inside	1D	54D
margin outside	157D	55C
margin inside	157D	49B

### SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE

present	present
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### SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE INNER SIDE

small	small
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### COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS)

9A	10C/D
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### SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE

present	present
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### SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OUTER SIDE

very small	very small
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### COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS)

9B	10C/D
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### PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN

strong	weak
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### ‘Tanadeepdac’

Application No: 98/100 Accepted: 29 May 1998.

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

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

**Characteristics** (Figure 10) Plant: habit narrow bushy to bushy bed rose, height up to 1.2m (2m). Stem: anthocyanin medium strong, reddish brown; prickles shape of underside deep concave to concave, short prickles few, long prickles few to medium. Leaf: medium size, medium to dark green, upper side medium glossy; leaflet cross section flat, undulation of margin weak; terminal leaflet length of blade medium (mean 57mm), width of blade medium (mean 37mm), shape of base rounded. Flower: flowering shoot, number of flowers very few; pedicel, number of hairs or prickles very few; flower bud, shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate; type double, number of petals medium; diameter medium, view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex; fragrance very weak to weak; sepal extensions weak; petal, size medium to large (large to very large mean length 50mm, mean width 57mm.), colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side dark purple red (RHS ca.

187C), spot at base of inner side small to medium, pale yellow (ca. RHS 4D), colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side dark purple red (ca. RHS 185B), spot at base of outer side small pale yellow (ca. RHS 4D), reflexing of margin absent or very weak, undulation of margin medium; outer stamen, predominant colour of filament yellow; seed vessel size (at petal fall) medium; hip, shape of longest section pitcher shaped; flowering habit, almost continuous. (Note: data in parenthesis are from local observations and measurements. All RHS chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: 'Tanadac' at applicant's property in Uetersen, Germany. 'Tanadac' is a variety bred by the same breeder. Petals and buds were darker and brighter in the new variety 'Tanadeepdac' compared to the parental variety 'Tanadac' (RHS 53C). Selection criteria: flower colour, stem length, vase life. Propagation: vegetative over several generations. Breeder: Hans J Evers, Uetersen, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators** The qualified person considers 'Tankalcig'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> is the closest variety of common knowledge in Australia. It differs from 'Tanadeepdac' having darker purple brown petals (RHS 183B) and the basal spot is white (RHS 155C).

**Comparative Trials** Description based on official data provided by Bundessortenamt, Hannover, Germany. Key characteristics confirmed by local observations and measurements by the qualified person. Location: Catherine Field, NSW, Autumn 1999. Condition: plants grown under cover on raised beds for commercial production of cut flowers. Measurements: random sampling from separate plants.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	'Tanadeepdac'
Poland	1996	Granted	'Tanadeepdac'
Israel	1996	Granted	'Tanadeepdac'
EU	1996	Granted	'Tanadeepdac'
Argentina	1997	Granted	'Tanadeepdac'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Tanadeepdac'
South Africa	1997	Applied	'Tanadeepdac'

First sold in Germany in 1995. First Australian sales 1998.

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

#### 'Taniliram'

Application No: 98/099 Accepted: 29 May 1999.

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

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

**Characteristics** (Figure 11) Plant: habit narrow bushy bed rose, height up to 1.2m (2m). Stem: anthocyanin medium reddish brown; prickles shape of underside concave, short prickles many, long prickles few. Leaf: medium size, medium green, glossiness of upper side medium; leaflet cross section slightly concave, undulation of margin weak;

terminal leaflet length of blade long (mean 73mm), width of blade medium (mean 55mm), shape of base rounded. Flower: flowering shoot number of flowers very few; pedicel number of hairs or prickles medium; flower bud shape of longitudinal section ovate; type double, number of petals medium, diameter large, view from above star-shaped, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part concave; fragrance very weak to weak; sepal extensions medium to strong; petal size large (mean length 49mm, mean width 46mm), colour of middle zone of inner side pink (ca. RHS 49A with a mild flush of orange ca. RHS 33C), colour of marginal zone pink (ca. RHS 49A), spot at base of inner side small to medium, yellow (RHS 7B), colour of middle zone of outer side pink (ca. RHS 49A), colour of marginal zone of outer side pink (ca. RHS 49A), spot at base of outer side absent (a small basal spot of RHS 4B is present on the outer side according to local observation), reflexing of margin medium to strong; undulation of margin strong; predominant colour of filament yellow; seed vessel size (at petal fall) large; hip shape of longest section funnel-shaped; flowering habit almost continuous. (Note: data in parenthesis are from local observations and measurements. All RHS chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: unnamed seedling salmon hybrid tea rose x unnamed seedling pink hybrid tea rose in a planned breeding program at applicant's property in Uetersen, Germany. Both parents are producer lines in breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: flower colour, stem length, vase life. Propagation: vegetative over several generations. Breeder: Hans J Evers, Uetersen, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Tanrikas' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was excluded because it has thinner stems and fewer smaller petals. The qualified person considered 'Taniffest'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> is the closest variety of common knowledge in Australia. It differs from 'Taniliram' in having slightly different pink petals (RHS 50D-49A), smaller terminal leaflets and smaller flowers and petals.

**Comparative Trials** Description based on official data provided by EU Community Plant Variety Office, Wageningen NL. Key characteristics confirmed by local observations and measurements by the qualified person. Location: Catherine Field, NSW Autumn 1999. Condition: plants grown under cover on raised beds for commercial production of cut flowers. Measurements: random sampling from separate plants.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Taniliram'
Israel	1996	Granted	'Taniliram'
Poland	1996	Applied	'Taniliram'
Canada	1997	Applied	'Taniliram'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Taniliram'

First sold in Netherlands 1996. First Australian sales 1998.

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

**‘Tannollipa’**

Application No: 98/101 Accepted: 29 May 1999.

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

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

**Characteristics** (Figure 12) Plant: small bushy bed rose, height up to 1.2m (2m). Stem; anthocyanin weak bronze to reddish brown; prickles shape of underside concave, short prickles absent or very few, long prickles medium to many. Leaf: large size, dark green, glossiness of upper side weak; leaflet cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak; terminal leaflet length of blade long to very long (mean 77mm), width of blade broad (mean 50mm), shape of base cordate. Flower: flowering shoot number of flowers very few; pedicel number of hairs or prickles many; bud shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate; type double, number of petals few to medium, diameter medium to large, view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat; fragrance weak, sepal extensions medium; petal size medium (mean length 50mm, mean width 51mm), colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side yellow (RHS 11A), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side yellow orange (RHS 13C with flush of orange red RHS 32C which is prominent on outer petals especially on buds – see figure nn), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin strong; predominant colour of filament yellow; seed vessel size (at petal fall) medium to large; hip shape of longest section pitcher shaped; flowering habit almost continuous. (Note: data in parenthesis are from local observations and measurements. All RHS chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: ‘Tanylyks’ x unnamed seedling in a planned breeding program at applicant’s property in Uetersen, Germany. The seed parent is a variety bred by the same breeder and pollen parent is a producer line in breeder’s private collection. Selection criteria: flower colour, stem length, vase life. Propagation: vegetative over several generations. Breeder: Hans J Evers, Uetersen, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators** The qualified person considers ‘Korbacol’<sup>(d)</sup> syn Texas<sup>(d)</sup> is the closest variety of common knowledge. It differs slightly from ‘Tannollipa’ in petal colouration (middle and marginal zones of inner side RHS 12B, outer side RHS 12C).

**Comparative Trials** Description based on official data provided by Bundessortenamt, Hannover, Germany. Key characteristics confirmed by local observations and measurements by the qualified person. Location: Catherine Field, NSW, Autumn 1999. Condition: plants grown under cover on raised beds for commercial production of cut flowers. Measurements: random sampling from separate plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	‘Tannollipa’
Finland	1995	Applied	‘Tannollipa’
Japan	1995	Applied	‘Tannollipa’
EU	1995	Granted	‘Tannollipa’
Israel	1996	Granted	‘Tannollipa’
Canada	1996	Applied	‘Tannollipa’

First sold in Germany 1994. First Australian sales 1998.

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

**‘WEKblagab’**

Application No: 97/050 Accepted: 2 Apr 1997.

Applicant: **Week’s Roses**, Upland, California, USA.

Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Figure 13) Plant: growth habit bushy, upright, vigorous, full branching, grandiflora. Young shoot: green, anthocyanin colouration present, prickles present. Thorn: large, straight angled severely downward. Leaf: size medium, colour medium green, leathery, semi-glossy. Leaflet: oval, base acute, margin serrate. Flower pedicel: medium green, surface rough, small prickles present. Bud: long, pointed to ovoid. Sepal: finely hirsute. Flower: small to medium, 10cm, borne in irregular rounded clusters, strong stems. Fragrance: moderate, fruity. Petal: thickness moderate, surface upper satiny, under slightly satiny, broadly ovate, under normal conditions number 25, colour surface under RHS 23A, upper RHS 15B, basal spot RHS 12B. Anther: size medium, yellow, regularly around styles. Style: red. Flowering habit: remontant. Disease resistant.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: Seed parent: ‘Hartanna’ (US Plant Patent 6,953) x unnamed seedling. The seed parent is a floribunda rose characterised by yellow blooms borne regularly in rounded clusters. The pollen parent is a hybrid tea rose characterised by large flowers of gold with a red-orange under petal. Seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of the following selection criteria: flower colour and growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Thomas F. Carruth, Upland, California, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘City Lights’ and ‘Golden Gloves’ were considered to be the closest comparators for their similarities in flower colour.

**Comparative Trial** The description is based on the data obtained from the US Plant Patent description (PP 9719). The overseas data was further confirmed by local observations and measurements. Local observations were done at Narromine, NSW in May 1998. Conditions: plants were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random. ‘WEKblagab’ has a larger flower than ‘City Lights’ and the colour of ‘WEKblagab’ is darker than that of ‘Golden Gloves’.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	‘WEKblagab’

First sold in USA in 1996.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

**SUGARCANE***Saccharum* hybrid**‘Q173’**

Application No: 98/108 Accepted: 30 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Indooroopilly, QLD.**

**Characteristics** (Table 26, Figure 36) Ploidy: ‘Q173’ is a cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp. hybrid). Plant: ‘Q173’ is a perennial grass with erect growth habit, few number of tillers per stool. Leaf canopy is heavy. Suckers are very few in number. Stem: Culms are very short to short with mean length to top visible dewlap (TVD) approximately 2.34m (range 1.79m – 2.96 m). Alternate internodes of a culm are arranged in a weakly to medium zigzagged pattern. Length of longest internode on bud side is short to medium with mean length approximately 18.6cm (range 13.5cm – 22.0cm) and side opposite bud is short to medium mean length approximately 18.6cm (range 13.0 cm – 21.6cm). Diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud is thick to very thick with mean approximately 25.4mm (range 20.9mm – 31.4mm). Diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud is thick to very thick with mean approximately 25.1mm (range 20.3mm – 30.8 mm). Internodes are bobbin shaped and round in cross-section. Colour of dewaxed internode is yellow-green (RHS 144A) yellow-green (RHS 144B) exposed, yellow-green (RHS 154C) unexposed. Wax covering of internode is medium to heavy, with wax band weakly distinct and wide. Growth cracks are few. Cork cracks are absent. Bud groove is inconspicuous to medium conspicuousness, medium to long in length and very shallow to shallow in depth. Root band-width on bud side is very wide (10mm-11.5mm). Bud is of weak prominence, ovate in shape, and with base near leaf scar and tip level to the growth ring. Bud excluding wings is wide to very wide and bud wing is medium width. Leaf scar is prominent and oblique descending towards bud. Growth ring is weakly depressed. Leaf: Lamina of TVD leaf is long to very long in length with mean approximately 1.71m (1.38m - 1.89m), very wide with mean width approximately 50.0mm (range 38.1mm- 60.4mm) at longitudinal midpoint, and curved near tip in attitude. Midrib of lamina at longitudinal midpoint is wide to very wide with mean 4.4 mm (range 3.3 to 5.4 mm). Lamina width to midrib width ratio is medium to high with mean approximately 12.7 (range 8.0 – 17.8). Leaf sheath of TVD leaf is very long in length with mean length approximately 39.5cm (range 36.0cm – 45.0cm). Sheath of senescent leaves weak to medium adherence to culm. Hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) are absent. Ligule is deltoid in shape and medium width at midrib section. Cilia along the free margin of the ligule (Group 61) are dense and short. Auricles are medium to prominent and asymmetrical. Inner or underlapping auricle is lanceolate in shape. Outer or overlapping auricle is deltoid in shape. Flowering: The flower is an open panicle and flowering is discontinuous and medium to profuse. Seed: The seed or fruit is a caryopsis. Disease resistance: ‘Q173’ is very highly to highly resistant to Fiji disease virus, highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), intermediate resistant to Red

Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spegò) Arx and Mueller, intermediate resistant to *Pachymetra* Root Rot, and intermediate resistant to sugarcane mosaic virus. Other characteristics: Fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.35, shear strength 20.0, short fibre 60.2%). ‘Q173’ has average yield potential with average to high sugar content under suitable growing conditions.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled Pollination: ‘Q173’ is the progeny of a controlled biparental cross made at Meringa, QLD between the female parent ‘68N1797’ and the male parent ‘60S7540’. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1978. Neither parent has been maintained in the parent collection at Meringa and so both are unavailable for comparative purposes. However, some distinguishing disease reaction data are available. ‘Q173’ is very highly to highly resistant (1-2) to Fiji Disease Virus (FDV), intermediate (5) to Sugarcane Mosaic Virus (SCMV), intermediate (5) to Red Rot (RR) and intermediate resistant to intermediate susceptible (4-6) for *Pachymetra* Root Rot (PRR). ‘68N1797’ is susceptible (7) to FDV, highly susceptible (8) to SCMV, and susceptible (7) to PRR, while 60S7540 is highly susceptible (8) to RR. ‘Q173’ has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Meringa Sugar Experiment Station, QLD and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the northern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Cane yield, commercial cane sugar, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. After an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Q170’<sup>ϕ</sup> was chosen as a comparator because, although it is not currently grown in the northern region where ‘Q173’ is grown, it is the variety most similar in appearance, differing mainly in height, internode length, lamina width, and disease resistance. ‘Q120’ is a widely grown variety in the northern region (1.5 million t in 1998) that is the most similar of the northern varieties. Over 5 locations, ‘Q173’ had higher cane yield than Q120 (+8 to +20 %), mostly higher commercial cane sugar (-0.3 to +2.4 units), and higher sugar yield (+6 to +28 %). Parents were not included in the comparative trial as both have been discarded from the parent collection.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Q120’ and ‘Q170’<sup>ϕ</sup>. Location: Conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17° 12’ S, 145° 45’ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 26 September 1997, harvested on 3 Nov 1998 and ratooned. DUS data were recorded in early Jun 1999. Conditions: Clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: White schist. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: Aretan (400 ml/400 L) and suSCon (14 kg/ha). Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha – N 21.6, P 24) at planting, Muriate of potash (200 kg/ha – K 100) and urea (180 kg/ha – N 83) on 1-2 Dec 1997; CK50/50 (512 kg/ha – N 199, K 120) on 24 Nov 1998; Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 9 m, with 1.5 m between rows.

Measurements: taken from up to 20 stalks sampled randomly per plot

**Prior Applications and Sales** First sold in Australia in May 1997.

Description: **Dr Mike Cox, Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Bundaberg, QLD**

**Table 26 *Saccharum* varieties**

	'Q173'	*'Q120'	*'Q170' <sup>(b)</sup>
GROWTH HABIT	erect	erect	semi-erect to medium
TILLERING	few	medium	many
LEAF CANOPY	heavy	light	heavy to very heavy
SUCKERING	very few	very few to few	few
CULM HEIGHT (m) LSD ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) = 0.29			
mean	2.34a	2.46a	3.02b
std deviation	0.26	0.25	0.28
	(very short to short)	(short to medium)	(tall)
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES – zigzaggedness			
	weak to medium	weak	aligned to weak
INTERNODE LENGTH – bud side (cm) LSD ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) = 2.36			
mean	18.6a	18.7a	21.4b
std deviation	1.97	2.27	2.07
	(short to medium)	(short to medium)	(long to very long)
INTERNODE LENGTH – side opposite bud (cm) LSD ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) = 2.33			
mean	18.1a	18.4a	21.3b
std deviation	1.98	2.23	2.09
	(short to medium)	(short to medium)	(long to very long)
INTERNODE WIDTH – central, perpendicular to bud (mm) LSD ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) = 1.79			
mean	25.4a	23.2b	21.6b
std deviation	2.4	2.7	2.4
	(thick to very thick)	(medium)	(very thin to thin)
INTERNODE WIDTH – central, dissecting Bud (mm) LSD ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) = 1.91			
mean	25.1a	22.8b	22.3b
std deviation	2.5	2.7	2.6
	(thick to very thick)	(thin to medium)	(thin)
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	bobbin shaped	bobbin shaped	bobbin shaped to conoidal
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION			
	round	oval	weakly oval
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – exposed			
	yellow-green (144A–144B)	yellow-green (152A)	yellow-green (144A–144B) (152A–144A)

INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – unexposed  
yellow-green (154C) to yellow-green (152D)  
yellow-green (10B) to yellow-green (151A–153D)

INTERNODE WAX COVERING	medium to heavy	medium	light to medium
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS	indistinct to medium	indistinct to medium	distinct
WAX BAND WIDTH	wide	wide to very wide	medium
GROWTH CRACKS	few	absent	few to medium
CORK CRACKS	absent	very few	few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE	inconspicuous to medium	absent	absent
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	medium to long	–	–
BUD GROOVE DEPTH	very shallow to shallow	–	–
ROOT BAND WIDTH – bud side	very wide (10mm–11.5 mm)	wide (approx 9 mm)	medium (7.5mm–9.5 mm)
BUD – prominence	weak	medium	weak
BUD – shape	ovate	round to ovate	ovate
BUD – position of base (above leaf scar)	near	near	high
BUD – position of tip (relative to growth ring)	level	slightly below	above
BUD WIDTH (excluding wings)	wide to very wide	very wide	wide
BUD WING WIDTH	medium	wide	narrow to medium
LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE	prominent	prominent	prominent
LEAF SCAR SLOPE	oblique	oblique	oblique
GROWTH RING	weakly depressed	flush	flush
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) = 0.11			
mean	1.71a	1.71a	1.65a
std deviation	0.10	0.09	0.13
	(long to very long)	(long to very long)	(medium to long)

LAMINA WIDTH (longitudinal midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 5.3			
mean	50.0a	37.5b	39.2b
std deviation	5.8	3.4	4.6
	(very wide)	(narrow)	(narrow to medium)
MIDRIB WIDTH (longitudinal midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.5			
mean	4.4a	3.8b	3.4b
std deviation	0.5	0.4	0.5
	wide to very wide	narrow to medium	very narrow
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	medium to high	low	high
LAMINA ATTITUDE			
	curve near tip	curve near middle	curve near middle
LEAF SHEATH – adherence to culm			
	weak to medium	medium to strong	weak
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 2.5			
mean	39.5a	34.7b	32.5b
std deviation	2.2	2.2	3.5
	(very long)	(medium to long)	(Short to medium)
HAIR GROUP 57 – occurrence			
	absent	absent	absent
LIGULE SHAPE			
	deltoid	crescentiform	deltoid
LIGULE HEIGHT			
	medium	medium	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 – density			
	dense	medium	sparse
AURICLE – prominence (second fully unfurled leaf)			
	medium to prominent	medium	medium
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	lanceolate	lanceolate	transitional
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	deltoid	transitional	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	medium	small	–
AURICLE SIZE – OLP			
	medium	–	small
FLOWERING			
	medium to profuse	sparse to medium	medium to profuse
FLOWERING			
	open panicle and discontinuous	open panicle and discontinuous	open panicle and discontinuous

Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P ≤ 0.01, Duncan's Multiple Range.

## 'Q175'

Application No: 98/107 Accepted: 30 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Indooroopilly, QLD.**

**Characteristics** (Table 27, Figure 37) Ploidy: 'Q175' is a cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.). Plant: 'Q175' is a perennial grass with erect growth habit, many tillers per stool. Leaf canopy is medium. Suckers are medium in number. Stem: Culms are very short to short with mean length to top visible dewlap (TVD) approximately 2.36m (2.02m–2.69 m). Alternate internodes of a culm are arranged in a weakly to medium zigzagged pattern. Length of longest internode on bud side is short with mean length approximately 17.9cm (14.5cm–21.8cm) and side opposite bud is short with mean length approximately 17.6cm (13.8cm–21.8cm). Diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud is very thin with mean approximately 19.9 mm (17.2mm–22.5mm). Diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud is very thin with mean approximately 20.9mm (18.3mm–23.7 mm). Internodes are weakly concave-convex shaped and oval in cross-section. Colour of dewaxed internode is yellow-green (RHS 146D) to yellow-green (RHS 144A) exposed and green-yellow (RHS 1C) unexposed. Wax covering of internode is light, with wax band distinct and very narrow. Growth cracks are absent. Cork cracks are absent. Bud groove is absent. Root band width on bud side is narrow (5.5mm–7 mm). Bud is of weak prominence, ovate in shape, and with base near to medium to leaf scar and tip level to above the growth ring. Bud width excluding wings is medium to wide and bud wing is very narrow in width. Leaf scar is prominent and oblique descending towards bud. Growth ring is flush. Leaf: Lamina of TVD leaf is short in length with mean approximately 1.55 m (range 1.38 to 1.70 m), very wide with mean width approximately 41.9 mm (range 31.5 to 49.6 mm) at longitudinal midpoint, and curved near tip in attitude. Midrib of lamina at longitudinal midpoint is medium to wide with mean 4.2 mm (range 2.9 to 5.4 mm). Lamina width to midrib width ratio is low to medium with mean approximately 10.1 (range 8.4 to 12.1). Leaf sheath of TVD leaf is medium in length with mean length approximately 33.0 cm (range 29.0 to 37.5 cm). Sheath of senescent leaves have weak to medium adherence to culm. Hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) are absent. Ligule is crescentiform in shape and wide at midrib section. Cilia along the free margin of the ligule (Group 61) are medium density and very short. Auricles are inconspicuous to medium in prominence and asymmetrical. Inner or underlapping auricle is transitional in shape. Outer or overlapping auricle is transitional in shape. Flowering: The flower is an open panicle and flowering is discontinuous and sparse to medium. Seed: The seed or fruit is a caryopsis. Disease resistance: 'Q175' is very highly to highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), resistant to Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spegò) Arx and Mueller, highly resistant to *Pachymetra* Root Rot, and very highly susceptible to sugarcane mosaic virus. Other characteristics: Fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.37, shear strength 21.4, short fibre 60.2%). 'Q175' has good resistance to sugarcane weevil borer (*Rhabdoscelus obscurus*) and good

yield potential and commercial cane sugar in areas where weevil borer is a problem.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled Pollination: ‘Q175’ is the progeny of a controlled biparental cross made at Meringa QLD, between the female parent ‘77N557’ and the male parent ‘Q172’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1985. ‘Q175’ has short, very thin stalks with short internodes compared with the male parent ‘Q172’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> which has medium stalk height, medium thickness stalks with long internodes. ‘Q175’ is resistant (3) to Red Rot (RR) while ‘77N557’ is susceptible (7) and ‘Q172’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> intermediate resistant (4). ‘Q175’ has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Meringa Sugar Experiment Station, QLD and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the northern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. A distinguishing feature of ‘Q175’ is its resistance to sugarcane weevil borer (*Rhabdoscelus obscurus*). It was released specifically because of its superior resistance and has been targeted for cultivation on the Mourilyan sands and other weevil borer problem areas. After an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Q138’ and ‘Q152’ were chosen as they are the most similar commercial varieties grown in north Queensland. The male parent ‘Q172’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was also included as a comparator. The seed parent ‘77N557’ is susceptible to Red Rot (7) while ‘Q175’ is resistant (3).

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Q138’, ‘Q152’, and ‘Q172’. Location: Conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17° 12’ S, 145° 45’ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 26 Sep 1997, harvested on 3 Nov 1998 and ratooned. DUS data were recorded in early June 1999. Conditions: Clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: White schist. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: Aretan (400 ml/400 L) and suSCon (14 kg/ha). Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha – N 21.6, P 24) at planting, Muriate of potash (200 kg/ha – K 100) and urea (180 kg/ha – N 83) on 1-2 Dec 1997; CK50/50 (512 kg/ha – N 199, K 120) on 24 Nov 1998; Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 9 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 20 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

**Prior Applications and Sales** First sold in Australia in May 1997.

Description: **Dr Mike Cox, Bureau of Sugar Experiment Station, Bundaberg, QLD.**

**Table 27 Saccharum varieties**

	‘Q175’	*‘Q138’	*‘Q152’	*‘Q172’ <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
GROWTH HABIT	erect	medium to semi-prostrate	erect	erect to semi-erect
TILLERING	many	many	medium to many	medium
LEAF CANOPY	medium	heavy to very heavy	medium to heavy	medium to light
SUCKERING	medium	few to medium	medium	medium
CULM HEIGHT (m) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.29				
mean	2.36b	2.56ab	2.87a	2.64ab
std deviation	0.20 (very short to short)	0.30 (medium)	0.32 (medium to tall)	0.27 (medium)
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES – Zigzaggedness	weak to medium	weak	weak to medium	medium
INTERNODE LENGTH – bud side (cm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 2.36				
mean	17.9b	21.0a	19.9ab	20.7a
std deviation	1.84 (short)	2.97 (long)	1.33 (medium to long)	2.83 (long)
INTERNODE LENGTH – side opposite bud (cm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 2.33				
mean	17.6b	20.7a	19.6ab	20.4a
std deviation	1.84 (short)	2.99 (long)	1.33 (medium to long)	2.86 (long)
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 1.79				
mean	19.9b	22.1a	22.5a	23.3a
std deviation	1.3 (very thin)	1.8 (thin)	2.3 (thin to medium)	1.7 (medium)
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Dissecting Bud (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 1.91				
mean	20.9b	22.0ab	23.4a	23.7a
std deviation	1.4 (very thin)	1.8 (thin)	2.6 (thin to medium)	1.8 (medium)

INTERNODE SHAPE	weakly concave – convex	weakly bobbin shaped – conoidal	concave – convex	concave – convex
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION	oval	round	oval	round
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed	yellow green (146D, 144A)	yellow green (144A)	yellow green (144A, 146B)	yellow green (152A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed	greenish yellow (1C)	yellow green (151D)	yellow green (151D, 154C)	yellow green (153D)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING	light	very light to heavy	medium	light to medium
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS	distinct	distinct	weakly distinct	distinct
WAX BAND WIDTH	very narrow	wide to very wide	medium to wide	medium
GROWTH CRACKS	absent	absent	few	few
CORK CRACKS	absent	absent	few	numerous
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE	absent	inconspicuous	absent	medium conspicuous
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	–	very short	–	medium
BUD GROOVE DEPTH	–	shallow	–	medium to deep
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side	narrow (5.5mm–7 mm)	medium (approx 8 mm)	wide to very wide (9mm–10 mm)	narrow to medium (approx 7 mm)
BUD – PROMINENCE	weak	weak to medium	very weak	strong
BUD – SHAPE	ovate	ovate to rhomboid	ovate	ovate
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (above leaf scar)	near to medium	near	high	near
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (relative to growth ring)	level to above	below	below	below
BUD WIDTH (excluding wings)	medium to wide	medium	wide to very wide	medium
BUD WING WIDTH	very narrow	narrow to medium	very narrow	narrow to medium
LEAF SCAR	prominent	medium to prominent	prominent	prominent
LEAF SCAR SLOPE	oblique	oblique	oblique	oblique
GROWTH RING	flush	flush to swollen	flush	weakly swollen
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD leaf) (m) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.11				
mean	1.55ab	1.65a	1.57a	1.44b
std deviation	0.06 (short)	0.09 (medium to long)	0.11 (short to medium)	0.12 (v.short)
LAMINA WIDTH (longitudinal midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 5.3				
mean	41.9bc	46.7ab	35.8d	48.2a
std deviation	3.9 (very wide)	6.8 (narrow)	3.3 (very narrow to narrow)	5.8 (wide to very wide)
MIDRIB WIDTH (L=longitudinal midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.5				
mean	4.2a	4.5a	3.5b	4.1a
std deviation	0.5 (medium to wide)	0.5 (very wide)	0.4 (very narrow to narrow)	0.5 (medium to wide)
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO	low to medium	low to medium	low to medium	high
LAMINA ATTITUDE	curve near tip	curve near tip	curve near middle	curve near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM	weak to medium	medium	weak to medium	weak to medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 2.5				
mean	33.0a	32.4a	30.9ab	28.9b
std deviation	1.5 medium	2.0 short to medium	2.1 very short to short	2.2 very short

**Table 27 Continued**

HAIR GROUP 57 – occurrence	absent	sparse	sparse	medium to dense
HAIR GROUP 57 – length	–	short	very short	long
LIGULE SHAPE	crescentiform	deltoid	deltoid	crescentiform
LIGULE WIDTH	wide	wide	wide	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE	medium	medium dense	dense	medium
AURICLE – PROMINENCE (second fully unfurled leaf)	inconspicuous to medium	medium	medium prominent	inconspicuous
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP	transitional	lanceolate	deltoid	transitional
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP	transitional	deltoid	transitional	transitional
AURICLE SIZE – ULP	–	small	small	–
AURICLE SIZE – OLP	–	small	–	–
FLOWERING	sparse to medium	very sparse	sparse	medium to profuse
FLOWERING	open panicle and discontinuous			

Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at  $P \leq 0.01$ , Duncan's Multiple Range

## TALL WHEATGRASS

*Thinopyron ponticum*

### 'Dundas'

Application No: 97/133 Accepted: 24 June 1997.

Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 28, Figure 45) Plant: bushy. Height in spring: tall (170.9cm). Leaf: length average (27.6mm), width average (7.3mm). Inflorescence: length average (38.8cm), number of spikelets per spike low (75.3).

**Origin and Breeding** Phenotypic selection: plants were selected from the tall wheatgrass variety 'Tyrell' based on phenotypic selection. Syn I seeds were produced from 58 cloned genotypes after 4 genotypes were rouged as off-types. 'Dundas' was developed as a leafy, productive alternative to the existing variety 'Tyrell'. Selection criteria: plants were selected on the basis of leafiness, productivity and disease resistance over 3 years. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Kevin Smith, The Pastoral and Veterinary Institute, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Hamilton, VIC.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Tyrell' was chosen because it is the only variety of common knowledge of tall wheatgrass in Australia. 'Tyrell' is also the parent of the candidate variety.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Tyrell'. Location: The Pastoral and Veterinary Institute, Hamilton, VIC (Latitude 37 44', Longitude 142 01') spring – summer 1997/98. Conditions: plants grown from seed in seedling trays in a glass house and transplanted into the field at week eight. Trial area fertilised at transplanting with 200kg/ha of an NPK compound fertilizer. The row component of the trial was sown as seed directly into the field area. Trial design: eighty single spaced plants of each variety were arranged

into eight replicates in a completely randomised block design. The row component of the trial consisted of 10 meters of row for each variety arranged into two completely randomised replicates. Measurements: carried out on each individual spaced plant.

Description: **Valerie Croft**, **Agriculture Victoria**, Hamilton VIC.

**Table 28 *Thinopyrum* varieties**

	'Dundas'	*'Tyrell'
PLANT HEIGHT IN SPRING (cm)		
mean	170.9	159.1
std deviation	22.20	21.92
LSD/sig	6.66	$P \leq 0.01$
SPIKE PER PLANT		
mean	75.3	92.6
std deviation	34.22	35.11
LSD/sig	14.40	$P \leq 0.01$

## TORENIA

*Torenia fournieri*

### 'Sunrenilabu' syn Blue Magic

Application No: 98/227 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan.

Agent: **Forbio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 29, Figure 26) Plant: habit semi-erect, trailing in hanging pots, height medium-low, medium branching, highly floriferous, long flowering season. Stem: anthocyanin absent, internodes medium, pubescence sparse, colours yellow green (RHS 146B, 1995) striped with yellow green (RHS 147A, 1995). Leaf: phyllotaxis opposite, length short, width medium, shape cordate, margin serrate, apex acute, upper side colour yellow green (RHS 147A, 1995), lower side colour yellow green (RHS

146A, 1995). Inflorescence: solitary. Flower: attitude upright to lateral, diameter large (average 27.4mm), corolla tube length long (average 37.1mm), petals 5, lobes overlapping, lobe margins with fine incisions and serrations, standard petal colour violet blue (RHS 92A-B, 1995), wing petal colours violet (RHS 88A, 1995) to violet blue (RHS 89A, 1995) with outer edge violet blue (RHS 91A, 1995), keel petal colours violet blue (RHS 92A, 1995) with centre white (RHS 155D, 1995), yellow eye colour absent, throat colour violet blue (RHS 92A, 1995), veins prominent, vein colours purple (RHS 79C-79D, 1995), outer corolla tube colour purple violet (RHS 82A, 1995), calyx length medium, calyx and pedicel coloured yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995). Disease tolerance: incidence of powdery mildew and botrytis on the foliage is low relative to comparators.

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: 'Sunrenilabu'. The parent was characterised by single coloured flowers of smaller diameter. Selection took place in Yamanashi-ken, Japan in 1995. Selection criteria: large flower size, flower colour. Propagation: stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagation and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. 'Sunrenilabu' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeders: Yuji Tamura & Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

**Choice of Comparators** 'Clown', 'Extra Dwarf Panda' and '*T. fournieri*' were used for the comparative trial as these

are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Clown' was included as this series was used in the breeding of the parent variety. 'Extra Dwarf Panda', was chosen due to similarity with the 'Clown' series and '*T. fournieri*' was chosen for its trailing to semi erect growth habit. 'Sunrenilabu' was excluded on the basis of flower colour.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Clown', 'Extra Dwarf Panda' and *T. fournieri*. Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat 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

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1996	Accepted	'Sunrenilabu'
USA	1997	Accepted	'Sunrenilabu'
EU	1997	Accepted	'Sunrenilabu'
Israel	1998	Accepted	'Sunrenilabu'

First sold in Australia in 1998.

Description: Ian Paananen, Crop & Nursery Services, Central Coast, NSW.

**Table 29 *Torenia* varieties**

	'Sunrenilabu'	*'Clown'	**'Extra Dwarf Panda'	* <i>T. fournieri</i>
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm)</b>				
mean	13.0	19.2	15.1	27.8
std deviation	3.2	2.6	1.3	3.0
LSD/sig	3.1	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
<b>PLANT WIDTH (cm)</b>				
mean	60.3	39.4	33.6	63.5
std deviation	5.4	4.5	3.6	8.7
LSD/sig	6.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) – internode below first flower</b>				
mean	44.7	44.1	31.5	77.0
std deviation	6.8	14.3	5.9	20.7
LSD/sig	15.2	ns	ns	P≤0.01
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</b>				
biggest leaf on first flower node				
mean	34.2	61.3	58.0	63.3
std deviation	3.4	16.2	7.2	12.1
LSD/sig	12.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>FOLIAGE COLOURS (RHS, 1995)</b>				
stem	146B with 147A stripe	144A	144A	144A
leaf upper	147A	137A	137A	137A with 59A margin on expanding leaf
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) – across wings</b>				
mean	27.4	23.0	18.1	22.8
std deviation	1.7	2.7	1.5	1.6
LSD/sig	2.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

**Table 29 Continued**

FLOWER LENGTH (mm)				
to base of calyx				
mean	37.1	33.0	34.0	37.0
std deviation	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.4
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)				
standard petal	92A-92B	79A edged with 88A	97D with 97A margin	91D with 91A margin
wing petals	88A to 89A edged with 91A	91C centre with 79A margin	91C centre with 79A margin	91B centre with 79A margin
keel petal	92A lobe with 155D centre	79A lobe margin 14A centre with 91C surround	79A lobe margin 9A centre with 91B-C surround	79A lobe margin 9A centre with 91B surround
throat	92A	14A	14A	14A
veins	79C-D	88B	88B	88B
calyx	many, prominent 144A	less prominent 144A with 145B margin	less prominent 144C with 59A margin	less prominent 144C with 59A margin
CALYX LENGTH (mm)				
mean	19.4	16.8	17.5	19.9
std deviation	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.2
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
INCIDENCE OF FOLIAR DISEASE				
powdery mildew	absent	high	medium-high	absent
botrytis	low	medium-high	high	low

**TRITICALE***xTriticosecale***‘Maiden’**

Application No: 93/072 Accepted: 1 Mar 1993.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 30, Figure 39) Seedling habit: semi-erect. Plant: facultative long season type, dual purpose suitable for grazing and grain. Stem: medium height, hairiness of neck very weak to weak. Leaf and leaf sheaths: frequency of plants with recurved leaves low, flag leaf anthocyanin medium, glaucosity of sheath medium. Inflorescence: emergence medium, glaucosity of ear medium, fully awned, length of awns very long, length of first beak long, lower glume hairiness present, ear colour white. Seed: grain colouration with phenol nil or very light. Disease resistance: resistant to wheat stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12,13, resistant to wheat stem rust, *P. recondita* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 104 – 1,2,3,(6),(7), 11, resistant to wheat stripe rust, *P. striiformis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 110 E143A+.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘*rht3*’ Hungarian triticale x pollen parent ‘Ningadhu’. The seed parent is characterised as dwarf, winter type. The pollen parent is characterised as rust resistant, acid soil tolerant and spring type. Hybridisation took place at the University of Sydney, Australia in 1976. Individual plant selections were made in the F<sub>2</sub> and F<sub>3</sub> generations, and one selection was identified as a dual purpose cultivar in the F<sub>5</sub>/F<sub>6</sub> generation based on grazing potential and grain recovery. Due to lack of uniformity, this line was not released, but an unselected bulk was later released as the cultivar ‘Madonna’. A shorter reselection was made in 1989

at Narrabri, NSW, which subsequently became the cultivar ‘Maiden’. Selection criteria: high bio-mass production for grazing, good grain recovery after grazing, and long season line suitable for early sowing in Mar-Apr in the southern high rainfall areas of NSW. Propagation: seed. Breeders: N L Darvey, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, University of Sydney, Australia.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Madonna’ and ‘Empat’ were included as these are the only dual purpose long season triticales of common knowledge. ‘Abacus’, ‘Tahara’ and ‘Muir’ are spring triticales, and were therefore excluded from the trial. The parents were not considered as the seed parent is clearly distinguishable being a dwarf cereal, and the pollen parent being a spring triticale.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Madonna’, ‘Empat’. Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (latitude 34°01’, longitude 150°40’, altitude 75m), winter-spring 1998. Conditions: hand sown trial plots, sown into fertilized drilled (Starter 15) rows, pre-emergent herbicide Glean applied immediately after sowing at rate of 20 g/ha, irrigated as needed, with representative seasonal conditions. Trial design: randomised complete block of 4m x 5 row plots with 3 replicates, 30cm row spacing. Measurements: 25 randomly selected plants per plot.

Description: **Jeremy Roake, University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.**

**Table 30 *xTriticosecale* varieties**

	‘Maiden’	‘Madonna’	‘Empat’
PLOIDY	hexaploid	hexaploid	hexaploid

PLANT GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED LEAF	low	low	medium
FLAG LEAF ANTHOCYANIN	medium	strong	medium
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE	medium	medium	late
FLAG LEAF GLAUCOSITY	medium	medium	weak
EAR GLAUCOSITY	strong	strong	medium
STEM: DENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF NECK	weak	weak	weak
PLANT LENGTH (STEM, EAR AND AWNS) (cm)			
mean	101.9	120.6	123.5
std dev.	6.0	8.17	5.99
LSD/sig	11.05	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
WHEAT LEAF RUST	104-1,2,3,(6),(7),11.		
	resistant	segregating	resistant

**TUTSAN***Hypericum androsaemum***'Bosadua' syn Dual Flair**

Application No: 97/230 Accepted: 26 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **H. & B.R. van den Bosch B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 31, Figure 29) Plant: soft woody, upright stems, width medium, height tall (average 158cm), branches present but mainly single stem, reddish anthocyanin pigmentation present, branch endings forked into three with terminal seed. Leaves: sessile, oval, 7 x 5cm in size, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green with a yellowish tinge. Flowers: stalk length 1.7–3.2 cm, green to yellowish with red-brown anthocyanin colour, flower size 2.7–3.5cm, 5 slightly asymmetrical sepals (calyx), 3 larger and 2 small; calyx broadly elliptical with a round top; size 16 x 8 mm, 5 slightly asymmetrical golden-yellow petals, approx. 1.3cm long with an elliptical concave appearance. Stamens: outwardly extending with dark brown-orange bilobed anthers. Pistil (stigma, style and ovary): pale greenish-yellow small ovary, 3 light green styles and dark red-brown stigmas. Fruit: size medium, 1.2 cm long and 0.7 cm in diameter; shape at the apex pointed, high length to width ratio with visible strong lobbing; berry colour at picking deep red-brown (RHS 185A) with a dull weak glossy appearance.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: 'Bosadua' was selected from controlled crossings between the seed parent Nr83 and the pollen parent Nr71 in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation was performed on the breeder's property in Rijnsburg in the Netherlands in 1988. Several plants from the 1,500 resultant seedlings were selected in August 1989. In 1991 the final selection was vegetatively propagated to 250 plants and was checked for four years to ensure uniformity and stability. Selection

criteria: flowering time, berry colour, shape and size. Propagation: by vegetative means. Breeder: B.R. van den Bosch, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** *Hypericum androsaemum* 'Hippie' was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge and only known "cut flower" variety of the same species in Australia. A wild form of Tutsan (*H. androsaemum*) was collected from the wild at the time of harvest and certain berry characteristics were examined and compared. St John's Wort (*H. perforatum*) is a different species and was not included in the trial. Four other candidate varieties from the same breeder were also included in the trial.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Hippie', and wild Tutsan. Each of the candidates were compared against each other and also with the chosen comparators. Location: conducted at Clayton road farm of F & I Baguley at Clayton South in Victoria. Conditions: trial was planted into an open high roofed polyhouse. Rooted cuttings were planted directly into a pure sand soil amended with organic matter in Jun 1998 and assessed and harvested when the berries were at their maximum colour production for commercial sale in Jan 1999. The crop was irrigated by drip irrigation and fed hydroponically, the crop was sprayed at regular intervals to prevent fungal and insect damage. No growth regulators were applied. Trial design: four plots of 50m length were planted with the 5 test varieties and the one comparator in a randomised block design. Measurements: taken from 50 plants selected at random from within each trial block.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1995	Applied	'Bosadua'

First sold in The Netherlands in November 1994.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Plant and Flower Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**'Bosakin' syn King Flair**

Application No: 97/227 Accepted: 26 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **H. & B.R. van den Bosch B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 31, Figure 29) Plant: woody, upright, width medium, medium height (average 141cm), branches present but mainly single stem, purple-red anthocyanin pigmentation present on the top exposed stem surface with branch endings being divided into three with terminal seed. Leaves: sessile, oval, approx. 8 x 5cm in size, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green, blistering obvious. Flowers: stalk length 1.2–2.5cm, green with brown-red anthocyanin colour, flower size 3.0–3.5cm, 5 slightly asymmetrical sepals (calyx), 3 larger and 2 smaller; calyx broadly elliptical; size 17 x 12mm, 5 slightly asymmetrical golden-yellow petals, approx. 1.3cm long with an elliptical concave appearance. Stamens: outwardly extending with brown-orange bilobed anthers. Pistil (stigma, style and ovary): greenish yellow ovary, 3 yellow

green styles and reddish brown stigmas. Fruit: size large, 1.4cm long and 0.8cm in diameter; shape at the apex medium; between rounded and pointed, low length to width ratio with visible strong lobbing; berry colour at picking deep red-brown (RHS 185A) with a medium glossy appearance.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: 'Bosakin' was selected from controlled crossings between the seed parent Nr83 and the pollen parent Nr71 in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation was performed on the breeder's property in Rijnsburg in the Netherlands in 1988. Several plants from the 1,500 resultant seedlings were selected in August 1989. In 1991 the final selection was vegetatively propagated to 250 plants and was checked for four years to ensure uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: flowering time, berry colour, shape and size. Propagation: by vegetative means. Breeder: B.R. van den Bosch, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** *Hypericum androsaemum* 'Hippie' was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge and only known "cut flower" variety of the same species in Australia. A wild form of Tutsan (*H. androsaemum*) was collected from the wild at the time of harvest and certain berry characteristics were examined and compared. St John's Wort (*H. perforatum*) is a different species and was not included in the trial. Four other candidate varieties from the same breeder were also included in the trial.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Hippie', and wild Tutsan. Each of the candidates were compared against each other and also with the chosen comparators. Location: conducted at Clayton road farm of F & I Baguley at Clayton South in Victoria. Conditions: trial was planted into an open high roofed polyhouse. Rooted cuttings were planted directly into a pure sand soil amended with organic matter in Jun 1998 and assessed and harvested when the berries were at their maximum colour production for commercial sale in Jan 1999. The crop was irrigated by drip irrigation and fed hydroponically, the crop was sprayed at regular intervals to prevent fungal and insect damage. No growth regulators were applied. Trial design: four plots of 50m length were planted with the 5 test varieties and the one comparator in a randomised block design. Measurements: taken from 50 plants selected at random from within each trial block.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Bosakin'
EU	1996	Granted	'Bosakin'
Israel	1996	Applied	'Bosakin'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Bosakin'
New Zealand	1997	Applied	'Bosakin'

First sold in The Netherlands in November 1996.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Plant and Flower Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

#### 'Bosapin' syn Pinky Flair

Application No: 97/229 Accepted: 26 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **H. & B.R. van den Bosch B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 31, Figure 29) Plant: woody, upright, width medium, height medium (average 145cm), branches present and straight, light brown to red anthocyanin pigmentation present on the top exposed stem surface; branch ending in a short centre, branch with two lateral branches ending in two or three seed heads. Leaves: sessile, ovate, approx. 7.5 x 5cm in size, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green, blistering absent. Flowers: stalk length 1.4–4.0cm, green with red-brown anthocyanin colour, flower size 3.5 cm; 5 slightly asymmetrical sepals (calyx), 3 larger and 2 smaller; calyx broadly elliptical, 5 slightly asymmetrical golden-yellow petals, approx. 1.4cm long with an elliptical concave appearance. Stamens: outwardly extending with golden-yellow bilobed anthers. Pistil (stigma, style and ovary): greenish yellow ovary, 3 yellow green styles and brown stigmas. Fruit: size large, 1.4 cm long and 0.7 cm in diameter; shape at the apex pointed, with a high length to width ratio with obvious lobbing; berry colour at maturity bright scarlet pink (RHS 50A and 179A) with medium glossy appearance.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: 'Bosapin' was selected from controlled crossings between the seed parent Nr93 and the pollen parent Nr71 in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation was performed on the breeder's property in Rijnsburg in the Netherlands in 1988. Several plants from the 1,500 resultant seedlings were selected in August 1989. In 1991 the final selection was vegetatively propagated to 250 plants and was checked for four years to ensure uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: flowering time, berry colour, shape and size. Propagation: by vegetative means. Breeder: B.R. van den Bosch, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** *Hypericum androsaemum* 'Hippie' was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge and only known "cut flower" variety of the same species in Australia. A wild form of Tutsan (*H. androsaemum*) was collected from the wild at the time of harvest and certain berry characteristics were examined and compared. St John's Wort (*H. perforatum*) is a different species and was not included in the trial. Four other candidate varieties from the same breeder were also included in the trial.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Hippie', and wild Tutsan. Each of the candidates were compared against each other and also with the chosen comparators. Location: conducted at Clayton road farm of F & I Baguley at Clayton South in Victoria. Conditions: trial was planted into an open high roofed polyhouse. Rooted cuttings were planted directly into a pure sand soil amended with organic matter in Jun 1998 and assessed and harvested when the berries were at their maximum colour production for commercial sale in Jan 1999. The crop was irrigated by drip irrigation and fed hydroponically, the crop was sprayed at regular intervals to prevent fungal and insect damage. No growth

regulators were applied. Trial design: four plots of 50m length were planted with the 5 test varieties and the one comparator in a randomised block design. Measurements: taken from 50 plants selected at random from within each trial block.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Bosapin'
EU	1996	Granted	'Bosapin'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Bosapin'
New Zealand	1997	Applied	'Bosapin'

First sold in The Netherlands in November 1996.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Plant and Flower Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

#### 'Bosaque' syn Queen Flair

Application No: 97/237 Accepted: 7 Oct 1997.

Applicant: **H. & B.R. van den Bosch B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 31, Figure 29) Plant: soft woody, upright but flops over, width medium, height tall (average 165cm), branches present but mainly single stem, red-brown anthocyanin pigmentation present, branches form into terminal compound cymes forked into three with either single or double seed terminals. Leaves: sessile, ovate, approx. 7 x 4cm in size, upper surface very dark green, lower surface light green, blistering absent. Flowers: stalk length 1.2–3cm, stalk colour variable with green to red-brown anthocyanin colour, flower size 2.4–3.5cm, 5 slightly asymmetrical sepals (calyx), 3 larger and 2 smaller; calyx broadly elliptical with around top (13x9 mm), 5 slightly asymmetrical golden-yellow petals, approx. 1.2cm long with an elliptical concave appearance and slightly bent back. Stamens: outwardly extending with brown-orange bilobed anthers. Pistil (stigma style and ovary): greenish yellow ovary, 3 yellow green styles and reddish stigmas. Fruit: size large, 1-1.3cm long and 0.8cm in diameter; shape at the apex between rounded to pointed, parallel sides with a low length to width ratio; berry colour at picking bright red-brown (RHS 185A) with a strong glossy appearance.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: 'Bosaque' was selected from controlled crossings between the seed parent Nr83 and the pollen parent Nr75 in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation was performed on the breeder's property in Rijnsburg in the Netherlands in 1988. Several plants from the 1,500 resultant seedlings were selected in August 1989. In 1991 the final selection was vegetatively propagated to 250 plants and was checked for four years to ensure uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: flowering time, berry colour, shape and size. Propagation: by vegetative means. Breeder: B.R. van den Bosch, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** *Hypericum androsaemum* 'Hippie' was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge and only known "cut flower" variety of the same species in Australia. A wild

form of Tutsan (*H. androsaemum*) was collected from the wild at the time of harvest and certain berry characteristics were examined and compared. St John's Wort (*H. perforatum*) is a different species and was not included in the trial. Four other candidate varieties from the same breeder were also included in the trial.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Hippie' and wild Tutsan. Each of the candidates was compared against each other and also with the chosen comparators. Location: conducted at Clayton road farm of F & I Baguley at Clayton South in Victoria. Conditions: trial was planted into an open high roofed polyhouse. Rooted cuttings were planted directly into a pure sand soil amended with organic matter in Jun 1998 and assessed and harvested when the berries were at their maximum colour production for commercial sale in Jan 1999. The crop was irrigated by drip irrigation and fed hydroponically, the crop was sprayed at regular intervals to prevent fungal and insect damage. No growth regulators were applied. Trial design: four plots of 50m length were planted with the 5 test varieties and the one comparator in a randomised block design. Measurements: taken from 50 plants selected at random from within each trial block.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Bosaque'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Bosaque'

First sold in The Netherlands in November 1996.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Plant and Flower Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

#### 'Bosasca' syn Scarlet Flair

Application No: 97/228 Accepted: 26 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **H. & B.R. van den Bosch B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

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

**Characteristics** (Table 31, Figure 29) Plant: woody, upright, width short, height short (average 93cm), branches present, purple-brown anthocyanin pigmentation present on the top exposed stem surface, branch endings in a compound umbel with three stalks with centre leader divided at right angles to the first. Leaves: sessile, ovate, 4.8 x 3.8cm in size, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green. Flowers: stalk length 1.3–3.0 cm, green with brown-red anthocyanin colour, flower size 3.0cm, 5 slightly asymmetrical sepals (calyx), 3 larger and 2 smaller; the calyx was broadly elliptical, 5 slightly asymmetrical golden-yellow petals, approx. 1.3cm long with an elliptical concave appearance. Stamens: outwardly extending with golden-yellow bilobed anthers. Pistil (stigma style and ovary): greenish yellow ovary, 3 yellow green styles and brown stigmas. Fruit: size very small, 0.8cm long and 0.6cm in diameter; shape at the apex pointed, high length to width ratio with lobbing present; the berry colour at maturity dark red-brown (RHS 185A) with a medium glossy appearance.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: 'Bosasca' was selected from controlled crossings between the seed parent Nr83 and the pollen parent Nr75 in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation was performed on the breeder's property in Rijnsburg in the Netherlands in 1988. Several plants from the 1,500 resultant seedlings were selected in August 1989. In 1991 the final selection was vegetatively propagated to 250 plants and was checked for four years to ensure uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: flowering time, berry colour, shape and size. Propagation: by vegetative means. Breeder: B.R. van den Bosch, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** *Hypericum androsaemum* 'Hippie' was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge and only known "cut flower" variety of the same species in Australia. A wild form of Tutsan (*H. androsaemum*) was collected from the wild at the time of harvest and certain berry characteristics were examined and compared. St John's Wort (*H. perforatum*) is a different species and was not included in the trial. Four other candidate varieties from the same breeder were also included in the trial.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Hippie', and wild Tutsan. Each of the candidates were compared against each other and also with the chosen comparators. Location:

conducted at Clayton road farm of F & I Baguley at Clayton South in Victoria. Conditions: trial was planted into an open high roofed polyhouse. Rooted cuttings were planted directly into a pure sand soil amended with organic matter in Jun 1998 and assessed and harvested when the berries were at their maximum colour production for commercial sale in Jan 1999. The crop was irrigated by drip irrigation and fed hydroponically, the crop was sprayed at regular intervals to prevent fungal and insect damage. No growth regulators were applied. Trial design: four plots of 50m length were planted with the 5 test varieties and the one comparator in a randomised block design. Measurements: taken from 50 plants selected at random from within each trial block.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Bosasca'
Israel	1996	Applied	'Bosasca'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Bosasca'
New Zealand	1997	Applied	'Bosasca'

First sold in The Netherlands in November 1996.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Plant and Flower Growers, Clayton South, VIC.**

**Table 31** *Hypericum* varieties

	'Bosaque'	'Bosadua'	'Bosapin'	'Bosasca'	'Bosakin'	*'Hippie'	*'Wild Tutsan'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD = 7.16							
mean	165.0a	158.8a	145.5b	93.5d	141.2b	132.2c	n/a
std deviation	3.33	2.78	3.69	13.13	2.29	2.34	n/a
FLOWER SIZE	large	large	large	medium	large	small	n/a
BERRY SIZE at harvest	large	medium	large	very small	large	small	large
BERRY LOBING	present	present	present	present	present	absent	absent
BERRY: LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO	low	high	high	high	low	low	low
BERRY FORM	parallel sides	n/a	parallel sides	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MATURE BERRY COLOUR (RHS, edition)	185A	185A	50A, 179A	185A	185A	185A	187C
BERRY GLOSSINESS	strong	weak-dull	medium	medium	medium	strong	medium

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

Note: Tutsan was proclaimed a noxious weed for the whole of Victoria except for the metropolitan area in 1917 (W.T. Parsons in Noxious Weeds of Victoria, Incata press 1973). Western Australia has imposed an interstate restriction on the sale and distribution of *Hypericum* sp, as it supposedly not present in that state.

**WHEAT***Triticum aestivum***‘Camm’**

Application No: 98/138 Accepted: 9 Sep 1998.

Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia**, Perth, WA and**Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

**Characteristics** (Table 31, Figure 41) Plant: APW grade spring wheat, habit erect, height medium, maturity late. Flag Leaf: length medium, auricle anthocyanin colouration absent, sheath glaucosity strong, tendency to be recurved weak. Stem: straw pith thin. Ear: glaucosity medium, semi erect, parallel-slightly tapering, white, lax, fully awned. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape straight, internal hairs medium-strong; glume beak length short-medium, straight. Lemma: moderately curved. Grain: white, hard, ovate, germ face moderately steep, narrow, brush length medium, end profile medium-blunt. Disease Resistance: resistant to stem, leaf and stripe rusts, moderately susceptible to *Septoria nodorum*, susceptible *Septoria tritici* and yellow spot. Not prone to black point.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent VPM1/5\*Cook//3\*Spear was used in the final cross to introduce the triple rust resistance of VPM1 to the high yielding but rust susceptible variety ‘Spear’. The final cross with pollen parent ‘Spear’ was made in 1986 at Cobbitty, NSW and selections were made through the F<sub>2</sub> progeny method. The variety was selfed from F<sub>2</sub> onwards. Selection criteria: increased yield, disease resistance, agronomic and grain quality suited to the high, medium and early sowings in the low rainfall zones of the southern agricultural areas of Western Australia. Propagation: seed through 5 generations (selection) and 5 years performance testing by Agriculture Western Australia. Breeders: Robin Wilson, Dr Iain Barclay and Dr Robyn McLean, Agriculture Western Australia, Perth WA and Dr. Dante The National Rust Control program, Cobbitty, NSW.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Spear’ was chosen as a comparator because it is used extensively in the seed parent and was the pollen parent in the final cross. ‘Trident’ (pedigree VPM1/5\*Cook//4\*Spear) was chosen as comparator because it has a similar pedigree to the candidate and has late maturity and medium height, similar to the candidate.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator(s): ‘Spear’ and ‘Trident’. Location: Avon Districts Agriculture Centre, Northam WA, Jun – Dec 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in red clay loam pH 5.6 in CaCl<sub>2</sub> in open beds. Glyphosate at 1.0 l/ha was applied 2 days before seeding, Bromoxynil at 1.5 l/ha plus Brodal<sup>®</sup> at 0.15 l/ha was applied at tillering for broadleaf weed control. DAP at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and urea at 50 kg/ha was top-dressed at early tillering. No treatments for disease or insect control were required. Trial design: plants were sown in randomised complete blocks 10m long by 1.42 m (8 rows) wide by 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**Description: **David Allen Collins**, Northam, WA.**Table 31 *Triticum* varieties**

	‘Camm’	*‘Spear’	*‘Trident’
<b>MATURE HEIGHT mm (stem, ear &amp; awns)</b>			
mean	895.95	941.20	905.30
std deviation	41.57	43.92	41.56
LSD/sig	35.50	P≤0.01	ns
<b>AWN: LENGTH mm (at tip of ear)</b>			
mean	54.96	63.05	56.17
std deviation	4.75	5.85	5.34
LSD/sig	5.25	P≤0.01	ns
<b>LOWER GLUME:</b>			
shoulder shape	straight	sloping	straight
shoulder width	medium	narrow	medium
beak shape	mod-curved	mod-curved	slightly curved
<b>LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE</b>			
	slightly curved	mod-curved	strongly curved
<b>DISEASE RESISTANCE</b>			
stem rust	resistant	susceptible	resistant
leaf rust	resistant	mod-susceptible	v-resistant
stem rust	resistant	susceptible	resistant
<i>Septoria nodorum</i>	mod-susceptible	mod-susceptible	susceptible
<b>DOUGH PROPERTIES *</b>			
extensibility (cm)	23.1	19.5	19.1
strength (Bu)	390	265	305
<b>Australian Wheat Board Classification</b>			
	APW	APW	AGP1 General Purpose

\* Dough property data taken from replicated field trials in the Esperance region of Western Australia

**WHITE CLOVER***Trifolium repens***‘Grasslands NuSiral’**

Application No: 99/129 Accepted: 17 May 1999.

Applicant: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited**, Hamilton, New Zealand.Agent: **Mr Peter Neilson**, AgResearch Grasslands, Bowna, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 32, Figure 43) Plant: habit intermediate, height medium as spaced plants, medium tall in sward, early maturing. Stolon: medium thick (mean 2.6mm), internodes long (mean 27mm). Leaflet: length long (mean 24.4mm), width medium (mean 19.4mm), leaf marking present in 86% leaves, colour medium green, anthocyanin leaf fleck present in less than 5% leaves, predominant leaflet shape round, approximately 96% cyanogenic. Petiole length: medium (mean 67mm), thickness thin (mean 1.5 mm). Peduncle: medium short (mean 186.5mm), thickness medium (mean 2.15mm).

Flowers predominantly white with approximately 3% pink hue. Thousand seed weight: approximately 0.88g.

**Origin and Breeding** Phenotypic selection: synthetic variety derived from 3 cycles of single plant selection from 500 plants of variety 'Siral' originating from Australia and supplied to AgResearch under a research agreement. Selection commenced in April 1994 at AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Lincoln, New Zealand. 'Siral' is characterised by excellent production and persistence under moisture stress conditions in Australia, wide variability in morphology, low seed production through low flower head population, low yield per inflorescence and leaf disease susceptibility. From the original population, 49 plants were selected on the basis of seed yield and uniformity in terms of leaf size, plant habit, improved autumn production and leaf disease resistance. These plants were cloned up on the basis of inflorescences/m<sup>2</sup> to ensure equal pollen contribution. These maternal lines were harvested independently and equal seed weights combined to form the pre nucleus seed of 'Grasslands NuSiral'. Selection criteria: increased seed production capability and disease resistance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Peter T. P. Clifford, AgResearch, Lincoln, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators** Comparators used in the trial are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The variety 'Waverley' was not included as it is considered that the almost complete absence of leaf marking in that variety makes it clearly distinguishable. The variety 'Clever Club'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> was not included as it is a variety for ornamental use. The

maternal parent 'Siral' was not included because it could be distinguished from the new variety by low density of flower heads and semi-prostrate growth habit.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Grasslands Bounty', 'Grasslands Pitau', 'Grasslands Challenge'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Grasslands Sustain'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Grasslands Demand'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>, 'Grasslands Huia', 'LeBons' and 'Irrigation'. Location: AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand. (Latitude 40° 23' South, elevation 33m), Autumn-summer 1998/99. Conditions: seed sown 16/17-3-98 and seedlings raised in seed flats in controlled glasshouse conditions. Seedlings trimmed to improve establishment on 28/4/98 and 21/5/98. Plants transferred to open on 25/5/98 for hardening off. Trial planted in field on 6-7/7/98. Trial design: randomised block of 10 replications of 10 plants of each variety in each replicate. Measurements/Scores: from all available plants (approximately 100) except for flower head diameter and floret counts where 3 flowers were randomly selected from each plot (30 per variety) and the florets counted on one head from each plot and a representative floret from each was measured.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1998	Applied	'Grasslands NuSiral'

No prior sales.

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

**Table 32 Trifolium varieties**

	'Grasslands NuSiral'	'*Grasslands Bounty'	'*Grasslands Pitau'	'*Grasslands Challenge' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	'*Grasslands Sustain' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	'*Grasslands Demand' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	'*Grasslands Huia'	'*LeBons'	'*Irrigation'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT AT FLOWERING (cm) ON DRILLED ROWS</b>									
mean	29.2	24.0	25.7	28.7	26.3	13.7	23.0	24.1	20.6
std deviation	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.1	3.5	3.0	1.1	1.7	3.2
LSD/sig.	2.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>MEAN FLOWERING DATE (AS DAYS FROM FIRST FLOWERING PLANT IN TRIAL)</b>									
mean	33.7	45.7	44.0	42.6	43.6	43.6	43.1	45.8	35.4
std deviation	9.3	6.5	8.2	7.8	7.6	6.1	7.3	8.0	7.6
LSD/sig	4.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>LEAFLET WIDTH (mm) (CENTRAL LEAFLET FROM 3RD OF 4TH TRIFOLIATE LEAF FROM STOLON TIP)</b>									
mean	19.49	17.32	18.90	20.11	20.20	15.92	14.90	21.34	19.94
std deviation	3.19	3.54	3.38	4.00	3.44	3.34	2.70	3.79	3.10
LSD/sig	2.31	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
<b>LEAFLET LENGTH (mm) (CENTRAL LEAFLET FROM 3RD OF 4TH TRIFOLIATE LEAF FROM STOLON TIP)</b>									
mean	24.43	20.40	22.99	25.06	25.30	19.25	17.80	25.38	24.65
std deviation	4.41	3.71	3.81	4.91	4.24	3.82	2.95	4.85	4.11
LSD/sig	2.64	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
<b>LEAFLET AREA (cm<sup>2</sup>) FROM LEAF AREA MACHINE USING LEAFLET AS ABOVE</b>									
mean	3.75	2.72	3.64	3.99	3.97	2.63	2.05	4.32	4.02
std deviation	1.24	1.01	2.85	1.49	1.21	2.94	0.65	1.45	1.08
LSD/sig	0.91	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
<b>PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) LEAF USED FOR LEAFLET MEASUREMENTS</b>									
mean	67.12	70.09	73.11	74.64	80.93	67.54	60.51	87.80	78.17
std deviation	18.14	18.57	18.31	21.27	22.09	16.36	14.89	22.06	18.90
LSD/sig	11.82	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns

<b>PETIOLE THICKNESS (mm)</b>									
mean	1.55	1.41	1.60	1.76	1.71	1.35	1.26	1.84	1.62
std deviation	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.33	0.31	0.24	0.16	0.31	0.23
LSD/sig	0.15	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>STOLON THICKNESS (mm) AT MID 4TH INTERNODE FROM STOLON TIP</b>									
mean	2.63	2.44	2.74	2.86	2.77	2.37	2.24	3.09	2.70
std deviation	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.41	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.37	0.28
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) 4TH INTERNODE FROM TIP OF STOLON</b>									
mean	27.12	21.80	24.99	22.73	26.70	21.52	20.06	24.63	28.97
std deviation	10.40	5.92	7.39	7.36	7.01	6.89	6.63	6.57	7.77
LSD/sig	3.58	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
<b>PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)</b>									
mean	186.48	208.50	195.68	230.03	225.78	195.37	175.38	248.57	233.05
std deviation	35.77	44.73	40.93	45.89	48.40	43.34	33.30	47.98	43.09
LSD/sig	32.02	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>PEDUNCLE WIDTH (mm)</b>									
mean	2.15	2.16	2.26	2.34	2.30	2.03	2.04	2.68	2.22
std deviation	0.26	0.21	0.34	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.33	0.22
LSD/sig	0.20	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
<b>FLOWER HEAD DIAMETER (mm)</b>									
mean	28.14	27.05	25.94	29.04	27.66	26.80	25.72	30.49	27.02
std deviation	2.13	1.54	2.25	1.59	2.52	2.45	2.91	2.99	1.90
LSD/sig	2.41	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns
<b>FLORET NUMBER</b>									
mean	82.4	75.2	86.7	90.6	87.6	76.9	82.5	109.8	78.5
std deviation	9.5	12.8	26.2	13.8	13.5	13.2	14.1	23.7	12.5
LSD/sig	22.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
<b>FLORET LENGTH (mm)</b>									
mean	12.00	11.52	10.68	11.43	11.20	10.46	10.86	11.88	11.58
std deviation	0.79	0.83	0.74	0.89	0.90	1.01	0.82	0.92	1.20
LSD/sig	1.07	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
<b>PERCENTAGE OF PLANTS WITH WHITE LEAF MARKS</b>									
	86	90	89	88	92	92	92	61	88
<b>PERCENTAGE OF PLANTS CYANOGENIC</b>									
	83	70	94	88	44	78	65	88	35
<b>SPRING GROWTH HABIT (9/10/98) ( 1 = PROSTRATE, 3 = ERECT)</b>									
	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.8
<b>GENERAL PLANT DENSITY ( 1 = LAX, 9 = VERY DENSE)</b>									
	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.7

## GRANTS

## APPLE

*Malus domestica*‘Delblush’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/074 Grantee: **Pepinieres & Roseraies Georges Delbard.**

Certificate No: 1288 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2024.

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

## APRICOT

*Prunus armeniaca*‘Earlicot’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/032 Grantee: **Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics.**

Certificate No: 1290 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.

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

## CARNATION

*Dianthus barbatus x superbus*‘Statropur’<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Gipsy**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 89/120 Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV.**

Certificate No: 1296 Expiry Date: 12 September, 2010.

Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

## COCKSFOOT

*Dactylis glomerata*‘Grasslands Vision’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 98/086 Grantee: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited.**

Certificate No: 1312 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2019.

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

## GRAPE

*Vitis vinifera*‘Cygne Blanc’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/045 Grantee: **Dorham and Doris Elsie Mann**, Baskerville, WA.

Certificate No: 1289 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2024.

## GREVILLEA

*Grevillea hybrid*‘VJ 62’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/262 Grantee: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Yarra Glen, VIC.

Certificate No: 1302 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2019.

## JAPANESE PLUM

*Prunus salicina*‘Betty Anne’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/225 Grantee: **Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics.**

Certificate No: 1303 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.

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

## KANGAROO PAW

*Anigozanthos viridis*‘Green Dragon’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/182 Grantee: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

Certificate No: 1306 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2019.

## LAVENDER

*Lavandula dentata*‘Pure Harmony’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/112 Grantee: **Kathy and Ray Hoare.**

Certificate No: 1305 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2019.

Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Ballina, NSW.

## LUCERNE

*Medicago sativa*‘Hallmark’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/239 Grantee: **CSIRO Tropical Agriculture and the University of Queensland**, St Lucia, QLD.

Certificate No: 1284 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.

## MANDEVILLA

*Mandevilla xamabilis*‘Blushing Queen’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 98/068 Grantee: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery.**

Certificate No: 1307 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2019.

Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

‘Red Fantasy’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 98/067 Grantee: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery.**

Certificate No: 1309 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2019.

Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

## MANGO

*Mangifera indica*‘TPP 1’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/029 Grantee: **SY Hew and TM Siah**, Palmerston, NT.

Certificate No: 1317 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2024.

## MARGUERITE DAISY

*Argyranthemum frutescens*‘Holly Belle’<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/155 Grantee: **Frank Hammond**, Narre Warren East, VIC.

Certificate No: 1282 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.

**NECTARINE***Prunus persica* var *nucipersica***'Arctic Jay'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/332 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.  
 Certificate No: 1301 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**,  
 Monbulk, VIC.

**'Arctic Sweet'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/224 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.  
 Certificate No: 1294 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**,  
 Monbulk, VIC.

**OAT***Avena sativa***'Gwydir'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/276 Grantee: **University of Queensland**.  
 Certificate No: 1310 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2019.  
 Agent: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

**'Warrego'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/275 Grantee: **NDSU Research Foundation**.  
 Certificate No: 1311 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2019.  
 Agent: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

**PAPER DAISY***Bracteantha bracteata***'Colourburst Pink'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/316 Grantee: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute and Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd**, Camden, NSW.  
 Certificate No: 1308 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2019.

**PEACH***Prunus persica***'King Alvis'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 95/240 Grantee: **Alvis Minato**, Griffith, NSW.  
 Certificate No: 1277 Expiry Date: 19 May, 2024.

**'September Snow'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/222 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.  
 Certificate No: 1293 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**,  
 Monbulk, VIC.

**'Snow King'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/220 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.  
 Certificate No: 1292 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**,  
 Monbulk, VIC.

**'Summer Sweet'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/219 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.  
 Certificate No: 1291 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**,  
 Monbulk, VIC.

**'Vista'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Vistarich**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/216 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.  
 Certificate No: 1295 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2024.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**,  
 Monbulk, VIC.

**PERENNIAL RYEGRASS***Lolium perenne***'Meridian'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/025 Grantee: **Agriseeds Research Limited**.  
 Certificate No: 1313 Expiry Date: 23 June, 2019.  
 Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

**'Victoca'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/057 Grantee: **The Crown in Right of the State of Tasmania through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart, Tasmania**, King Meadows, TAS.  
 Certificate No: 1316 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2019.

**ROSE***Rosa hybrid***'Korgenoma'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Emely**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/207 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**.  
 Certificate No: 1276 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Korhoco'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Vital**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/206 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**.  
 Certificate No: 1285 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Korlis'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Eliza**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/077 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**.  
 Certificate No: 1286 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Koromtar'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Cream Dream**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/204 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**.  
 Certificate No: 1278 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Korruicil'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Our Esther**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/205 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**.  
 Certificate No: 1280 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Korsulas'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Limona**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/203 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**.  
 Certificate No: 1281 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Korvestavi'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Sunny Sky**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/200 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**.  
 Certificate No: 1283 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**'Meicofum'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/195 Grantee: **Meiland Star Rose**.  
 Certificate No: 1298 Expiry Date: 2 June, 2019.  
 Agent: **Selection Meiland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

**'Meigualis'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/105 Grantee: **Meilland Star Rose**.  
Certificate No: 1299 Expiry Date: 2 June, 2019.  
Agent: **Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

**'Meitanet'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/104 Grantee: **Meilland Star Rose**.  
Certificate No: 1300 Expiry Date: 2 June, 2019.  
Agent: **Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

**'Noare'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Red Ground Cover**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/331 Grantee: **Reinhard Noack**.  
Certificate No: 1314 Expiry Date: 25 June, 2019.  
Agent: **Flower Carpet Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

**'Noason'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Yellow Ground Cover**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/199 Grantee: **Reinhard Noack**.  
Certificate No: 1315 Expiry Date: 25 June, 2019.  
Agent: **Flower Carpet Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

**'Olijcjem'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/198 Grantee: **Olij Rosen B.V.**.  
Certificate No: 1297 Expiry Date: 2 June, 2019.  
Agent: **Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

**'Poulhappy'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Charming Parade**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/164 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.  
Certificate No: 1304 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2019.  
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

**SOYBEAN***Glycine max***'Melrose'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 98/015 Grantee: **CSIRO Tropical Agriculture**, St Lucia, QLD.  
Certificate No: 1279 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.

**WALLFLOWER***Erysimum bicolor***'Lilac Joy'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 97/015 Grantee: **Terry Hatch**.  
Certificate No: 1287 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2019.  
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

**APPLICATIONS VARIED**

The denominations of the PBR applications *Solanum tuberosum* '**RZ 85-618**' (App. No. 96/197), '**HAV 84-3**' (App. No. 96/284) and '**VDW 82-101**' (App. No. 97/059) have been changed to '**Royal Blue**', '**Goldstar**' and '**Celeste**' respectively to conform to the amendment to **Section 53** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*.

The denomination of the PBR application *Metrosideros umbellata* '**YV Harlequin**' (App. No. 97/328) has been changed to '**Harlequin**' to conform to the amendment to **Section 53** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*.

The denominations of the PBR applications *Verbena* hybrid '**Suntory TP-P**' (App. No. 95/243), '**Suntory TP-L**' (App.No. 95/244), '**Suntory TP-V**' (App. No. 95/245), and

'**Suntory TP-W**' (App.No. 95/246) have been changed to '**Sunmarefu TP-P**', '**Sunmarefu TP-L**', '**Sunmarefu TP-V**' and '**Sunmarefu TP-W**' in accordance with the international convention and to conform to *Plant Breeders Act 1994*.

The denominations of the PBR applications *Prunus persica* '**7GC153**' (App. No. 96/221) and *Prunus persica* var *nucipersica* '**99LB329**' (App. No. 96/223) have been changed to '**Snow Giant**' and '**Arctic Star**' respectively in accordance with the **sub-section 31(1)** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*.

The synonym **Southern Snap** for the PBR application *Malus domestica* '**Sciglo**' (App.No. 97/030) has been deleted to conform with **subsection 27(5e)** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*.

The denomination of the PBR application *Persea americana* '**Hebron Emerald**' (App. No. 98/098) has been changed to '**H77**' according to **subsection 31(1)** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*.

The denomination of the PBR application *Triticum aestivum* '**Galaxy H45**' (App. No. 98/066) has been changed to '**H45**' according to **subsection 31(1)** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*.

The denomination of the PBR application *Trifolium michelianum* '**Embal**' (App. No. 99/023) has been changed to '**Frontier**'.

The denominations of the following *Alstroemeria* applications have been changed to the original UPOV registered name to conform to the requirements of **subsection 27(2)** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*. The current names and synonyms are as follows:

App No.	Name	Synonym
98/030	'Delta'	Inca Salsa
98/031	'Amazon'	Inca Spice
98/032	'Miami'	Carise Miami
98/034	'Roma'	Pink Roma

The denominations of the following New Guinea Impatiens applications have been changed to the original UPOV registered name to conform to the requirements of **subsection 27(2)** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*. The current names and synonyms are as follows:

App No.	Name	Synonym
97/263	'BFP-368 Rose'	Rose Celebration
97/264	'BSR-152 Dark Pink'	Celebration Deep Pink
97/265	'BSR-186 Bonfire Orange'	Celebration Orange Bonfire
98/006	'Purple Star'	Celebration Purple Star
98/007	'BFP-523 Deep Red'	Celebration Deep Red

The denominations of the following *Impatiens wallerana* applications have been changed to the original UPOV registered name to conform to the requirements of **subsection 27(2)** of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*. The current names and synonyms are as follows:

App No.	Name	Synonym
98/002	'Sparkler Rose'	Fiesta Sparkler Rose Double
98/003	'Lavender Orchid'	Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double
98/005	'Pink Ruffle'	Fiesta Pink Ruffle

The applicant's name on the PBR applications listed below has been changed to **Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development** and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**.

<i>Avena sativa</i>	'Quoll'
(App. No. 98/185)	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	'Parafield'
(App. No. 99/006)	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	'Morava'
(App. No. 99/012)	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	'Soupa'
(App. No. 99/027)	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	'Mukta'
(App. No. 99/053)	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	'Santi'
(App. No. 99/054)	

The agent for the following PBR applications of *Alstroemeria* hybrid has been changed from **Grow West** to **F & I Baguley**.

<b>App. No.</b>	<b>Variety</b>
96/148	'Virginia'
96/149	'Ballet'
97/178	'Little Moon'

The agent for the following *Rosa* hybrid applications of **Meilland International** has been changed from **Ross Roses Pty Ltd** to **Kim Syrus** of Corporate Roses Pty Ltd.

Application	Variety	Synonym
90/109	'Meilivar' <sup>(d)</sup>	Gina Lollobrigida
91/049	'Meineble' <sup>(d)</sup>	Red Meidiland
91/076	'Meiflopan' <sup>(d)</sup>	Alba Meidiland
91/100	'Meiplatin' <sup>(d)</sup>	Pearl Meidiland
91/107	'Meigronurisar' <sup>(d)</sup>	Climbing Gold Bunny
92/105	'Meitonje' <sup>(d)</sup>	Pretty Polly
92/106	'Meipitac' <sup>(d)</sup>	Carefree Wonder
92/107	'Meichoiju' <sup>(d)</sup>	City of Adelaide
92/125	'Meipopul' <sup>(d)</sup>	Coral Meidiland
93/200	'Meitobla' <sup>(d)</sup>	Simply Magic
93/201	'Meioffic' <sup>(d)</sup>	Sweet Sonata
93/202	'Meideuji' <sup>(d)</sup>	Cassandre
94/128	'Meinivoz' <sup>(d)</sup>	Spirit of Peace
94/129	'Meicairma' <sup>(d)</sup>	Courage
94/207	'Meitosier' <sup>(d)</sup>	Twilight Glow
94/208	'Meijade' <sup>(d)</sup>	
95/021	'Meipelta' <sup>(d)</sup>	Fushia Meidiland
96/093	'Meibonrib' <sup>(d)</sup>	Magic Meidiland
96/094	'Meirevolt' <sup>(d)</sup>	Golden Conquest
97/026	'Meitebros' <sup>(d)</sup>	The Children's
97/081	'Meiroupis'	
97/083	'Meideauri'	

The agent for the following PBR applications (*Solanum tuberosum*) of **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd** has been changed from **LS & JL Eldridge, WA** to **Elders Ltd, SA**.

<b>Application No</b>	<b>Variety</b>
92/075	'Nadine' <sup>(d)</sup>
95/188	'Winston' <sup>(d)</sup>
95/189	'Kestrel' <sup>(d)</sup>
95/190	'Heather' <sup>(d)</sup>
95/191	'Valor' <sup>(d)</sup>
96/146	'Redgem'
96/147	'Argos'

The agent for the following PBR applications (*Solanum tuberosum*) of **Hettema BV** has been changed from **Sunrise Agriculture Pty Ltd** to **Sunrise Seed Potatoes Pty Ltd**.

<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Variety</b>
88/005	'Morene' <sup>(d)</sup>
90/074	'Lisetta' <sup>(d)</sup>
90/076	'Mondial' <sup>(d)</sup>
95/126	'Remarka' <sup>(d)</sup>
95/253	'Novita' <sup>(d)</sup>
96/039	'St Johns' <sup>(d)</sup>
98/054	'Platina'

## APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

*Alstroemeria* hybrid '**Stalsunny**' syn **Sunny Rebecca** (App. No.99/060).

*Argyranthemum frutescens* '**Isabella**' (App. No. 95/016).

*Bracteantha bracteata* '**Ashton Argyle**' (98/061).

*Boronia heterophylla* '**Cameo Stripe**' (App. No. 97/330).

*Euphorbia pulcherrima* '**Duemenorca**' syn **Menorca Red** (App. No. 98/255).

*Euphorbia pulcherrima* '**Marblestar**' (App. No. 98/258).

*Hypericum androsaemum* '**Hippie**' (App. No. 97/324).

*Impatiens* hybrid '**Pinky Gini**' (App. No. 98/035).

*Impatiens* hybrid '**Ricky Gini**' (App. No. 98/036).

*Impatiens* hybrid '**Micky Gini**' (App. No. 98/037).

*Impatiens* hybrid '**Dani Goldy**' (App. No. 98/038).

*Impatiens* hybrid '**Dani Lily**' (App. No. 98/039).

*Impatiens* hybrid '**Dani Winy**' (App. No. 98/040).

*Lycopersicon esculentum* '**Rollande**' ( App. No. 97/226).

*Rosa* '**St Peters Rose**' syn **Saints** (App. No. 99/120).

*Solanum tuberosum* '**Azur**' (App. No. 93/273).

*Solanum tuberosum* '**Forta**' (App. No. 93/274).

*Solanum tuberosum* '**Pepo**' (App. No. 93/275).

## GRANTS SURRENDERED

<i>Rosa</i> hybrid (App. No: 93/244)	' <b>Welpink</b> ' syn <b>Muskstick</b> Certificate No: 755
<i>Rosa</i> hybrid (App. No: 94/091)	' <b>Korlaper</b> ' syn <b>La Perla</b> Certificate No: 839
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> (App. No. 91/044)	' <b>Wilwash</b> ' Certificate No: 187
<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i> (App. No. 92/034)	' <b>Octavia</b> ' Certificate No: 216
<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i> (App. No. 92/044)	' <b>Marpesia</b> ' Certificate No: 226
<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i> (App. No. 92/047)	' <b>Tahiti</b> ' Certificate No: 229
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> (App. No. 93/178)	' <b>Undercover</b> ' Certificate No: 1030
<i>Prunus persica</i> (App. No. 95/220)	' <b>Merit</b> ' Certificate No: 850
<i>Prunus persica</i> (App. No. 96/134)	' <b>Tribute</b> ' Certificate No: 1099
<i>Brachyscome angustifolia</i> (App. No. 95/099)	' <b>Mardi Gras</b> ' Certificate No: 843

## CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

The new owner of *Triticum aestivum* 'H45' (Application No: 98/066) is **SunPrime Seeds Pty Limited**'.

## CORRIGENDA

In PVJ 11(1) under the section **ACCEPTANCES**, the common names for *Impatiens* hybrid should be **New Guinea Impatiens** and for *Impatiens wallerana* should be **Impatiens**.

In PVJ 3(1), in the description of *Banksia spinulosa* 'Birthday Candles'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> (App. No. 89/128), the leaf length and width in the comparative table are expressed in cm but in fact they should be in mm.

In PVJ 12(1) p26, in the description of *Vicia faba* 'Taranto' (App. No. 95/265), under the **Origin and Breeding** heading, it has been mentioned that "Several uncontrolled crosses were made during **1994-1998**". In fact, it should be ...during **1984-1988**.

In PVJ 12(1) p58, in the description of *xTriticale* 'Heritage Zephyr' (App. No. 98/050), it was mentioned that it is a tetraploid triticale, in fact it should be hexaploid.

In PVJ 12(1) p39, in the description of *Avena sativa* 'Heritage Lordship' (App. No. 98/049), the pollen parent should be 'Riel'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

In PVJ 11(3), the pollen parent of *Rosa* 'Olijcrem'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> (97/198) is 'Olytel' and not unnamed seedling as published in its description.

In PVJ 11(3), in the description of 'Statropur' syn **Gypsy** (App. No.89/120), the correct species should be *Dianthus barbatus x Dianthus superbus*.

## 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:

**Collector of Public Monies**  
**C/-Plant Breeders Rights Office**  
**GPO Box 858**  
**Canberra, ACT 2601**

The **application fee** (\$300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

### Consequences of not paying fees when due

#### Application fee

Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be 'non-valid' and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

#### Examination fee

Non-payment of the examination fee of an application will automatically result, at the end of 12 months from the date of acceptance, in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see 'inactive applications' below).

Field examinations and final examinations falling within the first 12 months will *not* be undertaken without prior payment of the examination fee.

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12 month period may require the prior payment of the examination fee.

#### Certificate fee

Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be required and invoiced to pay the certification fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PBR and issuing the official certificate by the PBR office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PBR.

#### Annual fee

Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

#### Inactive applications

An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 26 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant variety rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 53(1) of the Act.

**FEES****Basic Fees**

	<b>Schedule</b>			
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
	<b>\$</b>			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
<b>Total Basic Fees</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>1400</b>

Annual Renewal – all applications 300

**Schedule**

- A** Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.  
**B** Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.  
**C** Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 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 (Part 1 and/or Part 2), 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

### 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.

The next meeting will be held on 16 and 17 September 1999.

## APPENDIX 3

### INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the Plant Breeders Rights office based on information provided by these persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PBR office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant breeder's rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in the list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PBR office cannot be held liable for damages that may arise from the omission or inclusion of a person's name in the list nor does it assume any responsibility for losses or damages arising from agreements entered into between applicants and any person in the list of accredited persons. Qualified persons charge a fee for services rendered.

#### A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

- locate in the left column of Table 1 the plant group for which you are applying;
- listed in the right column are the names of accredited qualified persons from which you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultant's name, telephone number and area in which they are willing to consult (they may consult outside the nominated area);
- using the "Nomination of Qualified Person" form as a guide, agree provisionally on the scope and terms of the consultancy; complete the form and attach it to Part 1 of the application form;
- when you are notified that your nomination of a consultant qualified person is acceptable in the letter of acceptance of your application for PBR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PBR.

TABLE 1

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 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 Chowdhury, Doza Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tay, David
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 Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne 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 Chowdhury, Doza Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Edwards, Megan Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce
Clover	Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip
Conifer	Stearne, Peter
Cotton	Alam, Rafiul Derera, Nicholas AM Leske, Richard
Cucurbits	Alam, Rafiul Cross, Richard Herrington, Mark McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Dogwood	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoe Stearne, Peter
Feijoa	Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Fig	Darmody, Liz FitzHenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoe Pullar, David
Forage Brassicas	Goulden, David
Forage Grasses	Berryman, Tim Bray, Robert Fennell, John Harrison, Peter Kirby, Greg Mitchell, Leslie Slatter, John
Forage Legumes	Bray, Robert Fennell, John Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Slatter, John Snowball, Richard
Forest Trees	Lubomski, Marek
Fruit	Beal, Peter Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Lenoir, Roland Maddox, Zoe

Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Lupin Collins, David	Robb, John Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Singh, Deo Stearne, Peter Stewart, Angus Tay, David Van der Ley, John Washer, Stewart Watkins, Phillip Winfield, Joel
Fungi, Basidiomycetes Cairney, John	Magnolia Paananen, Ian	
Fungi, Entomopathogenic Milner, Richard	Maize Slatter, John	
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	Myrtaceae Dunstone, Bob	
Grevillea Herrington, Mark	Native grasses Quinn, Patrick Waters, Cathy	Ornamentals – Indigenous Abell, Peter Allen, Paul Angus, Tim Barrett, Mike Barth, Gail Beal, Peter Cooling, Beth Cunneen, Thomas Dawson, Iain Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Hockings, David Jack, Brian Johnston, Margaret Kirby, Greg Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lunghusen, Mark McMichael, Prue Molyneux, W M Nichols, David Oates, John Paananen, Ian Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Singh, Deo Stearne, Peter Tan, Beng Watkins, Phillip Winfield, Joel Worrall, Ross
Hydrangea Hanger, Brian Maddox, Zoe	Neem Friend, Joe	
Impatiens Paananen, Ian	Oat Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg	
Jojoba Dunstone, Bob	Oilseed crops Downes, Ross Kidd, Charles Poulsen, David Slatter, John	
Legumes Aberdeen, Ian Bahnisch, L Baker, Andrew Bray, Robert Chowdhury, Doza Collins, David Cook, Bruce Downes, Ross Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Imrie, Bruce Kirby, Greg Knights, Edmund Lake, Andrew Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Mitchell, Leslie Nutt, Bradley Rose, John Snowball, Richard	Olives Bazzani, Mr Luigi Gingis, Aron Pullar, David	
Lentils Brouwer, Jan Chowdhury, Doza Collins, David Goulden, David	Onions Cross, Richard Fennell, John Gingis, Aron McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	
Lucerne Lake, Andrew Mitchell, Leslie Bray, Robert Nichols, Phillip	Ornamentals – Exotic Abell, Peter Armitage, Paul Angus, Tim Barth, Gail Beal, Peter 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 Larkman, Clive Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lubomski, Marek Lunghusen, Mark Maddox, Zoe McMichael, Prue Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, David Oates, John Paananen, Ian	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 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	Prunus	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoe Malone, Michael Porter, Gavin Pullar, David Topp, Bruce	Mitchell, Leslie Morrison, Bruce Porter, Gavin Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Zorin, Clara	
Peanut	George, Doug Tay, David	Raspberry	Barthold, Graham Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Martin, Stephen Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Sugarcane	Morgan, Terence Tay, David
Pear	Baxter, Leslie Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoe Malone, Michael Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce	Rhododendron	Barrett, Mike Paananen, Ian	Sunflower	George, Doug
Petunia	Paananen, Ian Nichols, David	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	Tomato	Cross, Richard Gingis, Aron Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Photinia	Robb, John	Sesame	Bennett, Malcolm Harrison, Peter Imrie, Bruce	Tree Crops	Friend, Joe McRae, Tony
Pistacia	Pullar, David Richardson, Clive Sykes, Stephen	Sorghum	Khan, Akram Slatter, John	Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)	Collins, David
Pisum	Brouwer, Jan Chowdhury, Doza Goulden, David McMichael, Prue	Soybean	Andrews, Judith Harrison, Peter James, Andrew	Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Fletcher, Rob Harrison, Peter Kulkarni, Vinod Paulin, Robert Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tay, David Winston, Ted
Potatoes	Baker, Andrew Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kirkham, Roger McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tay, David	Spices and Medicinal Plants	Derera, Nicholas AM Pullar, David	Umbrella Tree	Paananen, Ian
Proteaceae	Barth, Gail Kirby, Neil Robb, John Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Stone Fruit	Barrett, Mike Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alistair Maddox, Zoe Malone, Michael Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Valentine, Bruce	Vegetables	Alam, Rafiul Baker, Andrew Beal, Peter Cross, Richard Derera, Nicholas AM Fennell, John Frkovic, Edward Gingis, Aron Harrison, Peter Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland McMichael, Prue Oates, John Pearson, Craig Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Scott, Peter Tay, David Westra Van Holthe, Jan
Pseudocereals	Fletcher, Rob	Strawberry	Barthold, Graham Gingis, Aron Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen	Verbena	Paananen, Ian
Pulse Crops	Bestow, Sue Brouwer, Jan Chowdhury, Doza Collins, David Cross, Richard Fletcher, Rob Kidd, Charles Oates, John Poulsen, David Slatter, John	Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Gardner, Anne Khan, Akram Platz, Greg		

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION			
Abel, Peter	02 9351 8825		Edwards, Megan	03 5024 5960	
Aberdeen, Ian	02 9351 8875 fax 03 5782 1029	New South Wales	Fennell, John	03 5024 7470 fax 0418 532 354	VIC/NSW
Alam, Rafiul	03 5782 2073 fax 07 5460 1184	SE Australia	FitzHenry, Daniel	03 5334 7871 03 5334 7892 fax 0419 881 887	Australia
Allen, Paul	07 5460 1112 fax	SE QLD		02 4862 2487 ph/fax 0417 891 651 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts
Anderson, Malcolm	07 3824 0263 ph/fax 03 5573 0900	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105 03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Andrews, Judith	03 5571 1523 fax 017 870 252 mobile	Victoria	Fletcher, Rob	07 5465 4126 07 5460 1112 fax	Australia Mediterranean areas of Australia
Angus, Tim	02 6955 7580 fax	Southern NSW, Northern VIC	Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Northern QLD & NSW
Armitage, Paul	02 4751 5702 ph/fax 03 9756 7233	Australia and New Zealand	Friend, Joe	02 6688 6150 ph/fax	
Avery, Angela	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria	Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333 02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
Bahnisch, L	02 6030 4500 02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia	Gardner, Anne	02 6238 3536	Australia, New Zealand
Baker, Andrew	07 5460 1457 07 5460 1204 fax	Australia	George, Doug	07 5460 1308 07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Barrett, Mike	03 6427 8553 03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania	Gellert, Valerie	03 5573 0900 03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Barth, Gail	02 9875 3087 02 9980 1662 fax 0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT	Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120 03 9769 1522 fax 0419 878658 mobile	Victoria, South Australia and Southern NSW
Barthold, Graham	08 8303 9580 08 8303 9424 fax	SA and Victoria	Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400 64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Baxter, Leslie	03 5997 1413 03 5942 5132 fax	Southern Victoria	Hanger, Brian	03 9756 7532 03 9756 6684 fax 03 9752 0603 fax	
Bazzani, Luigi	03 6224 4481 03 6224 4468 fax	Tasmania	Hare, Ray	0418 598106 mobile 02 6763 1232	Victoria
Beal, Peter	0181 21943 mobile 08 9772 1207		Harrison, Peter	02 6763 1222 fax 08 8948 1894 ph 08 8948 3894 fax 0407 034 083 mobile	QLD, NSW VIC & SA Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, including NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Bennett, Malcolm	08 9772 1333 fax 07 3286 1488	Western Australia	Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376 02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Berryman, Tim	07 3286 3094 fax 08 8973 9733	QLD & Northern NSW	Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010 02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Bestow, Sue	08 8973 9777 fax 02 4571 1583	NT, QLD, NSW, WA	Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211 07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland Southern Queensland
Biggs, Eric	02 4578 2364 fax 02 6795 4050	Sydney & Environs	Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	
Boyd, Rodger	02 6795 3358 fax 0152 54695 mobile	Australia	Imrie, Bruce	02 4471 2976 0409 266762	SE Australia SE Queensland
Bray, Robert	03 5023 2400 03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area	Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	
Brouwer, Jan	08 9380 2553 08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia	Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040 08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
Cairney, John	07 3378 3158 03 5362 2159	QLD & Northern NSW	James, Andrew	07 3214 2278 07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Chowdhury, Doza	03 5362 2187 fax 02 9685 9903	South Eastern Australia	Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240 07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Cirami, Richard	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au 08 8303 7227	Sydney	Kaapro, Jyri	02 9637 8711 02 9637 8599 fax	Sydney and surrounding areas
Collins, David	08 8303 7109 fax 08 8562 8273	South Australia and Victoria	Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269 03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Cooling, Beth	08 8562 8415 fax 08 9622 6100	Australia	Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 1077 02 6382 2228 fax	Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 9622 1902 fax 0154 42694 mobile	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia	Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821 02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Cooper, Katharine	07 5533 2277 ph/fax 0414 533301 mobile	Gilston, Queensland	Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591 08 8842 3066 fax	Southern Australia
Croft, Valerie	08 8303 6563 08 8303 7119 fax	Australia	Kirby, Greg	0417 336 458 mobile 08 8201 2176	
Cross, Richard	03 5573 0900 03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria	Kirby, Neil	08 8201 3015 fax 02 4754 2637	South Australia
Cunneen, Thomas	64 3 325 6400 64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand	Kirkham, Roger	02 4754 2640 fax 03 5957 1200	New South Wales
Darmody, Liz	02 4889 8647 02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region	Knights, Edmund	03 5957 1210 fax 0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105 03 9752 0005 fax	Australia	Kulkarni, Vinod	02 6763 1100 02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071 02 6246 5399 fax	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia ACT, South East NSW	Kwan, Brian	08 9992 2221 08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293		Lake, Andrew	03 5943 1088 03 5943 1146 fax	Australia
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072 02 9639 0345 fax		Langford, Garry	08 8277 9789 03 6266 4344	SE Australia
Downes, Ross	0414 639 307 mobile 02 6255 1461 ph	Australia		03 6266 4023 fax 0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6278 4676 fax 0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia			
Easton, Andrew	02 6281 1754 ph/fax 07 4690 2666	South East NSW			
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW			

Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831 03 9739 6370 larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria	Rawstron, Jane	03 6336 5219 03 6344 9814 fax	Tasmania
Law, Mary Ann	07 4638 4322 07 4638 4271 fax	Toowoomba region	Richardson, Clive	03 5155 0255 03 5143 2168	New South Wales and Victoria
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147 03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia	Robb, John	02 4376 1330 02 4376 1271 fax 0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410 02 6622 2080 fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales Australia	Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488 08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax		Rose, John	07 4661 2944 07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136 07 4671 3113 fax	Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW	Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical and sub-tropical Australia
Loch, Don	07 5482 1522 07 5482 1529 fax	Queensland	Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488 08 8373 2442 fax 018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750 02 4389 4958 fax 0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW NSW & QLD	Scott, Peter	02 9653 1362 02 9653 1072 fax	Sydney region
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax 03 9752 0477 03 9752 0028 fax		Singh, Deo	0418 88078 mobile 07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Lunghusen, Mark	0155 15845 mobile 08 9310 5342 ph/fax 0159 87221 mobile	Melbourne & environs Western Australia	Slatter, John	07 4635 0726 07 4635 2772 fax 0155 88086 mobile	Australia
Mackay, Alastair	03 9756 6105 03 9752 0005	Australia	Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234 03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia Mediterranean areas of Australia
Maddox, Zoe	+64 6 877 8196 +64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand	Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	
Malone, Michael	03 6231 2489 03 6231 4508 fax 0418 500198 mobile	Tasmania	Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611 02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW Sydney, Gosford
Martin, Stephen	08 8373 2488 08 8373 2442 fax 08 8723 0688	SE Australia	Stewart, Angus Stuart, Peter	07 4690 2666 07 4630 1063 fax	SE Queensland
McMichael, Prue	08 8723 0660 fax 64 6 356 8019 extn 8027 64 3 351 8142 fax	Australia Manawatu region, New Zealand	Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545 02 6889 2533 fax 0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
McRae, Tony	03 5051 3100 03 5051 3111 fax 03 8556 2555		Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3111 fax 03 8556 2555	Victoria Adelaide
Miller, Jeff	02 6246 4169 02 6246 4042 fax richardm@ento.csiro.au	Australia	Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2955 fax 08 9266 7168	
Milner, Richard	03 5821 2021 03 5831 1592 fax 03 5965 2011	VIC, Southern NSW	Tan, Beng	08 9266 2495 07 4681 2931	Perth & environs
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5965 2033 fax 07 4783 6000 07 4783 6001 fax	Victoria Australia	Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 4274 fax 0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Molyneux, William	07 4783 6000 07 4783 6001 fax 03 9210 9251	Australia East of Melbourne	Tay, David	07 5460 1313 07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Morgan, Terence	03 9800 3521 fax 03 5977 4755 03 5977 4921 fax	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria	Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255 07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Morrison, Bruce			Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919 02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Nichols, David			Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047 02 6561 5138 fax 0417 423 768 mobile	Sydney to Brisbane and New England area
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442 08 9383 9907 fax 08 9387 7423/ 08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia	Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221 03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Nutt, Bradley	02 4651 2601 02 4651 2578 fax	Western Australia Sydney region, Eastern Australia	Washer, Stewart	08 9300 9995 08 9407 5070 fax 0196 83642 mobile	Western Australia
Oates, John			Waters, Cathy	02 6888 7404 02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051 02 4381 0071 fax 0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle	Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800 08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Paulin, Robert	08 9368 3308 08 9367 2625 fax 0191 07244 mobile	South West Western Australia	Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033 03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817 07 4639 8800 fax 07 5460 1231	QLD, Northern NSW	Williams, Warren	64 6 356 8019 NZ 02 6356 8019 AUS 02 6351 8047 fax AUS	New Zealand
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1455 fax 07 4661 2944 07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW SE QLD, Northern NSW	Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514 64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand Victoria
Poulsen, David	03 5964 2780 ph/fax 0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria	Winfield, Joel Winston, Ted	03 9737 9660 07 4068 8796 ph/fax 0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Prescott, Chris	03 5822 2222 03 5822 2200 fax 0418 575 444 mobile		Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900 02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Pullar, David	03 5427 0485	Australia SE Australia	Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax 0418 984 555	Eastern Australia
Quinn, Patrick					

**APPENDIX 4****INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'****Name**

Ali, S  
 Baelde, Arie  
 Barr, Andrew  
 Beatson, Ron  
 Bell, David  
 Birmingham, Erika  
 Brennan, Paul  
 Breust, P  
 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  
 Cox, Michael  
 Craig, Andrew  
 Crane, Peter  
 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  
 Foster, Pauline  
 Gibson, Peter  
 Gomme, Simon  
 Granger, Andrew  
 Green, Allan  
 Guy, Graeme  
 Hall, Nicola  
 Harden, Patrick  
 Hart, Ray  
 Higgs, Robert  
 Hill, Jeffrey  
 Hollamby, Gil  
 Holland, Mark  
 Hoppo, Sue  
 Howie, Jake  
 Huxley, Ian  
 Irwin, John  
 Jaeger, M

Jupp, Noel  
 Kaehne, Ian  
 Katelaris, A  
 Keblewhite, Tony  
 Kennedy, Chris  
 Kimbeng, Collins  
 Knight, Ronald  
 Knights, Ted  
 Knox, Graham  
 Kobelt, Eric  
 Langbein, Sueanne  
 Leonforte, Tony  
 Lewin, Laurence  
 Lewis, Hartley  
 Liu, Chunji  
 Loi, Angelo  
 Luckett, David  
 Lullfitz, Robert  
 Macleod, Nick  
 Mann, Dorham  
 Mason, Lloyd  
 McDonald, David  
 Mcmaugh, P  
 Mendham, Neville  
 Menzies, Kim  
 Milne, Carolyn  
 Moody, David  
 Moore, Stephen  
 Neilson, Peter  
 Newman, Allen  
 Norriss, Michael  
 Oakes, John  
 Offord, Cathy  
 Oram, Rex  
 Patel, Narandra  
 Paull, Jeff  
 Pearce, Bob  
 Peppe, Ivan  
 Perrott, Neil  
 Pymer, Sally  
 Reid, Peter  
 Richardson, Maureen  
 Rose, Ian  
 Salmon, Alexander  
 Sammon, Noel  
 Sandral, Graeme  
 Sanewski, Garth  
 Schreuders, Harry  
 Scott, Ralph  
 Smith, Michael  
 Smith, Raymond  
 Smith, Sue  
 Song, Leonard  
 Tonks, John  
 Toyer, Christine  
 Titley, Michael  
 Trimboli, Daniel  
 Turner, Matthew  
 Vaughan, Peter  
 Weatherly, Lilia  
 Whalley, R.D.B.  
 Whiley, Tony  
 Williams, Rex  
 Wilson, Rob  
 Wilson, Stephen

Witherspoon, Jennifer  
 Wrigley, John  
 Yan, Guijun  
 Zeppa, Aldo

**APPENDIX 5****ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES****International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):**

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) 73216 4000  
 Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211

**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

**BOLIVIA**

(new member – address to be  
advised)

**BRAZIL**

(new member – address to be  
advised)

**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

**CHINA**

(new member – address to be  
advised)

**COLUMBIA**

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario  
(I.C.A.)  
Division de Semillas  
Calle 37 No. 8-43  
Santa Fe de Bogota

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**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Ministry of Agriculture  
External Relations Department  
Tesnov 17  
117 05 Prague 1

Phone: (42) 2 2181 2474  
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**DENMARK**

Afdeling for Sortsafprovning  
Postbox 7  
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  
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Phone: (593-2) 543 763  
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**FINLAND**

Plant Variety Board  
Plant Variety Rights Office  
PO Box 232  
SF-00171 Helsinki

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Fax: (358) 01 60 24 43

**FRANCE**

Comite de la protection des  
obtentions vegetales  
11, rue Jean Nicot  
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Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

**GERMANY**

Bundessortenamt  
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D-30604 Hannover

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**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 35

**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

**KENYA**

(new member – address to be advised)

**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  
Marijkeweg 24  
NL-6709 PG Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 478090

Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67

**NEW ZEALAND**

Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights  
Plant Variety Rights Office  
PO Box 130  
Lincoln, Canterbury

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

**PANAMA**

(new member – address to be advised)

**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

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**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and  
Registration  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162  
C.P. 1873  
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22

Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

**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**

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812 66 Bratislava

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**SOUTH AFRICA**

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Directorate of Plant and Quality Control  
Private Bag X 258  
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Phone: (27 12) 319 7202

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**SPAIN**

Registro de Variedades  
Subdireccion General de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero  
Jose Abascal, 4  
E-280003-Madrid

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**SWEDEN**

Statens vaxsortnamnd  
(National Plant Variety Board)  
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S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60  
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**SWITZERLAND**

Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft  
Buro fur Sortenschutz  
Mattenhofstr. 5  
CH-3003 Bern

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Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

Controller (Ag)  
Intellectual Property Office  
Ministry of Legal Affairs  
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**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  
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Phone: (59 82) 309 79 24  
Fax: ( 59 82) 39 60 53

**EUROPEAN UNION**

(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office  
P.O. Box 2141  
F-49021 Angers Cedex  
FRANCE

Phone: ( 33 2) 41 36 84 50  
Fax: ( 33 2) 41 36 84 60

## CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina<sup>2</sup>  
Australia<sup>2,5</sup>  
Austria<sup>2,4</sup>  
Belgium<sup>1,4</sup>  
Bolivia<sup>2</sup>  
Brazil<sup>2</sup>  
Bulgaria<sup>3</sup>  
Canada<sup>2</sup>  
Chile<sup>2</sup>  
China<sup>2</sup>  
Columbia<sup>2</sup>  
Czech Republic<sup>2</sup>  
Denmark<sup>3,4</sup>  
Ecuador<sup>2</sup>  
Finland<sup>2,4</sup>  
France<sup>2,4</sup>  
Germany<sup>3,4</sup>  
Hungary<sup>2</sup>  
Ireland<sup>2,4</sup>  
Israel<sup>3</sup>

Italy<sup>2,4</sup>  
Japan<sup>3</sup>  
Kenya<sup>2</sup>  
Mexico<sup>2</sup>  
Netherlands<sup>3,4</sup>  
New Zealand<sup>2</sup>  
Norway<sup>2</sup>  
Panama<sup>2</sup>  
Paraguay<sup>2</sup>  
Poland<sup>2,5</sup>  
Portugal<sup>2,4</sup>  
Republic of Moldova<sup>3</sup>  
Russian Federation<sup>3</sup>  
Slovakia<sup>2,5</sup>  
South Africa<sup>2,5</sup>  
Spain<sup>1,4</sup>  
Sweden<sup>3,4</sup>  
Switzerland<sup>2</sup>  
Trinidad and Tobago<sup>2</sup>  
Ukraine<sup>2</sup>  
United Kingdom<sup>3,4</sup>  
USA<sup>3</sup>  
Uruguay<sup>2</sup>  
(Total 43)

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.

- 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	M Cox	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, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, 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 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
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	<i>Verbena</i>	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	<i>Agapanthus</i>	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	<i>Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum</i>	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	<i>Rosa</i>	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Outeniqua Nursery	Monbulk, VIC	Unspecified	Outdoor, glasshouse	
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, <i>Prunus, Capsicum, Glycine, Ipomea, Vigna, Lycopersicon</i> , Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, <i>Solanum</i>	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	L Bahnisch R Fletcher D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar  
Plant Breeders Rights Office  
PO Box 858  
CANBERRA ACT 2601  
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: 30 September 1999.

## APPENDIX 7

### LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES<sup>1</sup>

As amended by the Council at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, on October 25, 1991.

#### [Recommendation 9]

For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

**Note:** Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (*Vicia faba*) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus *Vicia*).\*

Class 1: *Avena*, *Hordeum*, *Secale*, x*Triticosecale*, *Triticum*

Class 2: *Panicum*, *Setaria*

Class 3: *Sorghum*, *Zea*

Class 4: *Agrostis*, *Alopecurus*, *Arrhenatherum*, *Bromus*, *Cynosurus*, *Dactylis*, *Festuca*, *Lolium*, *Phalaris*, *Phleum*, *Poa*, *Trisetum*

Class 5: *Brassica oleracea*, *Brassica chinensis*, *Brassica pekinensis*

Class 6: *Brassica napus*, *B. campestris*, *B. rapa*, *B. juncea*, *B. nigra*, *Sinapis*

Class 7: *Lotus*, *Medicago*, *Ornithopus*, *Onobrychis*, *Trifolium*

Class 8: *Lupinus albus* L., *L. angustifolius* L., *L. luteus* L.

Class 9: *Vicia faba* L.

Class 10: *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *alba* DC., *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *altissima*

Class 11: *Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* var. *conditiva* Alef. (syn.: *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *rubra* L.), *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *cicla* L., *Beta vulgaris* L. ssp. *vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*

Class 12: *Lactuca*, *Valerianella*, *Cichorium*

Class 13: *Cucumis sativus*

Class 14: *Citrullus*, *Cucumis melo*, *Cucurbita*

Class 15: *Anthriscus*, *Petroselinum*

Class 16: *Daucus*, *Pastinaca*

Class 17: *Anethum*, *Carum*, *Foeniculum*

Class 18: *Bromeliaceae*

Class 19: *Picea*, *Abies*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Pinus*, *Larix*

Class 20: *Calluna*, *Erica*

Class 21: *Solanum tuberosum* L.

Class 22: *Nicotiana rustica* L., *N. tabacum* L.

Class 23: *Helianthus tuberosus*

Class 24: *Helianthus annuus*

Class 25: *Orchidaceae*

Class 26: *Epiphyllum*, *Rhipsalidopsis*, *Schlumbergera*, *Zygocactus*

Class 27: *Proteaceae*

### COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of *Brassica* other than (in Class 5 + 6) *Brassica oleracea*, *Brassica chinensis*, *Brassica pekinensis* + *Brassica napus*, *B. campestris*, *B. rapa*, *B. juncea*, *B. nigra*, *Sinapis*

Class 29: Species of *Lupinus* other than (in Class 8) *Lupinus albus* L., *L. angustifolius* L., *L. luteus* L.

Class 30: Species of *Vicia* other than (in Class 9) *Vicia faba* L.

Class 31: Species of *Beta* + subdivisions of the species *Beta vulgaris* other than (in Class 10 + 11) *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *alba* DC., *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *altissima* + *Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* var. *conditiva* Alef. (syn.: *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *rubra* L.), *Beta vulgaris* L. var. *cicla* L., *Beta vulgaris* L. ssp. *vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*

Class 32: Species of *Cucumis* other than (in Class 13 + 14) *Cucumis sativus* + *Citrullus*, *Cucumis melo*, *Cucurbita*

Class 33: Species of *Solanum* other than (in Class 21) *Solanum tuberosum* L.

Class 34: Species of *Nicotiana* other than (in Class 22) *Nicotiana rustica* L., *N. tabacum* L.

Class 35: Species of *Helianthus* other than (in Class 23 + 24) *Helianthus tuberosus* + *Helianthus annuus*

\* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

<sup>1</sup> From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

## APPENDIX 8

### REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. Under section 62(1) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territories.

#### South Australia

Ms Lisa Halskov  
AQIS  
8 Butler Street  
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000  
Phone 08 8305 9706

#### Western Australia

Mr Geoffrey Wood  
AQIS  
Level, Wing C  
Market City  
280 Bannister Road  
CANNING VALE WA 6154  
Phone 08 9311 5407

#### New South Wales

Mr. Alex Jabs  
General Services  
AQIS  
2 Hayes Road  
ROSEBERY NSW 2018  
Phone 02 9364 7293

#### Victoria and Tasmania

Mr. Colin Hall  
AQIS  
Building D, 2nd Floor  
World Trade Centre  
Flinders Street  
MELBOURNE VIC 3005  
Phone 03 9246 6810

#### Queensland

Mr. Ian Haseler  
AQIS  
2nd Floor  
433 Boundary Street  
SPRING HILL QLD 4000  
Phone 07 3246 8755

#### Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory

ACT and NT Registers are kept  
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra  
Phone 02 6272 4228

# 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 IBM formatted floppy diskette. The breeders will be notified of the acceptance for a new registration within one week of its receipt.

3. Send an *untreated* one kilogram (1 kg) reference (or type) **sample of seed** to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme for long term storage in the AWCC. Please indicate if there are any restrictions on the distribution of this seed. Unless advised to the contrary it will be assumed that seed

samples of registered cultivars can be freely distributed by the AWCC to *bona fide* scientists for research purposes.

4. Provide a **description of the new cultivar** for publication in the *Plant Varieties Journal* and send it to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in Word for Windows or in RTF format – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch IBM formatted floppy diskette. In general, a description should contain the following headings:

- Common name
- Botanical name
- Cultivar name
- Registration number
- Registration date
- Name and address of Originators
- Name and address of Registrar of Cereal Cultivars
- Released by
- Synonyms (if any)
- Parentage
- Breeding and selection
- Morphology
- Disease Reaction
- Yield
- Quality
- PBR Status (if any)
- Acknowledgment( if any)
- Breeder

In addition, you may also include other headings if they are relevant to the description of the variety. Please follow the general style and format of the descriptions published in the current issue. Please note: always format your description in a single column, **do not format in two columns**. Columns will be formatted during the publication process.

The **Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme** will electronically forward your description to the *Plant Varieties Journal* for publication. *Plant Varieties Journal* reserves the right for editorial corrections and the edited versions will be forwarded to the breeder for review before the final publication. Publication cost will be charged on a cost recovery basis with invoices sent directly from the PBR office to the breeder. The nominal cost will be \$400.00 (four hundred dollars) per variety.

## Contact information

### *Registration*

**Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme**  
C/- Australian Winter Cereals Collection  
RMB 944, Calala Lane  
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Phone: (02) 6763 1149  
Fax: (02) 6763 1154  
e-mail: mackaym@agric.nsw.gov.au

No descriptions have been received for this issue.

### *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@affa.gov.au

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Chairman Hugh Roberts, **Phone (02) 6942 1184**

**Fax (02) 6942 3337**

Secretary Bill Freebairn, **Phone or Fax (02) 6864 3211**



**GRIFFITH HACK**

PATENT AND TRADE MARK ATTORNEYS

For assistance regarding Plant Breeders Rights and Trade Marks, please contact any of the following

Melbourne

Dr Vivien Santer  
(Plant Breeders Rights)

Ann Makrigiorgos  
(Trade Marks)

Telephone (03) 9243 8300

Sydney

Mr John Terry

(02) 9957 5944

Brisbane

Peter Williams

(07) 3221 7200

Perth

R. Van Wollingen

(08) 9221 3779

# ADVERTISE YOUR NEW VARIETY OR SERVICES IN THE

## Plant Varieties Journal

**P**lant 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
<b>Front Cover</b>		Colour	\$1100.00	\$3300.00
<b>Back Cover</b>	(Full Page only)	Colour	825.00	2475.00
	(Full Page only)	Mono	550.00	1650.00
<b>Inside Front Cover</b>	(Full Page)	Mono	440.00	1320.00
	(Half Page)	Mono	275.00	825.00
<b>Inside Back Cover</b>	(Full Page)	Mono	330.00	990.00
	(Half Page)	Mono	220.00	660.00
<b>Service Directory</b>	(6cm x 6cm)	Mono	55.00 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@affa.gov.au](mailto:Kathryn.Dawes-Read@affa.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.

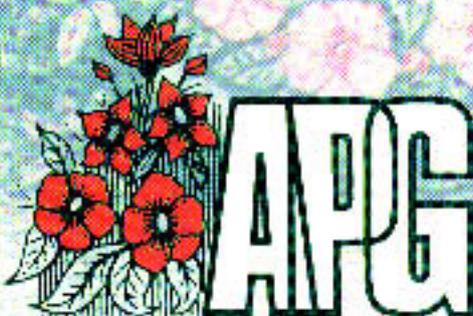
■ We can arrange that all plant material with various APG members both in Australia and overseas with **guaranteed security and confidentiality.**

■ We can provide qualified legal advice.

The Australian Perennial Growers' in-house facilities include fact design and product information services. In addition their advertising agency has the responsibility for professionally developing multi-media promotion advertising and point of sale material to support the promotion of the plants.

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