



Department of
AGRICULTURE
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FORESTRY
AUSTRALIA



Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Four 2001

Volume 14

Number 4



Treloar
ROSES

'Kornalist' – 2001 Release Cut Flower Variety

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:

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Synonym</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Applic No.</u>
KORSCHWAMA	Black Madonna	Hybrid Tea	1994/094
KORCRISSET	Calibra	Cut Flower	1994/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	1997/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	1991/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	1996/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	1996/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	1996/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	1996/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	1997/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	1994/093
KORFISCHER	Hansa-Park	Shrub	1996/085
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	1989/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	1996/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	1994/089
KORSULAS	Limona	Cut Flower	1997/203
KORRUICIL	Our Esther	Cut Flower	1997/205
KORANDERER	Our Copper Queen	Hybrid Tea	1997/201
SPEKES	Our Sacha	Cut Flower	1996/080
KORPLASINA	Our Vanilla	Cut Flower	1996/081
KORBASREN	Pink Bassino	Ground Cover	1996/087
KORBLEKAF		Cut Flower	2000/315
KORMAREC	Sommerabend	Ground Cover	1996/086
KORPINKA	Summer Fairytale	Ground Cover	1994/088
KORVESTAVI	Sunny Sky	Cut Flower	1997/200
KORBACOL	Texas	Cut Flower	1994/092
KORHOCO	Vital	Cut Flower	1997/206
KORDREKES		Cut Flower	1999/204
KORFLEUR		Cut Flower	1999/201
KORKULARIS		Cut Flower	1999/202
KORLUMARA		Cut Flower	1999/199
KORMEERAM		Cut Flower	1999/200
KORROGILO		Cut Flower	1999/105
KORSETAG		Cut Flower	1999/203
KORNAFIRO		Cut Flower	2001/014
KORWARPEEL		Hybrid Tea	2001/015
KORTRAUPFI			2001/175
KORANUL		Cut Flower	2001/295
KORELZODA		Cut Flower	2001/294
KORPANCOM		Grand Cover	2001/293
KORORBE		Floribunda	2001/307
KORNALIST		Cut Flower	2001/306
KORSTESGLI		Ground Cover	2001/305

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties



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

E-mail: treloarroses@hotmail.net.au Website: treloar-roses.com.au

Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia

QUARTER FOUR, 2001

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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
Website: <http://www.affa.gov.au/pbr> E-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

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Doug Waterhouse
Registrar



Nik Hulse
Deputy Registrar



Bob Blazey
Policy Development



Katte Prakash
Examiner



Tanvir Hossain
Examiner



Helen Costa
Examiner



Kathryn Dawes-Read
Administration Officer



Dale Thomas
Resource Co-ordinator



Michelle Long
Administration Officer



**Plant Breeders Rights Australia (PBRA) is
an agency within the Commonwealth
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and
Forestry – Australia**

Part 1 – General Information

Objections to Applications and Requests for Revocation of a Grant or of a Declaration that a Plant Variety is Essentially Derived from Another Plant Variety

The Plant Breeder's Rights scheme is administered consistent with the model law of *the International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties 1991 (UPOV 91)*, that is, applicants are entitled to protection, in the absence of proof to the contrary.

The Plant Breeder's Rights Office (PBRO) is not required to prove the views, assertions, and opinions of persons challenging protection for plant varieties. Those objecting to/commenting on applications or requesting/commenting on revocation of a grant or declaration that a plant variety is essentially derived from another plant variety must provide conclusive supporting evidence why their objection/comment/request should be upheld. It cannot be stressed too strongly that conclusive argumentation should be provided from the outset.

Objections to Applications

A person may make objections to applications for PBR if (i) their commercial interests would be affected adversely, and (ii) the application will not fulfil all the conditions required by the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act*.

Objections to applications must be lodged with the Registrar no later than six months after the date the description of the variety is published in this journal. The objector must provide evidence of adverse affect on their commercial interests and that the application should not be granted.

The Registrar of the Plant Breeder's Rights Office (PBRO) is required to give a copy of the objection to the applicant. The objection is also available to the general public on request. The applicant has the opportunity to respond to the evidence presented. The Registrar then decides whether or not the objection will be upheld and, subsequently, whether the application will be granted. The PBRO is under no obligation to enter into further dialogue regarding an objection or to communicate reasons why an objection is not upheld. If an objection is upheld it will be notified in this journal.

A payment of \$100 is required on lodgement of the objection. Additional costs of \$75 per hour for work undertaken in relation to the objection will be billed to the objector.

Comments on Applications

The PBRO accepts comments on applications. However, the scheme is managed on normal risk management lines and with an emphasis on the requirement that challengers with a commercial interest must demonstrate conclusively that an application should not be granted.

All written comment will be acknowledged. The PBRO is under no obligation to enter into further communication regarding comments. If an application does not proceed to a grant it will be notified in this journal.

Requests for Revocation, (where an individual's interests are affected) of:

- Grant
- Declaration that a Plant Variety is Essentially Derived

A person may, when their interests are affected adversely, apply for the revocation of:

- a grant of PBR; or
- a declaration that a plant variety is essentially derived from another plant variety.

The person requesting revocation is required to lodge a revocation payment fee of \$500. The person seeking revocation of a grant or declaration that a plant variety is essentially derived from another plant, must provide conclusive evidence of adverse affect on their interests and that the grant should be revoked.

The PBRO also accepts information regarding revocation of grants and declarations of essentially derived plant varieties. Such information must demonstrate conclusively that a grant or declaration should not have been made. All written information will be acknowledged. The PBRO is under no obligation to enter into further communication regarding information provided.

Notification on a Draft Report on Breeding Issues

A draft report providing greater clarification of certain 'difficult' and sometimes controversial plant breeding issues has been prepared by an expert panel. Those with an interest in commenting on the draft report can find it at the PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr.

The report covers 'discovery', 'selective propagation' and 'eligible breeding' methodologies as well as canvassing questions and answers to common 'difficult' situations. The principal areas covered are the source population and associated issues relating to ownership, location, homogeneity, parentage, boundaries, and selection from a

variable population. The issue of essentially derived varieties and the relationship between the first and the second breeder is also explored.

What constitutes a sale under the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994?

The *Plant Breeder's Rights Act, 1994* (PBR Act) is very clear about how the sale of plant material affects the registration of a variety. Section 43 of the PBR Act sets out the requirements for a plant variety to be registrable. One of these is that the variety has not been exploited or has been only recently exploited. Under the PBR Act a plant variety is taken not to have been exploited if, at the date of lodging the application for PBR in the variety, propagating or harvested material of the variety has not been sold to another person by, or with the consent of, the breeder (or successor in title) outside the specified time periods. That is, sale in Australia is permitted for up to one year prior to applying for PBR and sale overseas is permitted in tree and vine varieties for up to six years (four years for all other varieties) prior to applying for PBR.

The above information has been widely distributed in workshops, the "General Information on Plant Breeder's Rights For Applicants and Qualified Persons" and elsewhere since 1994. Despite this, it appears that some in the industry have chosen to make their own interpretations of the legislation and suggest that only sales to the "public" or in "commercial quantities" constitute a sale. These interpretations are wrong, ill-founded and could result in an application for PBR being refused.

To a limited extent the interpretation of what types of activities may or may not constitute a sale have also been tested previously by the Federal Court and the outcomes have supported the long standing view of the PBR office.

For example, on 16 July 1991 Sun World Inc made an application for the grant of plant variety rights under the now repealed *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* (PVR Act). The application related to a grapevine variety generally known as 'Sugraone'.

The Registrar decided that, pursuant of s.14 to the PVR Act, the company could not be granted rights because the grapevines had been sold, with the authorisation of the breeder, more than six years before the making of the application. Although this case involved interpretation of "sale" under sections 3 and 14 of the PVR Act it is also applicable to sections 3 and 43 of the PBR Act.

Ultimately Sun World appealed the decision in the Federal Court. The Single Judge of the Federal Court affirmed the Registrar's decision and awarded costs.

Sun World then appealed the Federal Court's decision. The Full bench of the Federal Court heard the appeal on 20 March 1998.

Full transcripts of these judgments are available on the Federal Court website:
<http://www.fedcourt.gov.au/judgments/judgmts.html>

The outcome of the Federal Court judgment assists in the interpretation of what constitutes a sale for the purposes of PBR. The definition of "sale" was the turning point for the Registrar's decision.

The Registrar argued that goods (vines) had been exchanged for money and that such an exchange is a sale.

Sun World argued that

- where the vines of the variety are exchanged as an element in a larger transaction (for example when the transaction also includes fruit marketing rights) that there is no sale, and
- as restrictions have been placed on the sale of fruit and further distribution of vines, that the general property of the vines has not been transferred, and
- the price paid for the vines was not the real "commercial value" therefore no sale had occurred, and
- while documents are entitled "Sales of Plants" and the language is that of sale and purchase, the substance of the documents extends to other than that of the transfer of vines and therefore cannot be considered as conclusive evidence of sale.

An appeal by Sun World International to the full bench of the Federal Court against the Registrar's decision to refuse the grant of rights, was rejected. The Registrar's decision had previously been upheld in the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and by a single judge of the Federal Court. The grounds for the rejection were that 'sale' had occurred more than six years prior to the application being lodged. The definition of sale was taken to include 'letting on hire or exchanging by way of barter'. The Federal Court rejected the notion that for the purposes of the Act "sale" could only be in terms of the exchange of goods for money. Also the court found that the "sale" of 'Sugraone' vines was not invalidated by the fact that the sale agreements placed additional restrictions on the way the vines could be used.

Conclusion The Federal Court judgments confirm the view that the supply of propagating or harvested material in exchange for money, goods or services constitutes a sale under the PBR Act, provided that it is done with the consent of the breeder. It is immaterial as to whether or not the exchange occurs privately, to the public, to wholesalers, in small numbers or below market value.

Cumulative Index to Plant Varieties Journal

The editorial committee of *Plant Varieties Journal* has decided that the cumulative index will no longer be published in the journal. However, it will be electronically published as a downloadable document in our new PBR website in the location given above. Instead of publishing the cumulative index once in a year it will be updated on a quarterly basis and our clients will be able to easily download the document into their computers. Electronic copy will make the searching easy in this large document and facilitate the exchange of information as quickly as possible. If you do not have a computer or Internet facilities then we will be able to send you a hard copy free of charge. Please contact our office if you require further information.

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> The adopted UPOV Technical Guidelines (TG) for testing different plant species are now available for this website at <http://www.upov.int/tg-rom/index-e.htm>

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

Obligations under the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants 1991 (UPOV 91).

Consistent with Australia's membership of UPOV 1991, the criteria for the granting of protection under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* (PBRA) is that the variety: has a breeder; is new, distinct, uniform and stable; has an acceptable name; and that application formalities are completed and relevant fees paid.

Applicants for protection need to be aware of the existence of any other Australian legislation, which could impact on their intended use of the registered variety. Relatedly, administrators of other Australian legislation may have an interest in applications for registration notified in this journal.

It is feasible for a new variety to be registered under the PBRA, but, as the PBRA co-exists with other laws of the land, the exercise of the breeder's right may be restricted by such legislation. For example, current legislation may prohibit the use of that variety in food, or, the growing of that variety as a noxious weed.

The Plant Breeder's Rights Office (PBRO) advises that it is the responsibility of the applicant and of administrators of legislation to take these matters up directly between the responsible parties and not with the PBRO.

Instruction to Authors: Format for Preparing Detailed Description for *Plant Varieties Journal*

A detailed description for the *Plant Varieties Journal* must be prepared under 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 the descriptions under the above headings with some examples of style and format:

Details of the Application

This will include the correct botanical name; the common name of the species; 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

Genus species

Common name of the species

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

Application No: xxxx/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

Where there is a UPOV technical guideline available for the species make sure to follow the [Table of Characteristics](#) as closely as possible. As a general rule, the characteristics should be described in the phenological order using following subheadings: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower and flower parts, Fruit and fruit parts, Seed, Other characters (disease resistance, stress tolerance, quality etc). Individual characteristics within the subheadings should generally be in the following order: growth habit, height, length, width, shape, colour (RHS colour chart reference with edition), other. Each individual characteristic should be followed by its specific state of expression. Use a concise taxonomic style in which subheadings are followed by a colon and individual characteristics are separated by a comma.

Example 2

Characteristics (Table nn, Figure nn) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium, width narrow. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent, internode length short. Leaf: length long, width narrow, variegation present, predominant colour green (RHS 137A), secondary margin colour pale green-yellow (RHS 1A). Inflorescence: type corymb. Flower: pedicel short, diameter small (average 12.5mm), number of petals 5, petal colour yellow (RHS 12A), number of sepals 5etc (Note: give the reference for the edition of RHS colour chart used, eg. all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding

Indicate how the variety was originated, i.e. 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, a 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 identifying and including the most similar varieties of common knowledge 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 indicate the rationale behind your selection of the most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the comparative trial. Identify the grouping characteristics used to exclude varieties from the comparative trial. Include all varieties where there is no possibility of distinguishing from the candidate variety through descriptions, photos, etc.

If the candidate variety has not been distinguished from its parents/source material elsewhere in the application, it is a requirement that the parents/source material be included in the comparative trial. However, this requirement can be waived if the parents/source material can be distinguished from the candidate variety by the use of the grouping characteristics mentioned above.

Example 5

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent, Leaf: variegation present, Flower: colour yellow. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Comparator 1', 'Comparator 2', 'Comparator 3' etc.

Example 6

'Comparator 2' etc. The original source material from which the variety was selected was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding.

Example 7

Choice of Comparators ‘Comparator 1’ is the only other variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial

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 8

Comparative Trial 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 filled 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 9

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 10

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 11

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 a single tab mark 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. eg. 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 E-mail to: Tanvir.Hossain@affa.gov.au or PBR@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

Improved Client Service

Consistent with the PBR Office's commitment to continuous improvement, back copies of this journal will be accessible from the PBR website.

In addition, there will be some changes in PBR staff responsibilities. From 1 April 2002, Ms H Costa and Dr K Prakash will rotate tasks assuming responsibility for Acceptances and Grants respectively. This will further strengthen the Office's capacity to deal with registration improvements, please continue to check the What's New zone on the website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr.

For this, and other intended improvements, please continue to check the What's New zone on the website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr.

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 follow the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in September 2001 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/01). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before filing 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/pbr>

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 1 – General Information Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form	Form P1 Part1ins	September 2001 September 2001
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	July 2001
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	April 1999
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	April 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
Extension of Provisional Protection	Form EXT2	December 1999
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	March 2000

Overseas Testing/Data

The PBR Act allows DUS data produced in other countries (overseas data) be used in lieu of conducting a comparative trial in Australia provided certain conditions relating to the filing of applications, sufficiency of the data and the likelihood that the candidate variety will express the distinctive characteristic(s) in the same way when grown locally. Briefly the overseas data could be considered where:

- The first PBR application relating to the candidate variety has been lodged overseas, and
- the variety has previously been test grown in a UPOV member country using official UPOV test guidelines and test procedures, (i.e. equivalent to a comparative trial in Australia) and
- either, all the most similar varieties of common knowledge (including those in Australia) have been included in the overseas DUS trial, or

- the new overseas variety is so clearly distinct from all the Australian varieties of common knowledge that further DUS test growing is not warranted, and
- sufficient data and descriptive information is available to publish a description of the variety in an accepted format in Plant Varieties Journal; and to satisfy the requirements of the PBR Act.

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

It is the policy of PBR office to not accept overseas data for the following taxa due to the wide genotype by environment interactions that have been previously experienced. Varietal descriptions from overseas trials have consistently been different from those obtained from trials grown under Australian conditions. Consequently, for the following taxon a full PBR trial must be conducted in Australia:

Solanum tuberosum Potato

The Qualified Person, in consultation with the agent/applicant, and perhaps other specialists and taxonomists, will need to evaluate the overseas data, test report and photographs to see if the application does fulfil all PBR Office requirements, and then advise the agent/applicant:

- either, to submit Part 2 incorporating a description for publication, any additional data and photographs and to pay the examination fee;
- or, to conduct a DUS trial in Australia, recommending to the applicant/agent which additional varieties of common knowledge to include;
- or, submit Part 2 including additional data (information about similar varieties in Australia to show that they are clearly distinct from the candidate variety that a further DUS test growing including the similar varieties is not warranted and that the variety displays the distinctive characteristics when grown in Australia)

Please note that the PBR office does not obtain overseas DUS test reports on behalf of applicants. It is the sole responsibility of the applicants to obtain these reports directly from the relevant overseas testing authorities. Where applicants already have the report they are advised to submit a certified true copy of the report with the Part 1 application. Applicants, or those duly authorised, may certify the copy.

If you do not have the test report available at the time of Part-1 application then you are advised to submit the Part-1 application without the test report. However, you should make arrangements to procure the DUS test report directly from the relevant testing authority. When the report becomes available, a certified copy should be supplied to the QP and the PBR office.

When the trial is based on an UPOV technical guideline and test report in an official UPOV language (English, German or French), it can be lodged in support of the application. In other cases the test reports must be in English.

The applicant/agent and Qualified Person should use the overseas test report to complete Part 2 of the application, making a decision on how to proceed in view of the completeness of the information, the comparators (if any) used in the overseas DUS trial and their knowledge of similar Australian varieties that may not have been included in the overseas test report.

If a description is based on an overseas test report, Australian PBR will not be granted until after the decision to grant PBR in the country producing the DUS test is made. The final decision on the acceptability of overseas data rests with the PBR office.

New On-line Database for PBR Varieties

The PBR Office announces an exciting development in customer service for Internet users ~ a searchable database for all Australian PBR varieties, both past and present. The database features a detailed description and image for every variety granted full rights and basic information for other PBR varieties. Searches by genus, species, common name, variety name and title holder are some of its many advantages. Please browse the database at www.affa.gov.au/pbr and provide your feedback.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

An index reference for common names with botanical names is published in Appendix 9.

Botanical Name	Variety Name	Page Number
<i>Acacia cognata</i>	'UY2' ^(b)	87
	'UY3' ^(b)	87
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	'Sun Blush'	11
<i>Acmena smithii</i> var <i>minor</i>	'Allyn Magic'	11
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	'Cloudy Days'	11
<i>Aglaonema</i> hybrid	'Amelia'	16
	'Green Majesty'	18
	'Mary Ann'	19
	'Painted Princess'	20
	'Royal Ripple'	20
<i>Alstroemeria</i> hybrid	'Fantasy'	91
	'Kodelight' syn Inca Delight	91
	'Sydney'	92
<i>Angelica keiskei</i>	'Genseirin'	11
<i>Anthurium</i> hybrid	'Aeighteen'	11
	'Antinkeles' ^(b) syn Pink Champion ^(b)	87
	'Atwelve' syn SmallTalk Red	11
	'Atwenty' syn SmallTalk Salmon	11
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>	'Cobeer'	21
	'Pink Annabel'	91
<i>Aster</i> hybrid	'Suncoast'	91
	'Sunsimon'	91
	'Sunspring'	91
<i>Avena sativa</i>	'Taipan'	92
	'Yiddah' ^(b)	87
<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	'Fargo' syn Dakota Pinnacle	11
<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	'Colourburst Gold' ^(b)	87
<i>Bracteantha</i> hybrid	'Wanetta Gold'	21
	'Wanetta Sunray'	22
<i>Brassica napus</i> var <i>oleifera</i>	'AG-Castle'	12
	'ATR-Eyre'	12
	'AV-Fortress'	12
	'Drum'	92
	'Lantern'	12
	'PACN164' ^(b)	87
	'Rivette' ^(b)	89
	'Surpass 402CL'	23
	'Surpass 501TT'	24
	'Surpass 603CL'	25
	'Varola 50' ^(b) syn Surpass 400 ^(b)	87
'Clancy' ^(b)	90	
'Scoop' ^(b)	90	

Botanical Name	Variety Name	Page Number	Botanical Name	Variety Name	Page Number
<i>Calibrachoa</i>	hybrid		<i>Gypsophila</i>	<i>paniculata</i>	
	'KLEC00072'	12		'Magic Arbel'	92
	'KLEC1056'	12		'Magic Tavor'	92
	'KLEC1057'	12	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	
	'Sunbelkist' syn Terracotta Chimes	12		'White Out'	93
<i>Callistemon</i>	hybrid		<i>Hebe</i>	hybrid	
	'Burgundy Jack'	12		'Pink Cloud'	13
<i>Chamelaucium</i>	hybrid			'Southern Sunrise' ^(D)	88
	'My Sweet Sixteen' ^(D)	88	<i>Hordeum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	
<i>Cicer</i>	<i>arietinum</i>			'PB216'	37
	'Howzat'	26		'WABAR2080'	13
<i>Cichorium</i>	<i>intybus</i>			'WABAR2104'	13
	'INIA Le Lacerta'	27		'WABAR2109'	13
<i>Citrus</i>	<i>reticulata</i>			'WABAR2110'	13
	'Gold Nugget'	12	<i>Hydrangea</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>serratifolia</i>			'Hobella' ^(D)	88
	'Kugotia' ^(D) syn Tiara Gold ^(D)	88		'Homigo' ^(D)	88
<i>Codiaeum</i>	<i>variegatum</i>			'Hopaline' ^(D)	88
	'Congo'	12	<i>Lavandula</i>	<i>stoechas</i>	
<i>Coleonema</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>			'Bee Bold'	13
	'White Gold'	27		'Bee Sweet'	13
<i>Coprosma</i>	hybrid		<i>Lavandula</i>	<i>stoechas</i> ssp <i>pedunculata</i>	
	'Cappuccino' ^(D)	88		'Willowbridge Snow'	91
<i>Cordyline</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>			'Willowbridge Wings'	92
	'Aussie Flag'	12	<i>Lechenaultia</i>	hybrid	
<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>ptychocarpa</i> x <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>			'Kings Park Carmen'	13
	'Summer Glory'	28		'Kings Park Emily'	13
	'Summer Snow'	28		'Kings Park Heidi'	13
<i>Cucurbita</i>	<i>moschata</i>			'Kings Park Hot Lips'	13
	'Sunset QHI'	29		'Kings Park Julia'	13
<i>Cupressus</i>	<i>lusitanica</i>			'Kings Park Lola'	13
	'Screen King'	12		'Kings Park Marilyn'	13
<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>transvaalensis</i> x <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		<i>Leptospermum</i>	hybrid	
	'Tift 94'	92		'Daydream' ^(D)	88
<i>Diascia</i>	hybrid			'Love Affair' ^(D)	88
	'Hecbon' syn Blue Bonnet	91		'Outrageous' ^(D)	88
	'Hecrace' syn Red Ace	91		'Pageant' ^(D)	88
<i>Duranta</i>	<i>repens</i>			'White Wave' ^(D)	88
	'Sheena's Green'	31	<i>Lilium</i>	hybrid	
	'Sheena's Lime Glow'	31		'Aktiva'	13
<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>elongata</i>			'Canberra'	13
	'Elvera' ^(D)	88		'Laguna'	13
<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>characias</i>			'Tiararoyal'	13
	'Wilcott'	12	<i>Lolium</i>	<i>multiflorum</i>	
<i>Euphorbia</i>	hybrid			'Ceres Kingston'	90
	'Charam'	12		'Crusader'	90
<i>Fragaria</i> x <i>Potentilla</i>	hybrid		<i>Lolium</i>	<i>perenne</i>	
	'Sweet Red'	91		'AusVic'	38,89
<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>xananassa</i>			'Fitzroy'	93
	'Kiewa'	12	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	
<i>Fuchsia</i>	hybrid			'TMGH' syn Alta	13
	'Foncha'	12	<i>Malus</i>	<i>domestica</i>	
	'Goetzginger'	12		'Honeycrisp'	39
<i>Gaura</i>	<i>lindheimeri</i>			'Nevson'	40
	'Gauka'	32	<i>Mandevilla</i>	hybrid	
<i>Gossypium</i>	<i>hirsutum</i>			'Sunmandeho' syn White Fantasy	14
	'DP 555 BG/RR' ^(D)	88	<i>Mandevilla</i>	<i>sanderi</i>	
	'NuCOTN 38'	33		'Cinderella'	92
	'NuOPAL'	34	<i>Medicago</i>	<i>sativa</i>	
	'NuTOPAZ'	35		'54Q53'	14
<i>Grevillea</i>	hybrid		<i>Medicago</i>	<i>tornata</i>	
	'Ember Glow'	36		'Rivoli'	92
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>leiophylla</i> x <i>humilis</i> ssp <i>maritima</i>		<i>Melia</i>	<i>azerdarach</i>	
	'Pink Midget'	13		'Lady Gwenda'	93
			<i>Nemesia</i>	<i>foetens</i>	
				'Ice Pink'	91

Botanical Name	Variety Name	Page Number	Botanical Name	Variety Name	Page Number
<i>Nemesia</i> hybrid			<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>		
	'Honey Mist'	41		'Gold Nijisseiki'	90
<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	'Kwazulu'	92	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>		
<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	'Volta'	92		'Angelina'	66
<i>Osteospermum</i> hybrid				'Aquarell'	92
	'Seidacre'	14		'Beenak'	92
	'Seikilrem'	14		'Christine Matton'	67
	'Seimora'	14		'Noel Archer'	65
<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i> x <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>				'Potpurri'	92
	'Balgalpipn' syn Galleria Pink Punch	50		'Princess Rosey'	65
	'Balgalsabe' syn Galleria Scarlet Beauty	51		'Rena'	68
<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>			<i>Rosa</i> hybrid		
	'Balcolav' syn Colorcade Lavender Glow	42		'Ausguard'	91
	'Balcolburg' syn Colorcade Burgundy	44		'Baby Jack'	92
	'Balcolilac' syn Colorcade Lilac	45		'Benmable' syn Benardella's Waltz	92
	'Balcolink' syn Colorcade Pink	47		'Benmjul' syn Benardella's Ruby	92
	'Kleblue' syn Royal Blue	48		'Burgundy Iceberg'	89
	'Klegatta' syn Regatta	48		'Grandbliza'	14
	'Klepacif' syn Pacifique	49		'Grandchant'	14
	'Kleroder' syn Royal Red	14		'Grandhoti'	14
	'Kleropink'	14		'Grandlavda'	14
	'Kleropur' syn Royal Purple	14		'Grandrenai'	14
<i>Pelargonium xhortorum</i>				'Iceberg Supreme' syn Climbing Iceberg Supreme	91
	'BFP-721 Bright Lilac' syn Designer Bright Lilac	91		'Interlene'	92
<i>Pelargonium zonale</i>				'Interzange' syn Dakar	14
	'Klecona' syn Arcona 2000	52,89		'Koranul'	14
	'Klejana' syn Eroica 2000	14		'Korelzoda'	14
	'Klelad' syn Lady	53		'Korpancom'	14
	'Klesmo' syn Lesmona	54		'Kortraupfi'	14
	'Klesail' syn Sailing	55		'Krivagold'	14
	'Klesetra' syn Ecco Extra	56		'MASpaujeu' syn Paul Bocuse	15
<i>Petunia</i> hybrid				'Pannaran' syn Tropical Amazone	15
	'Adventurer'	92		'Prebian Candy'	68
	'Cobink' ^(D)	88		'Ruibrei' syn Optima Bright	70,89
	'Silk Road'	92		'Ruiklij' syn Pink Calypso	71
	'Traveller'	92		'Ruipottwodr' syn Apricot Festival	73,89
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>				'Ruizweef' syn Sweet Festival	74,90
	'Bronco' ^(D)	90		'Spekren' syn Crystal Fairy	15
	'XPB 247' ^(D) syn Matador ^(D)	90		'Sunbonjo'	15
<i>Pisum sativum</i>				'Tanaran'	91
	'Dunwa'	14		'Tanarua'	91
	'Kaspa'	56		'Tanedaj'	91
	'Kiley'	58		'Tanotika'	91
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>			<i>Russellia equisetiformis</i>		
	'Golden Sheen' ^(D)	88		'Morning Shower'	15
	'Ivory Pillar' ^(D)	88	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>		
	'Ivory Sheen' ^(D)	88		'Jungle Gem'	75
<i>Poa annua</i>			<i>Serruria florida</i> x <i>Serruria rosea</i>		
	'MN 184'	59		'Carmen' ^(D)	89
	'MN 234'	60	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>		
<i>Protea amplexicaulis</i>				'Admiral'	76
	'Joey'	92		'Andover'	77
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>				'Discovery'	78
	'Poppicot'	61		'Inova'	79
<i>Prunus avium</i>				'Midas'	79
	'Sir Don'	61		'NorValley'	91
	'Sir Tom'	62		'Pomeroy'	81
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> x <i>Prunus canescens</i>				'Rioja'	81
	'Gisela 6' syn G I 148/1	63,90		'Victoria' ^(D)	89
<i>Prunus persica</i>				'White Lady'	82
	'Sweet September'	63	<i>Solidago</i> hybrid		
<i>Prunus salicina</i>				'Danso I gold'	91
	'Hiromi Red'	64		'Dansosolo'	91
			<i>Sorghum</i> hybrid		
				'Jaffa'	15

Botanical Name	Variety Name	Page Number
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<i>Sutera cordata</i>	'Novasnow' ^(b)	89
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	'Futuristic'	15,83
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	'Broadway' ^(b)	89
	'Genwest'	92
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	'Braewood'	84
	'Drysdale'	15
	'Glover'	15
	'Harrismith'	15
	'Kukri' ^(b)	89
	'Mackellar'	15
	'Mitre' ^(b)	89
	'QAL 2000'	15
	'Rudd'	15
	'Strzelecki' ^(b)	89
	'Wyalkatchem'	15
<i>Verbena</i> hybrid	'Sunmaref TP-SAP'	15
<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> x <i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>	'Jasper'	93
	'Southern Stars'	15
<i>Vicia faba</i>	'Deep Purple' ^(b)	89
	'Taranto'	89
<i>xTriticosecale</i>	'HS4723.3'	15
<i>Zingiber macrodemia</i> x <i>Zingiber spectabile</i>	'Darzing Chocolate Delight'	15
<i>Zingiber spectabile</i>	'Darzing Blaze'	16
	'Darzing Dawn'	16
	'Darzing Golden Glory'	16
	'Darzing Pinelime'	16
	'Darzing Sunset'	16
<i>Zoysia matrella</i>	'Cavalier'	85
	'Facet'	86

ACCEPTANCES

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

Acmena smithii
Lilly Pilly

'Sun Blush'

Application No: 2001/215 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Wayne Rodney Webb**, Wynnum West, QLD.

Acmena smithii var *minor*
Small Leaf Lilly Pilly (Rheophytic Race)

'Allyn Magic'

Application No: 2001/308 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **VF and NC Jupp**, East Gresford, NSW.

Agapanthus orientalis
Agapanthus

'Cloudy Days'

Application No: 2001/354 Accepted: 19 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **John Maxwell and Gail Alexis Craigie**, Brassall, QLD.

Angelica keiskei
Ashitaba, Tomorrow's Leaf

'Genseirin'

Application No: 2001/271 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Yugen Kaisha Nihon Nouken**.

Agent: **F B Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

Anthurium hybrid
Flamingo Flower

'Eighteen'

Application No: 2001/242 Accepted: 10 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Oglesby Plants International Inc.**

Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Atwelve' syn SmallTalk Red

Application No: 2001/241 Accepted: 10 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Oglesby Plants International Inc.**

Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Atwenty' syn SmallTalk Salmon

Application No: 2001/243 Accepted: 10 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Oglesby Plants International Inc.**

Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Betula platyphylla
Asian White Birch

' Fargo' syn Dakota Pinnacle

Application No: 2001/228 Accepted: 30 Oct 2001.

Applicant: **NDSU-Research Foundation**.

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

Brassica napus var oleifera
Canola**'AG-Castle'**

Application No: 2001/300 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

'ATR-Eyre'

Application No: 2001/309 Accepted: 26 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, and
Grains Research and Development Corporation.
Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

'AV-Fortress'

Application No: 2001/310 Accepted: 26 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd** and
Grains Research and Development Corporation.
Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

'Lantern'

Application No: 2001/297 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf**
of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research
and Development Corporation.
Agent: **SGB Australia Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa, Petunia**'KLEC00072'**

Application No: 2001/337 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC1056'

Application No: 2001/335 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC1057'

Application No: 2001/336 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Sunbelkist' syn Terracotta Chimes

Application No: 2001/184 Accepted: 8 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Suntory Limited**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Callistemon hybrid
Bottlebrush**'Burgundy Jack'**

Application No: 2001/298 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Christopher Botfield**.
Agent: **Avondale Nurseries Ltd**, Glenorie, NSW.

Citrus reticulata
Mandarin**'Gold Nugget'**

Application No: 2001/161 Accepted: 15 Oct 2001.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

Codiaeum variegatum
Variegated Croton**'Congo'**

Application No: 2001/285 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point,
QLD.

Cordyline fruticosa
Cordyline**'Aussie Flag'**

Application No: 2001/319 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **R.F. Ganley trading as Tropicolor Nursery**,
Deeral, QLD.

Cupressus lusitanica
Mexican Cypress**'Screen King'**

Application No: 1998/134 Accepted: 15 Oct 2001.
Applicant: **Jeff Koelewyn for Hermitage Nursery PL**,
Hastings, VIC.

Euphorbia characias
Euphorbia**'Wilcott'**

Application No: 2001/351 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Notcutts Ltd**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Euphorbia hybrid
Euphorbia**'Charam'**

Application No: 2001/352 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Notcutts Ltd**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Fragaria xananassa
Strawberry**'Kiewa'**

Application No: 2001/349 Accepted: 3 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**,
Attwood, VIC.

Fuchsia hybrid
Fuchsia**'Foncha'**

Application No: 2001/330 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **The Four Oaks Group**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Goetzinger'

Application No: 2001/332 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Wolfram Goetz**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Grevillea leiophylla x humilis ssp maritima
Grevillea

'Pink Midget'

Application No: 2001/359 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **James Walter Carter and Elva Lorraine Carter trading as Carters Tubes**, Burpengary, QLD.

Hebe hybrid
Hebe

'Pink Cloud'

Application No: 2001/026 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **J. Van Niekerie & LO. Vergeer Den Ham**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'WABAR2080'

Application No: 2001/314 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'WABAR2104'

Application No: 2001/315 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'WABAR2109'

Application No: 2001/316 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'WABAR2110'

Application No: 2001/317 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Lavandula stoechas
Italian Lavender

'Bee Bold'

Application No: 2001/320 Accepted: 22 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Bee Sweet'

Application No: 2001/321 Accepted: 22 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Lechenaultia hybrid
Lechenaultia

'Kings Park Carmen'

Application No: 2001/279 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

'Kings Park Emily'

Application No: 2001/273 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

'Kings Park Heidi'

Application No: 2001/274 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

'Kings Park Hot Lips'

Application No: 2001/276 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

'Kings Park Julia'

Application No: 2001/278 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

'Kings Park Lola'

Application No: 2001/275 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

'Kings Park Marilyn'

Application No: 2001/280 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Aktiva'

Application No: 2001/281 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.**
Agent: **F.B. Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

'Canberra'

Application No: 2001/282 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.**
Agent: **F.B. Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

'Laguna'

Application No: 2001/283 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.**
Agent: **F.B. Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

'Tiararoyal'

Application No: 2001/284 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.**
Agent: **F.B. Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia

'TMGH' syn Alta

Application No: 2001/139 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Tree Introductions Inc.**
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Mandevilla hybrid
Mandevilla**'Sunmandeho'** syn **White Fantasy**

Application No: 2001/185 Accepted: 8 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Suntory Limited.**Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.*Medicago sativa*
Lucerne**'54Q53'**

Application No: 2001/322 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.**Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.*Osteospermum* hybrid
Cape Daisy**'Seidacre'**

Application No: 2001/311 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Jorn Hansson.**Agent: **Thomas Cuneen, Pacific Plant Development**, Buxton, NSW.**'Seikilrem'**

Application No: 2001/313 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Jorn Hansson.**Agent: **Thomas Cuneen, Pacific Plant Development**, Buxton, NSW.**'Seimora'**

Application No: 2001/312 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Jorn Hansson.**Agent: **Thomas Cuneen, Pacific Plant Development**, Buxton, NSW.*Pelargonium peltatum*
Ivy Pelargonium**'Kleroder'** syn **Royal Red**

Application No: 2001/339 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG.**Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kleropink'**

Application No: 2001/342 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Nils Klemm.**Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.**'Kleropur'** syn **Royal Purple**

Application No: 2001/338 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG.**Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.*Pelargonium zonale*
Zonal Pelargonium**'Klejana'** syn **Eroica 2000**

Application No: 2001/340 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG.**Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.*Pisum sativum*
Field Pea**'Dunwa'**

Application No: 2001/223 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA, **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT and **Minister of Primary Industries and Resources**, Adelaide, SA.*Rosa* hybrid
Rose**'Grandbliza'**

Application No: 2001/209 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.**'Grandchant'**

Application No: 2001/213 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.**'Grandhoti'**

Application No: 2001/210 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.**'Grandlavda'**

Application No: 2001/211 Accepted: 3 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.**'Grandrenai'**

Application No: 2001/212 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.**'Interzange'** syn **Dakar**

Application No: 2001/290 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.**'Koranul'**

Application No: 2001/295 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne.**Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.**'Korelzoda'**

Application No: 2001/294 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne.**Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.**'Korpancom'**

Application No: 2001/293 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne.**Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.**'Kortraupfi'**

Application No: 2001/175 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne.**Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.**'Krivagold'**

Application No: 2001/108 Accepted: 30 Oct 2001.

Applicant: **Lux Riviera s.r.l.**Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'MASpaujeu' syn Paul Bocuse

Application No: 2001/263 Accepted: 15 Oct 2001.
 Applicant: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot**.
 Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd Trading as Walter Duncan Roses**, Watervale, SA.

'Pannaran' syn Tropical Amazone

Application No: 2001/357 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
 Applicant: **Panorama Roses N.V.**
 Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Spekren' syn Crystal Fairy

Application No: 2001/196 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **Jan Spek Rozen B.V.**
 Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Sunbonjo'

Application No: 2001/214 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **Frank Bart Schuurman**.
 Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Russellia equisetiformis
Coral Bush

'Morning Shower'

Application No: 2001/286 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Sorghum hybrid
Forage Sorghum

'Jaffa'

Application No: 2001/292 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **Enviroseeds Pty Ltd**, Mt Crosby, QLD.

Strelitzia reginae
Bird of Paradise

'Mini bird'

Application No: 2001/299 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **Brian Peter Dale and Marjorie Joan Dale**, Highvale, QLD.

Thuja occidentalis
Thuja

'Futuristic'

Application No: 2001/303 Accepted: 22 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **Ronald Arthur Andrew**, Oyster Bay, NSW.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Drysdale'

Application No: 2001/266 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT, **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT and **AWB Limited**, Melbourne, VIC.

'Glover'

Application No: 2001/270 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Harrismith'

Application No: 2001/222 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.
 Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA, and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Mackellar'

Application No: 2001/238 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'QAL 2000'

Application No: 2001/304 Accepted: 3 Dec 2001.
 Applicant: **Value Added Wheat CRC**, P.O. North Ryde, NSW.

'Rudd'

Application No: 2001/237 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Wyalkatchem'

Application No: 2001/221 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.
 Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA, and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Sunmaref TP-SAP'

Application No: 2001/186 Accepted: 8 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **Suntory Limited**.
 Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Verticordia plumosa x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Feather Flower Hybrid

'Southern Stars'

Application No: 2001/360 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
 Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

x *Triticosecale*
Triticale

'HS4723.3'

Application No: 2001/230 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
 Applicant: **The New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd**.
 Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty. Ltd.**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Zingiber macrodemia x *Zingiber spectabile*
Ornamental Ginger, Beehive Ginger

'Darzing Chocolate Delight'

Application No: 2001/324 Accepted: 1 Dec 2001.
 Applicant: **The Northern Territory of Australia through the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development**, Darwin, NT.

Zingiber spectabile
Ornamental Ginger, Beehive Ginger

‘Darzing Blaze’

Application No: 2001/327 Accepted: 1 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **The Northern Territory of Australia through the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development**, Darwin, NT.

‘Darzing Dawn’

Application No: 2001/325 Accepted: 1 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **The Northern Territory of Australia through the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development**, Darwin, NT.

‘Darzing Golden Glory’

Application No: 2001/326 Accepted: 1 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **The Northern Territory of Australia through the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development**, Darwin, NT.

‘Darzing Pineline’

Application No: 2001/329 Accepted: 1 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **The Northern Territory of Australia through the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development**, Darwin, NT.

‘Darzing Sunset’

Application No: 2001/328 Accepted: 1 Dec 2001.

Applicant: **The Northern Territory of Australia through the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development**, Darwin, NT.

VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

Key to definitions/symbols/words used in the detailed descriptions

*	=	Variety used as comparator
Agent	=	Australian agent acting on behalf of an applicant (usually where application is from overseas).
ca.	=	about
CPVO	=	Community Plant Variety Office
DMRT	=	Duncan’s Multiple Range Test
DUS	=	Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability
Hyphened colours	=	A hyphen (-) between two different colours (eg. greyed-green) designates an intermediate colour between those two colours, where possible the RHS colour chart reference is also given.
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
PVJ	=	Plant Varieties Journal
PVRO	=	Plant Variety Rights Office
n/a	=	Not available
ns	=	Not significant
RHS	=	Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (Chip Number). The year following RHS indicates the edition.
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
S-N-K test	=	Student-Newman-Keuls test
(D)	=	Variety(s) for which PBR has been granted.

Aglaonema hybrid
Aglaonema

‘Amelia’

Application No: 1999/106 Accepted: 3 May 1999.

Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, FL, USA.

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

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 32) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, approximate number of basal shoots 10 to 12, main stem diameter medium, main stem colour green. Leaf blade: undulation of margin weak, average length medium (21.2 to 22.4cm), average width medium

(6.7 to 8.5cm), shape ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cordate, main colour on upper side of main vein yellow-green (RHS 147A-B), secondary colour on upper side of main vein absent, type of variegation 'type 5', number of colours of blade tri-colour, background colour green (RHS 137A), secondary colour yellow-green (RHS 147B-C), tertiary colour green (RHS 137B-C). Petiole: approximate length 11.5 to 13cm, number of colour two, main colour green (RHS 137A-B), secondary colour numerous dark green spots (RHS 139D). Petiole wing: colour dark green (darker than 139A). (Note: leaf colours refer to adaxial surface of mature leaf. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program in Miami, Florida, USA. The hybrid is characterised by tri-coloured leaves with silver markings, profuse branching and quick growth. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct. Selection criteria: tri-coloured leaves with considerable silver markings, lighter coloured stems, profuse branching and filling of pots, quick growing. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Richard J. Button, Sunshine Foliage, Miami, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV TG/132/4 – Leaf blade: type of variegation 'type 5'. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, 'Maria' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Grey Dawn'[Ⓛ] was also included as a comparator because of similar type of leaf variegation.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, from Jan 2001 to Jan 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings on 9 Jan 2001 into 140mm pots and re-potted into 200mm pots on 23 Apr 2001 with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, fully expanded mature leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Amelia'
EU	1996	Granted	'Amelia'

First sold in USA in Jun 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

Description: **Deo Singh**, Ornatec Pty Ltd, QLD.

Table 1 *Aglaonema* varieties

	'Amelia'	'Mary Ann'	'Royal Ripple'	'Painted Princes'	*'Grey Dawn' [Ⓛ]	*'Maria'
PLANT:GROWTH HABIT	bushy	bushy	bushy	bushy	bushy	bushy
PLANT: HEIGHT	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
PLANT: APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SHOOTS	10-12	12-15	16	14	8 – 12	16 – 20
MAIN STEM: DIAMETER	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
MAINSTEM: MAIN COLOUR	one	one	one	one	one	one
LEAF BLADE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	weak	weak	strong	weak	weak	medium
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE	ovate	ovate	ovate	ovate	ovate	ovate
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acuminate	acuminate	acute	acuminate	acuminate
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE OF BASE	cordate	cordate	cordate	tunicate to cordate	cordate	cordate
LEAF BLADE: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON UPPER SIDE OF MAIN VEIN	one	one	two	two	one	one
LEAF BLADE: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF MAIN VEIN (RHS 1995)	147A-B	137A-138A	147 A	darker than 139A	darker than	RHS 137A

Table 1 (continued)

LEAF BLADE: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF MAIN VEIN (RHS 1995)						
none	none	mottled with 147D	mottled with 189A	none	none	
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF VAREIGATION						
Type5	Type 5	Type 5	Type 5	Type 5	Type 5	Type 5
LEAF BLADE: NUMBER OF COLOURS						
tri-colour	bi-colour	tri-colour	tri-colour	bi-colour	bi-colour	
LEAF BLADE: BACKGROUND COLOUR (RHS 1995)						
137A	137A-138A	147A	139A	139A	137A	
LEAF BLADE: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 1995)						
147B-C	darker than 139D	147B-C	189A	191D	147D	
LEAF BLADE: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS 1995)						
137B-C	none	137B	191A	none	none	
PETIOLE: NUMBER OF COLOURS						
two	one	two	two	two	two	
PETIOLE: MAIN COLOUR (RHS 1995)						
137A-B	darker than 137B	147A	darker than 137A	147A	137	
PETIOLE: SECOND COLOUR (RHS 1995)						
numerous spots (139D)	none	147D	streaked with 137C	14C-D	speckled with 191D	
PETIOLE WING: MAIN COLOUR (RHS 1995)						
darker than 139A	darker than 137A	147A-B	darker than 137A	147A	137B	

‘Green Majesty’

Application No: 1999/108 Accepted: 3 May 1999.

Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, FL, USA.

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

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 31) Plant: growth habit bushy, height tall, approximate number of basal shoots 6-8, main stem diameter large, main stem colour green. Leaf blade: undulation of margin weak, average length medium to long (26 to 31.5cm), average width wide (12 to 13.5cm), shape ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse, main colour on upper side of main vein green (RHS 137A), secondary colour on upper side of main vein absent, type of variegation ‘type 4’, number of colours of blade bi-colour. New leaf: background colour green (RHS 137A), secondary colour diffused flecks of greyed-green (RHS 191A), tertiary colour absent. Mature leaf: background colour green (RHS 139A), secondary colour diffused flecks of greyed- green (RHS 189A), tertiary colour absent. Petiole: approximate length 17cm, number of colour three, main colour green (RHS 139A), secondary colour mottled with light green (RHS 137D), tertiary base colour orange cast (RHS 163D). Petiole wing: colour orange cast (RHS 163C-D). (Note: leaf colours refer to adaxial surface of leaf. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘unnamed seedling’ x pollen parent ‘unnamed seedling’ in a planned breeding program in Miami, Florida, USA. The hybrid is characterised by diffuse flecks of grey green colour along the mid rib. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct. Selection criteria: big tri-coloured leaves with grey flecks, cold tolerant and quick growing. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Richard J. Button, Sunshine Foliage, Miami, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV TG/132/4 – Leaf blade: type of variegation ‘type 4’. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, ‘Lisa Joy’[Ⓛ] was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, from Jan 2001 to Jan 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings on 9 Jan 2001 into 140mm pots and re-potted into 200mm pots on 23 Apr 2001 with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, fully expanded mature leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1994	Granted	'Green Majesty'

First sold in USA in Jun 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

Description: **Deo Singh**, Ornatec Pty Ltd, QLD.

Table 2 *Aglaonema* varieties

	'Green Majesty'	*'Lisa Joy' [Ⓛ]
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	bushy	semi bushy
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	medium
PLANT: APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SHOOTS	6-8	4-6
LEAF BLADE: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF MAIN VEIN (RHS, 1995)	darker than 137A	138A
LEAF BLADE: BACKGROUND COLOUR (NEW) (RHS, 1995)	darker than 137A	137B
LEAF BLADE: SECONDARY COLOUR (NEW) (RHS, 1995)	diffused flecks of 191A	193A-B
LEAF BLADE: BACKGROUND COLOUR (MATURE) (RHS, 1995)	darker than 139A	137A
LEAF BLADE: SECONDARY COLOUR (MATURE) (RHS, 1995)	diffused flecks of 189A	190D
PETIOLE: NUMBER OF COLOURS	three	one

'Mary Ann'

Application No: 1999/107 Accepted: 3 May 1999.

Applicant: **Sunshine Foliage World**, Zolfo Springs, FL, USA.

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

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 32) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, approximate number of basal shoots 12 to 15, main stem diameter medium, main stem colour green. Leaf blade: undulation of margin weak, average length medium (20.0 to 23.4cm), average width medium (6.5 to 7.2cm), shape ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cordate, main colour on upper side of main vein green (RHS 137A-138A), secondary colour on upper side of main vein absent, type of variegation 'type 5', number of colours of blade bi-colour, background colour green (RHS 137A-138A), secondary colour green (RHS 139D), tertiary colour absent. Petiole: approximate length 11.5 – 14.0cm,

number of colour one, main colour green (RHS 137B), secondary colour absent. Petiole wing: colour green (RHS 137A). (Note: leaf colours refer to adaxial surface of mature leaf. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program in Miami, Florida, USA. The hybrid is characterised by bi-coloured leaves with larger and wider leaves with silver markings, less branching and quick growth. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct. Selection criteria: large bi-coloured leaves with considerable silver markings, lighter coloured stems, less branching but quick growing. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Richard J. Button, Sunshine Foliage, Miami, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV TG/132/4 – Leaf blade: type of variegation 'type 5'. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, 'Maria' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Grey Dawn'[Ⓛ] was also included as a comparator because of similar type of leaf variegation.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, from Jan 2001 to Jan 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings on 9 Jan 2001 into 140mm pots and re-potted into 200mm pots on 23 Apr 2001 with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, fully expanded mature leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Mary Ann'
EU	1996	Granted	'Mary Ann'

First sold in USA in Jun 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

Description: **Deo Singh**, Ornatec Pty Ltd, QLD.

'Painted Princess'

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

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 32) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, approximate number of basal shoots is 16, main stem diameter medium, main stem colour green. Leaf blade: undulation of margin weak, average length medium (22 to 24cm), average width medium (6.5 to 7cm), shape ovate, shape of apex acute, shape of base tunicate to cordate, main colour on upper side of main vein green (RHS 139A), secondary colour on upper side of main vein mottled with greyed-green (RHS 189A), type of variegation 'type 5', number of colours of blade tri-colour, background colour green (RHS 139A), secondary colour greyed-green (RHS 189A), tertiary colour greyed-green (RHS 191A). Petiole: approximate length 16 to 18.5cm, number of colour two, main colour green (RHS 137A), secondary colour streaked with green (RHS 137C). Petiole wing: colour green (RHS 137A). (Note: leaf colours refer to adaxial surface of mature leaf. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program in Miami, Florida, USA. The hybrid is characterised by long, distinctly tapered and pointed tri-coloured leaves, cold tolerance and quick growth. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct. Selection criteria: long tri-coloured leaves with pointed apex, cold tolerant and quick growing. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Richard J. Button, Sunshine Foliage, Miami, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV TG/132/4 – Leaf blade: type of variegation 'type 5'. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, 'Maria' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Grey Dawn'[Ⓛ] was also included as a comparator because of similar type of leaf variegation. 'Silver Queen' one of the most commonly grown variety was not included in the trial because the candidate can be easily differentiated by its longer, distinctly tapered and pointed leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, from Jan 2001 to Jan 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings on 9 Jan 2001 into 140mm pots and re-potted into 200mm pots on 23 Apr 2001 with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, fully expanded mature leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1994	Granted	'Painted Princess'
EU	1997	Applied	'Painted Princess'

First sold in USA in Jun 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

Description: **Deo Singh**, Ornatec Pty Ltd, QLD.

'Royal Ripple'

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

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 32) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, approximate number of basal shoots 16, main stem diameter medium, main stem colour one green. Leaf blade: undulation of margin strong, average length medium (22.0 to 25.0cm), average width medium (7.5 to 8.5cm), shape ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cordate, main colour on upper side of main vein yellow-green (RHS 147A), secondary colour on upper side of main vein mottled with light yellow-green (RHS 147D), type of variegation 'type 5', number of colours of blade tri-colour, background colour yellow-green (RHS 147A), secondary colour yellow-green (RHS 147B-C), tertiary colour green (RHS 137B). Petiole: approximate length 15.0 to 19.5cm, number of colour two, main colour yellow-green (RHS 147A), secondary colour yellow-green (RHS 147D). Petiole wing: colour yellow-green (RHS 147A-B). (Note: leaf colours refer to adaxial surface of mature leaf. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program in Miami, Florida, USA. The hybrid is characterised by large, wide and distinctly wavy leaves with silver markings, cold tolerance and quick growth. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct. Selection criteria: large tri-coloured leaves with considerable silver markings, wavy leaf margins, more spreading, cold tolerant and quick growing. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Richard J. Button, Sunshine Foliage, Miami, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV TG/132/4 – Leaf blade: type of variegation 'type 5'. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, 'Maria' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Grey Dawn'[Ⓛ] was also included as a comparator because of similar type of leaf variegation.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, from Jan 2001 to Jan 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in greenhouse, plants propagated from cuttings on 9 Jan 2001 into 140mm pots and re-potted into 200mm pots on 23 Apr 2001 with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, fully

expanded mature leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1994	Granted	'Royal Ripple'
EU	1997	Granted	'Royal Ripple'

First sold in USA in Jun 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

Description: **Deo Singh**, Ormatec Pty Ltd, QLD.

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Cobeer'

Application No: 2001/162 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.

Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 24) Plant: growth habit compact. Stem: branching multi basal. Leaves: arrangement alternate, type simple, sessile, blade attenuate, width above first and below second segment narrow (mean 3.14mm), margins entire, moderately pinnatisect, mean length to width ratio 1.81, lobe shape linear, tip acuminate, colour green; adaxial surface RHS 146A, abaxial surface RHS 144A. Inflorescence: form ligulate, diameter medium (mean 28.72mm), capitulum with a moderately conical torus. Ray floret: sessile, colour dark pink, alters as the flower matures; at bud opening RHS 64A, fully open RHS 67A-B, open mature RHS 70C. Flowering habit: early, continuous. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 95.1933.2 ('Summer Stars'[Ⓛ]) x pollen parent 95.1395.1. The seed parent is characterised by medium compact habit and pale pink semi-double inflorescence. The pollen parent is characterised by non-compact growth habit and dark carmine flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Cobbitty, NSW, Australia in 1997. From this cross, seedling number 97.554.1 was chosen in 1997 on the basis of flower type, flower colour and growth habit. Selection criteria: leaf colour, compact bushy habit and flower type and colour. Propagation: over ten generations have been grown from this seedling by vegetative cutting and tissue culture and all plants have been found to be uniform and stable. 'Cobeer' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Dr. Thomas Cunneen, Buxton, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: form ligulate and Ray floret: colour dark pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Summer Melody'[Ⓛ] was included in the trial. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified that fit in to the grouping characteristic. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (Latitude 35°06' South, elevation 70m), spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted on open air

benching, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 100mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Cobeer'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Cobeer'

First sold in Australia in Jul 2000.

Description: **J D Oates**, VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 2 *Argyranthemum* varieties

	'Cobeer'	*'Summer Melody' [Ⓛ]
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	27.09	22.55
std deviation	1.41	1.65
LSD/sig	1.98	P≤0.01
LEAF STEM WIDTH (mm)		
mean	3.14	4.71
std deviation	0.6720	0.89
LSD/sig	1.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH /WIDTH RATIO		
mean	1.81	3.86
std deviation	0.19	0.59
LSD/sig	0.57	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	28.72	36.30
std deviation	1.53	1.80
LSD/sig	2.15	P≤0.01
TERMINAL FLOWER RAY PETAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.86	13.28
std deviation	0.66	0.89
LSD/sig	1.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS 2001)		
adaxial	146A	137B
abaxial	144A	146B
INFLORESCENCE COLOUR (RHS 2001)		
bud opening	64A	75B
fully open	67A-B	75C
open mature	70C	75D

Bracteantha hybrid
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower

'Wanetta Gold'

Application No: 2000/309 Accepted: 20 Nov 2000.

Applicant: **FD Hockings and OB Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 26) Plant: type tufted (basal clusters), height – including flower medium to tall, density dense. Stem: hairiness weak. Leaf: length short to medium, width medium to broad, position of broadest part above midpoint, shape of apex acute, variegation absent, main colour of upper side medium green, hairiness of upper side very weak, hairiness of lower side medium, undulation of margin medium. Flower shoot: branching absent. Flower bud: lateral view of apex rounded, main colour greyed-orange (RHS 164A). Flower head: predominant position in relation to foliage far above, diameter medium to large, lateral view of lower part concave, lateral view of upper part concave, number of bracts many. Involucre: number of colours one, main colour yellow. Bract: length medium to long, width medium, main colour of lower third of bract from inner third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164C), main colour of middle third of bract from inner third of involucre yellow-orange (RHS 14B), main colour of upper third of bract from inner third of involucre yellow (RHS 12A), main colour of lower third of bract from middle third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164C), main colour of middle third of bract from middle third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164B), main colour of upper third of bract from middle third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164A), main colour of lower third of bract from outer third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164C), main colour of middle third of bract from outer third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164C), main colour of upper third of bract from outer third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164B). Pappus: colour yellow. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Bracteantha* ‘Blackfellows Gap’ x pollen parent wild form of *B. bracteata* in 1994. The seed parent is characterised by straight bracts. In 1995-96, the F1 hybrids were open-pollinated with commercially available *Bracteantha* hybrids. From the resulting hybrids, selection 8/92 was made in 1998, which was later named as ‘Wanetta Gold’. Selection criteria: flower size, stem length and radical growth. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: F D Hockings, Maleny, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: type, Flower shoot: presence of branching, degree of branching, position of branching. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: ‘Wanetta Sunshine’[Ⓛ] and ‘Wanetta Sunray’. The seed parent was excluded for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Hockings Nursery, Maleny, QLD, between Nov 2000 to Sep 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in the open on a mesh bench. All trial plants propagated from tissue culture and potted into 140mm pots. Nutrition supplied with slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicated randomised blocks. Measurements: from 15 plants of each variety.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

Description: David Hockings, Maleny, QLD.

‘Wanetta Sunray’

Application No: 2001/133 Accepted: 21 May 2001.

Applicant: **FD Hockings and OB Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 26) Plant: type tufted (basal clusters), height – including flower medium to tall, density dense. Stem: hairiness medium. Leaf: length medium, width medium, position of broadest part above midpoint, shape of apex acute, variegation absent, main colour of upper side medium green, hairiness of upper side weak, hairiness of lower side weak, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Flower shoot: branching present (weak, lower quarter only). Flower bud: lateral view of apex pointed, main colour greyed-yellow (RHS 161A). Flower head: predominant position in relation to foliage far above, diameter medium to large, lateral view of lower part concave, lateral view of upper part concave, number of bracts many. Involucre: number of colours one, main colour yellow. Bract: length long to very long, width narrow to medium, main colour of lower third of bract from inner third of involucre yellow (RHS 5C), main colour of middle third of bract from inner third of involucre yellow (RHS 5B), main colour of upper third of bract from inner third of involucre yellow (RHS 5B), main colour of lower third of bract from middle third of involucre yellow (RHS 5C), main colour of middle third of bract from middle third of involucre yellow (RHS 5B), main colour of upper third of bract from middle third of involucre yellow (RHS 5B), main colour of lower third of bract from outer third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164C), main colour of middle third of bract from outer third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164C), main colour of upper third of bract from outer third of involucre greyed-orange (RHS 164C). Pappus: colour yellow green. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Bracteantha* ‘Blackfellows Gap’ x pollen parent wild form of *B. bracteata* in 1994. The seed parent is characterised by straight bracts. In 1995-96, the F1 hybrids were open-pollinated with commercially available *Bracteantha* hybrids. From the resulting hybrids, selection 8/72 was made in 1998, which was later named as ‘Wanetta Sunray’. Selection criteria: flower size, stem length and radical growth. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: F D Hockings, Maleny, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: type, Flower shoot: presence of branching, degree of branching, position of branching. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: ‘Wanetta Sunshine’[Ⓛ] and ‘Wanetta Gold’. The seed parent was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Hockings Nursery, Maleny, QLD, between Nov 2000 to Sep 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in the open on a mesh bench. All trial plants propagated from tissue culture and potted into 140mm pots. Nutrition supplied with slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicated randomised blocks. Measurements: from 15 plants of each variety.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.Description: **David Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.**Table 4 *Bracteantha* varieties**

	'Wanetta Gold'	'Wanetta Sunray'	*'Wanetta Sunshine'^ϕ
PLANT: TYPE	tufted (basal clusters)	tufted (basal clusters)	tufted (basal clusters)
PLANT: FOLIAGE HEIGHT (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 13.24			
mean	127.80 ^a	147.93 ^b	158.33 ^b
std deviation	14.24	11.29	15.14
PLANT: HEIGHT – INCLUDING FLOWER	medium to tall	medium to tall	medium
STEM: HAIRINESS	weak	medium	medium
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 15.05			
mean	131.53 ^a	152.73 ^b	155.07 ^b
std deviation	13.24	13.42	19.45
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.16			
mean	26.53 ^b	20.87 ^a	26.40 ^b
std deviation	2.92	2.07	4.01
LEAF: HAIRINESS OF UPPER SIDE	very weak	weak	weak
LEAF: HAIRINESS OF LOWER SIDE	medium	weak	medium
LEAF: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
FLOWER SHOOT: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.74			
mean	51.18 ^b	52.20 ^b	39.77 ^a
std deviation	2.33	2.34	3.60
FLOWER SHOOT: BRANCHING	absent	present (weak, lower quarter only)	present (weak, lower third only)
FLOWER BUD: LATERAL VIEW OF APEX	rounded	pointed	rounded
FLOWER BUD: MAIN COLOUR	greyed-orange RHS 164A	greyed-yellow RHS 161A	greyed-orange RHS 164C
BRACT: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.07			
mean	18.40 ^a	22.53 ^b	19.20 ^a
std deviation	1.30	1.06	0.94
BRACT: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.46			
mean	5.90 ^b	4.07 ^a	5.73 ^b
std deviation	0.34	0.59	0.42

BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER THIRD OF BRACT FROM INNER THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

greyed-orange yellow RHS 164C	yellow RHS 5C	yellow RHS 5A
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF MIDDLE THIRD OF BRACT FROM INNER THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

yellow-orange yellow RHS 14B	yellow RHS 5B	yellow RHS 5A
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER THIRD OF BRACT FROM INNER THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

yellow RHS 12A	yellow RHS 5B	yellow RHS 5A
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER THIRD OF BRACT FROM MIDDLE THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

greyed-orange yellow RHS 164C	yellow RHS 5C	yellow RHS 5C
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF MIDDLE THIRD OF BRACT FROM MIDDLE THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

greyed-orange yellow RHS 164B	yellow RHS 5B	yellow RHS 5B
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER THIRD OF BRACT FROM MIDDLE THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

greyed-orange yellow RHS 164A	yellow RHS 5B	yellow RHS 5A
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER THIRD OF BRACT FROM OUTER THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

greyed-orange RHS 164C	greyed-orange RHS 164C	greyed-orange RHS 164D
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF MIDDLE THIRD OF BRACT FROM OUTER THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

greyed-orange RHS 164C	greyed-orange RHS 164C	greyed-orange RHS 164D
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BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER THIRD OF BRACT FROM OUTER THIRD OF INVOLUCRE

greyed-orange RHS 164B	greyed-orange RHS 164C	greyed-orange RHS 164C
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PAPPUS: COLOUR

yellow	yellow-green	yellow-green
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Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at P≤0.01, Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Surpass 402CL'

Application No: 2000/319 Accepted: 17 Nov 2000.

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

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 47) Plant: growth habit bushy, height at full flowering medium-tall (average 161cm). Leaf: green colour dark, lobes present, number of lobes medium (average 4.5), length short, width medium, dentation of margin weak. Flower: colour of petals yellow, petal length long, petal width narrow. Time of flowering: early. Siliqua: length short, length of beak short, length of peduncle long. Time of maturity: early. Seed: erucic acid

absent. Herbicide resistance: tolerant to imidazolinone. Blackleg resistance: high.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent '46A72' x pollen parent 'Varola 50'^(b) syn Surpass 400^(b). The seed parent is characterised by a low level of blackleg resistance and very late maturity compared with the candidate variety and is imidazolinone tolerant. The pollen parent is characterised by the absence of resistance to imidazolinone. Selection criteria: selections were based on imidazolinone tolerance, blackleg resistance, oil content, plant type and maturity. The line was bulked and evaluated in trials and used for subsequent seed increases. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Andrew Easton, Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity: early, Herbicide resistance: tolerant to imidazolinone. On these bases, '44C71' was selected as the most similar comparator. 'Karoo'^(b) was also selected as a comparator as it is an early maturing variety. The seed parent '46A72' was excluded from the trial as it has very late maturity and low levels of resistance to blackleg. The pollen parent 'Varola 50'^(b) syn Surpass 400A was excluded from the trial, as it is not resistant to imidazolinone.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Gatton, QLD, sown on 14 Nov 2000. Conditions: sown by seed and normal agronomic practices were employed. Trial design: randomised complete blocks with three replicates. Measurements: 3 replicates were samples to provide 20 random samples per replication.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

Description: **Heidi Young**, Pacific Seeds, Toowoomba, QLD.

Table 5 Brassica varieties

	'Surpass 402CL'	*'44C71'	*'Karoo' ^(b)
LEAF: COLOUR (Light, Medium, Dark; Shades of Green)	dark	medium	medium
LEAF: LOBE NUMBER	4.5	4.7	4.6
LEAF LENGTH (cm)			
mean	29.50	35.57	29.21
std deviation	4.69	10.88	6.75
LSD/sig	2.18	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	12.76	12.02	11.41
std deviation	1.72	1.53	1.95
LSD/sig	1.05	ns	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	12.49	16.94	13.38
std deviation	2.84	5.96	2.64
LSD/sig	4.45	P≤0.01	ns

TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 14.5.01 at Gatton, QLD)

	67	83	76
PETAL WIDTH (mm)			
mean	5.23	6.98	6.82
std deviation	0.28	0.36	0.76
LSD/sig	0.51	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SILIQUE: LENGTH OF BEAK (mm)			
mean	11.4	10.4	9.9
std deviation	1.6	1.7	2.7
LSD/sig	1.14	ns	P≤0.01
SILIQUE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)			
mean	19.9	17.1	14.8
std deviation	5.5	7.3	3.8
LSD/sig	1.88	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

'Surpass 501TT'

Application No: 2000/318 Accepted: 17 Nov 2000.

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

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 48) Plant: growth habit bushy, height at full flowering medium-tall (average 164cm). Leaf: green colour medium, lobes present, number of lobes medium (average 4.3), length short, width medium, dentation of margin medium. Flower: colour of petals yellow, petal length long, petal width medium. Time of flowering: medium. Silique: length short, length of beak short, length of peduncle short. Time of maturity: medium. Seed: erucic acid absent. Herbicide resistance: tolerant to triazine. Blackleg resistance: high.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Siren' x pollen parent 'Varola 50'^(b) syn Surpass 400^(b). The seed parent is characterised by a low level of blackleg resistance and later maturity compared with the candidate variety and is triazine tolerant. The pollen parent is characterised by the absence of tolerance to triazine. Selection criteria: in early generations selections were based on triazine tolerance, blackleg resistance, oil content, plant type and maturity. The line was bulked and evaluated in trials and used for subsequent seed increases. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Andrew Easton, Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity: early-medium, Herbicide resistance: tolerant to triazine. On these bases, 'Karoo'^(b), 'Drum'^(b), and 'ATR-Hyden'^(b) were selected as comparators. The seed parent 'Siren' was excluded from the trial as it as late maturity and low levels of resistance to blackleg. The pollen parent 'Varola 50'^(b) syn Surpass 400^(b) was excluded from the trial as it is not tolerant to triazine.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Gatton, QLD, sown on 14 Nov 2000. Conditions: sown by seed and normal agronomic practices were employed. Trial design: randomised complete blocks with three replicates. Measurements: 3 replicates were samples to provide 20 random samples per replication.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.Description: **Heidi Young**, Pacific Seeds, Toowoomba, QLD.**Table 6 Brassica varieties**

	'Surpass 501TT'	*'Karoo' ^ϕ	*'Drum' ^ϕ	*'ATR-Hyden' ^ϕ
PLANTS WITH LEAF LOBES (Percentage)	100	100	91.7	98.3
LEAF: LOBE NUMBER	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.9
LEAF: DENTATION OF MARGIN	medium	weak	weak	weak
LEAF LENGTH (cm)				
mean	25.08	29.21	29.71	30.73
std deviation	5.24	6.75	6.68	8.15
LSD/sig	1.70	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 14.5.01 at Gatton, QLD)	78	76	96	73
PETAL LENGTH (mm)				
mean	12.85	12.8	13.82	12.93
std deviation	0.54	1.01	1.27	0.57
LSD/sig	0.59	ns	P≤0.01	ns
PETAL WIDTH (mm)				
mean	6.67	6.82	7.30	6.68
std deviation	0.26	0.76	0.65	0.42
LSD/sig	0.46	ns	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	164.58	155.58	156.92	153.00
std deviation	101.09	174.65	98.38	90.85
LSD/sig	7.28	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SILIQUEA LENGTH (mm)				
mean	47.1	47.5	49.0	50.7
std deviation	14.4	23.0	24.5	26.4
LSD/sig	3.10	ns	ns	P≤0.01
SILIQUEA: LENGTH OF BEAK (mm)				
mean	10.6	9.9	8.4	9.7
std deviation	1.7	2.7	1.7	3.3
LSD/sig	1.03	ns	P≤0.01	n/s
SILIQUEA: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)				
mean	17.3	14.8	18.4	16.6
std deviation	4.3	3.8	9.4	9.5
LSD/sig	1.68	P≤0.01	ns	ns

'Surpass 603CL'

Application No: 2000/320 Accepted: 17 Nov 2000.

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

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 49) Plant: growth habit bushy, height at full flowering tall (average 73cm). Leaf: green colour dark, lobes present, number of lobes medium (average 4.8), leaf length short, width medium, dentation of margin weak. Flower: colour of petals yellow, petal length

long, petal width medium. Time of flowering: medium. Siliquea: length short, length of beak short, length of peduncle long. Time of maturity: medium. Seed: erucic acid absent. Herbicide resistance: tolerant to imidazolinone. Blackleg resistance: high.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: Controlled pollination: seed parent '46A72' x pollen parent 'Varola 50'^ϕ syn Surpass 400^ϕ. The seed parent is characterised by a low level of blackleg resistance and very late maturity compared with the candidate variety and is imidazolinone tolerant. The pollen parent is characterised by the absence of resistance to imidazolinone. Selection criteria: selections were based on imidazolinone tolerance, blackleg resistance, oil content, plant type and maturity. The line was bulked and evaluated in trials and used for subsequent seed increases. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Andrew Easton, Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity: medium, Herbicide resistance: tolerant to imidazolinone. On these bases, '44C72' was selected as the most similar comparator. 'TI 1 Pinnacle'^ϕ was also selected as a comparator as it is a medium maturing variety. The seed parent '46A72' was excluded from the trial as it has very late maturity and low levels of resistance to blackleg. The pollen parent 'Varola 50'^ϕ syn Surpass 400^ϕ was excluded from the trial as it is not resistant to imidazolinone.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Gatton, QLD, sown on 14 Nov 2000. Conditions: sown by seed and normal agronomic practices were employed. Trial design: randomised complete blocks with three replicates. Measurements: 3 replicates were samples to provide 20 random samples per replication.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.Description: **Heidi Young**, Pacific Seeds, Toowoomba, QLD.**Table 7 Brassica varieties**

	'Surpass 603CL'	*'46C72'	*'TI 1 Pinnacle' ^ϕ
LEAF: COLOUR (Light, Medium, Dark; Shades of Green)	dark	medium	medium
PLANTS WITH LEAF LOBES (Per Cent)	100	96.7	98.3
LEAF: LOBE NUMBER	4.8	4.9	4.9
LEAF LENGTH (cm)			
mean	29.48	35.00	30.22
std deviation	6.71	10.86	7.23
LSD/sig	2.31	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	12.15	11.28	10.65
std deviation	1.56	1.77	1.11
LSD/sig	1.03	ns	P≤0.01

Table 7 (continued)

TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 14.5.01 at Gatton, QLD)			
	75	98	94
PETAL LENGTH (mm)			
mean	12.17	11.67	12.88
std deviation	0.48	1.21	0.71
LSD/sig	0.71	n/s	P≤0.01
PETAL WIDTH (mm)			
mean	6.10	6.32	6.83
std deviation	0.33	0.39	0.68
LSD/sig	0.56	ns	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	173.00	172.92	157.83
std deviation	117.12	100.25	162.18
LSD/sig	9.49	ns	P≤0.01
SILIQUE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	44.9	49.0	49.7
std deviation	7.5	27.5	16.9
LSD/sig	3.26	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SILIQUE: LENGTH OF BEAK (mm)			
mean	12.9	10.3	8.4
std deviation	2.2	2.9	2.8
LSD/sig	1.34	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SILIQUE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)			
mean	17.57	22.03	16.03
std deviation	6.35	18.4	9.63
LSD/sig	2.64	P≤0.01	ns

Cicer arietinum
Chick Pea

'Howzat'

Application No: 2000/330 Accepted: 6 Dec 2000.

Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales Orange, NSW and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.**

Agent: **Australian Agricultural Commodities, Wee Waa, NSW.**

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 52) Plant: type desi, attitude semi-erect, height medium (53.4cm). Stem: anthocyanin present, internodes long (26.57mm). Leaf: rachis length medium (59.23mm), leaflet length medium (14.37mm), leaflet width wide (8.33mm). Flower: colour pinkish purple, peduncle long (17.57 mm), time to flowering medium (105.48 days from sowing) Pod: intensity of green colour medium, length long (24.87 mm), width wide (10.97 mm), predominant number of ovules one or two. Seed: weight medium (20.75 g/100), shape angular, ribbing strong, colour tan, intensity of colour medium. Time of maturity: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 77-15.1.5 x pollen parent Line 247 (F3-derived F4 line from the cross CPI56564/ICC2828). The seed parent was characterised by erect growth habit and medium sized seeds. The pollen parent was characterised by semi-erect

growth habit, medium-large seeds and moderate phytophthora resistance. Hybridisation took place in Wagga Wagga, NSW in 1985. Bulk populations were progressed without selection to the F5 generation. Selection criteria: 'Howzat' was selected as a single F5 plant in 1989 on the basis of semi-erect growth habit, medium maturity and a light brown, medium sized seed. High yield potential, moderate phytophthora resistance and acceptable seed quality (seed size and colour, milling quality, cooking time) were confirmed in field trials and laboratory tests conducted from 1991-98. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: E J Knights, Tamworth, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Time of flowering: medium, seed colour tan, stem anthocyanin present. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Barwon'^ϕ, 'Norwin'^ϕ, 'Desavic' were considered as comparators. 'Sona' and Heera' were rejected because they flowered earlier than 'Howzat' and have little anthocyanin pigmentation. 'Dooen' flowered later than 'Howzat'. 'Amethyst' had a lighter coloured seed coat than 'Howzat' and is thus clearly distinguishable.

Comparative Trial Location: Hermitage Research Station, Warwick QLD. Sown 3/6/1999. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised soil in open beds. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks with three replications. Measurements: taken from 10 random plants per replicate chosen from approximately 150 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Sue Bestow**, Australian Agricultural Commodities, Wee Waa, NSW.

Table 8 Cicer varieties

	'Howzat'	*'Norwin' ^ϕ	*'Desavic'	*'Barwon' ^ϕ
LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)				
mean	14.37	12.47	14.43	14.47
std deviation	2.06	1.78	1.81	1.53
LSD/sig	0.92	P≤0.01	ns	ns
LEAFLET WIDTH (mm) – widest part				
mean	8.33	5.93	7.80	7.47
std deviation	0.84	0.64	1.19	0.73
LSD/sig	0.58	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
RACHIS LENGTH (mm)				
mean	59.23	48.30	51.33	60.93
std deviation	6.90	5.93	4.77	6.56
LSD/sig	1.67	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) – stem to elbow				
mean	17.57	12.93	10.30	14.97
std deviation	2.42	2.97	2.84	2.77
LSD/sig	0.99	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD LENGTH (mm) – longest part including point				
mean	24.87	20.63	23.10	23.43
std deviation	1.25	1.33	1.71	1.89
LSD/sig	0.71	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

POD WIDTH (mm) – widest part				
mean	10.97	9.20	10.80	10.33
std deviation	0.56	0.48	0.76	0.71
LSD/sig	0.47	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01

SEED INTENSITY OF COLOUR				
	medium	light	dark	medium

Cichorium intybus Chicory

‘INIA Le Lacerta’

Application No: 1999/028 Accepted: 4 Jul 2001.

Applicant: **Instituto Nacional de Investigacion Agropecuaria (INIA)**, Colonia, Uruguay .

Agent: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd**, Alexandra, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 64) Plant: growth habit erect, diameter small, height at vegetative stage tall. Stem: height tall, pubescence weak, fasciation absent, branching semi-erect, stipule shape elliptic. Leaf: attitude erect, incurving of distal part absent or very weak, length long, maximum width medium, shape obovate, colour only green, intensity of green colour light, shape in cross section concave incision absent, margin dentations weak, margin undulations weak, leaf base width broad, blistering absent, base of midrib colour white, anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: colour blue, time of flowering medium. Head: length long, maximum diameter small, shape in longitudinal section elliptic, shape of apex pointed, colour of leaf blade green.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 20,000 plants of a local chicory ecotype in Uruguay were sown in rows, and kept under cutting simulating grazing. After 3 years (1986) 120 plants were selected for growth habit, leaf type and lateness in stem elongation. These 120 plants were transplanted and allowed to pollinate freely in isolation, under bee cages (1987). The comparison of the first three seed generations showed that morphological characteristics such as leaf type, leaf midrib pigmentation, growth habit, stem pigmentation and flowering date are stable. Those same characteristics have been observed in plants grown in Victoria, Australia. Selection criteria: forage production. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Instituto Nacional de Investigacion Agropecuaria (INIA), Colonia, Uruguay .

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf shape: obovate, Stem: fasciation absent, attitude of branches semi-erect, shape of stipule elliptic, Flower: colour blue. Based on these characteristics ‘Grasslands Puna’ was selected as the comparator. The parental ecotype from Uruguay was excluded because it has deeply spicate leaves, which could be easily differentiated from the obovate leaves of the candidate variety. The margin dentation is also very strong in the parental ecotype where as it is very weak in the candidate variety.

Comparative Trials The description is based on overseas data sourced from Uruguay. The overseas data was verified by the QP under Australian conditions. The Australian trial was grown in Victoria in 2001.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Uruguay	1994	Granted	‘INIA Le Lacerta’
Argentina	1995	Granted	‘INIA Le Lacerta’
USA	1996	Withdrawn	‘INIA Le Lacerta’
South Africa	1999	Granted	‘INIA Lacerta’

First sold in Uruguay in Mar 1996. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Ian Aberdeen**, Kilmore, VIC.

Table 9 *Cichorium* varieties

	‘INIA Le Lacerta’	*‘Grasslands Puna’
PLANT		
growth habit	erect	semi-erect
diameter	small	medium
vegetative height	tall	medium
LEAF		
attitude	erect	semi-erect
length	long	medium
intensity of green colour	light	dark
leaf incisions	absent	present
margin dentation	weak	strong
colour of base of midrib	white	pink
STEM		
height	tall	medium
fasciation	absent	absent
FLOWER		
time of flowering	medium	late

Coleonema pulchrum Confetti Bush

‘White Gold’

Application No: 2001/061 Accepted: 8 Mar 2001.

Applicant: **Robert Bail**, Galston, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 28) Plant: growth habit semi-prostrate, height short (average 14cm), width narrow-medium (average 28cm). Stem: internodes short, colour near tip greyed-yellow (RHS 160A). Colour of stem base greyed orange (RHS 175A). Leaf: sessile, arrangement alternate, length and width medium, shape linear, margin entire, apex acute, gland-dotted, colour of new growth yellow (RHS 13A-B), colour of mature growth at base of plant yellow green (RHS 144A-145A). Flower: solitary, rotate, diameter small (average 9.2mm), lobes separate, number of lobes 5, lobe width narrow (average 2.8mm) apex acute, margin entire, colour white (RHS 155D), anthocyanin colouration red purple (RHS 74A-B), stripe down midrib very weak to usually absent, bud colour white (RHS 155D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: *Coleonema pulchrum* ‘Aurea’. Selection took place in Galston, NSW in 1998. Selection criteria: white flower colour. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this

mutation through vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. 'White Gold' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Robert Bail, Galston, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Aurea' was selected as a comparator as it represents the source material from which the new variety arose and is the most similar variety in growth habit. All other *Coleonema pulchrum* varieties have pink flowers and were rejected as comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, winter-spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted open beds, plants propagated vegetatively from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers. No pest and disease treatments were 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 Nil.

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

Table 10 *Coleonema* varieties

	'White Gold'	*'Aurea'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	14.1	11.5
std deviation	2.0	1.8
LSD/sig	2.2	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)		
main colour	white 155D	red purple 66D, fade to 155D at base
anthocyanin	74A-B (usually absent)	74A-B
bud	155D	66D

Corymbia ptychocarpa x *Corymbia ficifolia*
Eucalyptus Hybrid

'Summer Snow'

Application No: 2001/120 Accepted: 30 Apr 2001.

Applicant: **Stanley Thomas Henry and Nancy Veronica Henry**, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 29) Plant: type ornamental, flowering time summer. Stem: bark texture tessellated to fibrous. Leaf: length 54–226mm (average 150 mm), width 23–60 mm (average 42mm); petiole shape flattened-channelled, length 15–49mm (average 25mm); new leaf colour (RHS 59A). Inflorescence: umbel size large, 7 or more flowered; peduncle thick, shape terete, length 13–18mm (average 15mm). Flower: pedicel thick, length 28–54mm (average 40mm); operculum shape hemispherical to conical, length 7–13mm (average 10mm), width 11–18mm (average 14mm); bud length 16–22mm (average 20mm), width 13–22mm (average 19mm); stamen

colour white (ca RHS 155D), flower centre yellow (RHS 6A-B). Fruit: 3–5 valves, ribbing weak. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Corymbia ptychocarpa* x pollen parent *Corymbia ficifolia*. The seed parent and pollen parents were in a collection of 208 clones maintained at Glasshouse Mountains as grafted plants. Seeds from several controlled crosses were combined in the planting from which this variety was selected so the exact identity of the parent clones cannot be defined. All parental clones have red or pink flowers. The hybrid plant is easily identified by its white flowers. Hybridisation took place in Glasshouse Mountains in Mar 1991. Seed from these crosses was planted in Dec 1993 and flowered in 1995. Mixed seed from these hybrids was planted to produce plants that flowered for the first time in 1997. 'Summer Snow' was selection number 307. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through grafting and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Summer Snow' will be commercially propagated by grafting from the stock plant. Breeder: S.T. and N.V. Henry, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Summer Red'^(b), and 'Summer Beauty'^(b) were considered for the comparative trial as these are the only other varieties resulting from controlled pollinations between *Corymbia ptychocarpa* and *Corymbia ficifolia*. The parental species were not considered for the trial because the candidate variety is clearly distinguishable from the seed parents and the pollen parents by flower colour and it is generally closer to other hybrids than the parental species. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Glasshouse Mountains, QLD, summer-2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, plants propagated by grafting. Trial design: six plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from twenty samples at random from six plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Robert Henry**, Tuckombil, NSW.

'Summer Glory'

Application No: 2001/121 Accepted: 30 Apr 2001.

Applicant: **Stanley Thomas Henry and Nancy Veronica Henry**, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 29) Plant: type ornamental, flowering time summer. Stem: bark texture tessellated to fibrous. Leaf: length 58–211mm (average 139 mm), width 18–61mm (average 40mm); petiole shape flattened-channelled, length 7–33mm (average 22mm); new leaf colour (RHS 59A). Inflorescence: umbel size large, 7 or more flowered; peduncle thick, shape terete, length 9–12mm (average 11mm). Flower: pedicel thick, length 16–49mm (average 38mm); operculum shape hemispherical to conical, length 4–6mm (average 5mm), width 8–11mm (average 10mm); bud length 1–18mm (average 16mm), width 1–18mm (average 16mm); stamen colour mauve (RHS 67C), flower centre yellow (RHS 6A-B). Fruit: 3–4

valves, ribbing absent. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Corymbia ptychocarpa* (clone P4) x pollen parent *Corymbia ficifolia* (clone F54). The seed parent and pollen parents were in a collection of 208 clones maintained at Glasshouse Mountains as grafted plants. All parental clones have red or pink flowers. The hybrid plant is easily identified by its mauve flowers. Hybridisation took place in Glasshouse Mountains, in Apr 1992. Seed from these crosses was planted in Dec 1992 and flowered in 1995. 'Summer Glory' was selection number 167. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through grafting and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Summer Glory' will be commercially propagated by grafting from the stock plant. Breeder: S.T. and N.V. Henry, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Summer Red'[Ⓛ], and 'Summer Beauty'[Ⓛ] were considered for the comparative trial as these are the only other varieties resulting from controlled pollinations between *Corymbia ptychocarpa* and *Corymbia ficifolia*. The parental species were not considered for the trial because the candidate variety is clearly distinguishable from the seed parents and the pollen parents by flower colour and it is generally closer to other hybrids than the parental species. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Glasshouse Mountains, QLD, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, plants propagated by grafting. Trial design: six plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from twenty samples at random from six plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Robert Henry, Tuckombil, NSW.

Table 11 *Corymbia* varieties

	'Summer Snow'	'Summer Glory'	*'Summer Red' [Ⓛ]	'Summer Beauty' [Ⓛ]
OPERCULUM LENGTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.23				
mean	9.89 ^d	4.90 ^b	3.66 ^a	5.13 ^c
std deviation	1.00	0.35	0.79	0.41
OPERCULUM WIDTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.30				
mean	14.41 ^c	10.03 ^a	11.09 ^b	10.17 ^a
std deviation	1.38	0.50	0.96	0.46
BUD LENGTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.50				
mean	19.73 ^c	15.61 ^a	17.68 ^b	17.85 ^b
std deviation	1.37	1.70	1.17	1.02
BUD WIDTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.31				
mean	18.88 ^c	15.61 ^a	17.68 ^b	17.85 ^b
std deviation	2.45	1.70	1.17	1.02

PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 2.61				
mean	15.42 ^d	10.96 ^a	12.92 ^c	11.43 ^b
std deviation	1.44	0.571	0.773	0.589

PEDICEL LENGTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 1.53				
mean	40.32 ^d	38.42 ^c	33.73 ^b	30.06 ^a
std deviation	5.30	5.56	3.86	3.19

LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 10.1				
mean	149.5 ^c	138.6 ^{ab}	139.9 ^{abc}	132.7 ^a
std deviation	33.7	32.1	29.3	24.8

PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) LSD at P≤0.01 = 1.74				
mean	24.96 ^b	22.04 ^a	24.94 ^b	25.54 ^b
std deviation	5.24	4.58	5.37	5.63

FRUIT: NUMBER OF VALVES				
	3-5	3-4	3-4	3-5
FLOWER: STAMEN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	white	mauve	red	pink
	ca RHS	RHS 67C	RHS 57B	RHS 73B
	155D			

Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at P≤0.01.

Cucurbita moschata Pumpkin

'Sunset QHI'

Application No: 2000/021 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.

Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD.**

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 43) Plant: shape of cotyledon elliptic (W/L 0.68), growth habit trailing. Stem: colour green (RHS 144B). Leaf blade: size medium, intensity of green colour of upper side medium (RHS 137A), extent of silver colour along mid-vein very sparse (0.06%). Petiole: length medium (203mm), thickness at base medium. Female flower: length of sepal medium (14mm), length of pedicel medium, intensity of orange colour of pistil (stigma) at opening dark (RHS 25A). Male flower: length of pedicel short, diameter of pedicel medium, intensity of green colour of pedicel light, hairiness of pedicel weak, length of sepal medium. Fruit: main colour of pedicel green not corky, size small (1.2kg), length short (177mm), diameter small (98mm), shape in longitudinal section rectangular, shape of stalk-end flat, shape of apical end (blossom end) flat, grooves absent, number of colours on skin two, main colour of skin buff (RHS 22C), secondary colour of skin cream (18C) distribution of secondary colour spots in stripes, texture of surface smooth, warts absent, thickness of flesh around seed cavity thin (22mm), main colour of flesh orange (RHS 24A), intensity of main colour of flesh medium. Seed: size small, shape elliptic (L/W 1.6), seed surface smooth, seed colour whitish (155D-156D), colour of margins yellowish (161B) weight of 1000 seeds low (84g). Resistance to zucchini yellow mosaic virus: high.

Origin and Breeding Controlled and open pollination: seed parent 'line 3074' crossed with pollen parent 'line 3095', followed by three back-crosses to selections of 'line

3074', one generation of self-pollination and one generation of open-pollination to produce 'Sunset QHI', selected as 'line 3392s'. Hybridisation took place in Nambour, QLD in 1997, with selection at Nambour, Mareeba, and Cleveland, QLD. Parent 'line 3074' lacks the virus resistance of 'Sunset QHI', while 'line 3095' segregates for fruit colour and pattern. Prior development of parental lines involved selections at Redlands, Maroochy, Gatton and South Edge (Mareeba) Research Stations as follows. Seed parent 'line 3074', developed from a cross in 1978 of *C. moschata* 'Butternut' x *C. ecuadorensis*, followed by three back-crosses using 'Butternut' as the male parent, three generations of open-pollination with mass-selection for virus resistance and quality (lines 1180-89) followed by sib-pollination of single plant selections (1732, 1733), followed by selection for etch through one generation of sib-pollination and two generations of self-pollination, followed by two generations of open-pollination in isolation with mass selection for etch tolerance and fruit quality. Pollen parent 'line 3095' developed from a cross in 1990 of; *C. moschata* 'Nigerian' [1984 Plant Dis. 68:443-446] x *C. moschata* 'Butternut Large' followed by one back-cross to 'Butternut Large' with selection for resistance to papaya ringspot type w and zucchini yellow mosaic virus. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: M. E. Herrington, L. Loader, and S. Prytz, Queensland Horticulture Institute, Department of Primary Industries, Nambour and Mareeba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit trailing. Fruit: size small, shape in longitudinal section rectangular, grooves absent, main colour of pedicel green not corky, skin colour buff, warts absent. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Butternut Large'. 'Sunset QHI' was found to differ from 'Butternut Large' in extent of silvering along mid-vein (0.06 and 86% length of mid-vein respectively) and resistance to zucchini yellow mosaic virus (1 and 95% leaf area affected respectively).

Comparative Trial Location: Maroochy Research Station, Nambour, QLD (Latitude 27° South, Longitude 153° East, elevation 32m), autumn-winter (planted in February) 2001. Field conditions: trial conducted on black polythene mulched rows 5m apart with 2.5m between plants in row, trickle irrigated and fertilised, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: established with transplanted seedlings as randomised complete block design having 10 blocks of 4 plants per plot. Glasshouse conditions: seedlings grown as randomised complete block under standard culture, sample inoculated with zucchini yellow mosaic virus (G4 isolate). Significance tested using 't-test' adjusted appropriately for un/equality of variance and number of tails as completely randomised design without blocks. Measurements: from 10 to 35 random plants or fruit sampled per cultivar for field and glasshouse trials.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mark Herrington**, Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Nambour, QLD

Table 12 Cucurbita varieties

	'Sunset QHI'	*'Butternut Large'
PLANT: COTYLEDON LENGTH (mm)		
mean	50	66
std deviation	3.5	4.1
LSD/sig	4	P≤0.01
PLANT: COTYLEDON WIDTH (mm)		
mean	34	38
std deviation	2.9	2.6
LSD/sig	3	P≤0.01
PLANT: COTYLEDON WIDTH/LENGTH RATIO		
mean	0.68	0.58
std deviation	0.05	0.05
LSD/sig	0.05	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	307	335
std deviation	36	21
LSD/sig	23	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: EXTENT OF SILVERING ALONG MID-VEIN (%)		
mean	0.06	86.14
std deviation	0.25	15.49
LSD/sig	6.64	P≤0.01
FEMALE FLOWER: NODES TO FIRST FLOWER		
mean	22	17
std deviation	3	2
LSD/sig	2	P≤0.01
FEMALE FLOWER: LENGTH OF SEPAL		
	medium	long
FEMALE FLOWER: LENGTH OF SEPAL (mm)		
mean	14	22
std deviation	1	5
LSD/sig	4	P≤0.01
FEMALE FLOWER: INTENSITY OF ORANGE COLOUR OF PISTIL (STIGMA) at opening		
	dark 25A	medium dark 23A
MALE FLOWER: LENGTH OF SEPAL		
	medium	long
MALE FLOWER: LENGTH OF SEPAL (mm)		
mean	24.3	29.0
std deviation	3.6	3.7
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01
FRUIT: LENGTH		
	short	short and medium
FRUIT: THICKNESS OF FLESH (mm)		
mean	22	20
std deviation	3	3
LSD/sig	2	P≤0.01

FRUIT: FLESH THICKNESS/FRUIT DIAMETER RATIO		
mean	0.40	0.36
std deviation	0.04	0.05
LSD/sig	0.03	P≤0.01

SEED: COLOUR OF THE MARGIN		
	yellowish	whitish
	161B	156B

SEED: WEIGHT OF 1000 DRY SEEDS (g)		
mean	84	103
std deviation	10	15
LSD/sig	15	P≤0.01

VIRUS RESISTANCE: Zucchini yellow mosaic virus [isolate G4] (percent leaf damage)		
mean	1	95
std deviation	1	3
LSD/sig	1	P≤0.01

Duranta repens
Golden Dewdrop

'Sheena's Green'

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

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 33) Plant: growth habit bushy, branching strong, height variable but medium (mean 316mm), width medium (mean 404mm), length/width ratio 0.8, attitude of lower branches semi-drooping, internode length variable. Foliage: density dense. Leaf blade: length variable but medium (mean 49.3mm), width medium (mean 24.3mm), length/width ratio 2, margin serration absent, blade symmetry symmetrical, colour of young leaf (adaxial) variable but green (RHS 137C-D), colour of young leaf (abaxial) green (RHS 137D), colour of mature leaf (adaxial) green (ca. RHS 137B), colour of mature leaves (abaxial) green (RHS 137C), shape in cross section convex, curvature of longitudinal section straight. Stem: colour of tip yellow-green (RHS 146C), colour of young stem violet-blue (RHS 93A), colour of mature stem grey-brown (RHS 199D). (Notes: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: from open-pollination of 'Sheena's Gold' in Wellington Point, QLD in 1995. The seedling was compact with green leaves compared with the parental variety 'Sheena's Gold' which has golden coloured new leaves. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: plant growth habit compact, lime green foliage. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: T. C. Keogh, Victoria Point, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: growth habit and foliage colour. On these bases, 'Sheena's Gold' was chosen as one of the comparators because it is the parental variety and has some similarities with the candidate in growth habit. A common

green form was also included as a comparator because of its similarity in foliage colour. 'Sheena's Lime Glow', a sister variety, was also included in the trial for similarities in growth habit. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, between 2001-2002. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease was not of concern. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

Description: **Deo Singh**, Ormatec Pty Ltd, QLD.

'Sheena's Lime Glow'

Application No: 2001/036 Accepted: 21 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **Unique Plants**, Victoria Point, QLD.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 33) Plant: growth habit bushy, branching strong, height variable but medium (mean 337mm), width medium (mean 497mm), length/width ratio 0.7, attitude of lower branches drooping, internode length variable. Foliage: density dense. Leaf blade: length variable but medium (mean 45.3mm), width medium (mean 23.6mm), length/width ratio 2, margin serration weak, blade symmetry symmetrical, colour of young leaf (adaxial) yellow-green (RHS 144A), colour of young leaf (abaxial) yellow-green (RHS 144B), colour of mature leaf (adaxial) green (RHS 137B-C), colour of mature leaves (abaxial) green (RHS 138A), shape in cross section convex, curvature of longitudinal sections straight. Stem: colour of tip yellow-green (RHS 149C), colour of young stem greyed-purple (RHS 187A), colour of mature stem grey-brown (RHS 199D). (Notes: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: selected 'Sheena's Gold' plants were hand pollinated in Wellington Point, QLD. From the resulting self-pollinated seedlings one seedling was selected for its unique leaf colour and compact bushy habit. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: foliage colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: T. C. Keogh, Victoria Point, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: growth habit and foliage colour. On these bases, 'Sheena's Gold' was chosen as one of the comparators because it is the parental variety and has some similarities with the candidate in growth habit. A common green form was also included as a comparator because of some similarities in foliage colour. 'Sheena's Green', a sister variety, was also included in the trial for similarities in growth habit. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, between 2001-2002. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease was not of concern. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

Description: **Deo Singh**, Ormatec Pty Ltd, QLD.

Table 13 *Duranta* varieties

	'Sheena's Lime Glow'	'Sheena's Green'	*'Sheena's Gold'	'Common Green'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	bushy	bushy	bushy	tall
PLANT: ATTITUDE OF LOWER BRANCHES	drooping	semi- drooping	horizontal to upright	mainly upright
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm) – LSD (P≤0.01) = 65.71				
mean	337 ^b	316 ^b	242 ^a	579 ^c
std deviation	66.0	51.6	58.3	35.42
PLANT: WIDTH (mm) – LSD (P≤0.01) = 57.6				
mean	497 ^b	404 ^{ab}	367 ^a	460 ^b
std deviation	45.0	21.7	42.2	68.6
PLANT: H/W RATIO (mm) –LSD (P≤0.01) =0.2				
mean	0.7 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.7 ^a	1.3 ^b
std deviation	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) –LSD (P≤0.01) =5.7				
mean	45.3 ^{ab}	49.3 ^b	43.6 ^a	52.3 ^{bc}
std deviation	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.9
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) –LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.3				
mean	23.6 ^b	24.3 ^b	20.1 ^a	28.1 ^c
std deviation	1.6	1.9	2	2
LEAF: MARGIN SERRATION	weak	absent	medium	absent
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF YOUNG LEAVES (ADAXIAL) (RHS, 1995)	144A	137C-D	151A	137C-D
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF YOUNG LEAVES (ABAXIAL) (RHS, 1995)	144B	137D	151B	137D
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAVES (ADAXIAL) (RHS, 1995)	137B-C	137B	138A	137B

LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAVES (ABAXIAL) (RHS, 1995)

138A 137C 138B 137C

LEAF BLADE: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION

straight straight concave straight

STEM: COLOUR OF TIP (RHS, 1995)

149C 146C 151A 191B

STEM: COLOUR OF YOUNG STEM (RHS, 1995)

187A 93A 200A 191A

Note: mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01.

Gaura lindheimeri Gaura

'Gauka'

Application No: 2000/043 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 25) Plant: growth habit medium compact, form clumping. Stem: colour red-purple (RHS 58A). Leaf: shape linear to lanceolate, colour yellow-green and greyed-purple (RHS 146B and RHS 185B) Inflorescence: panicle length long. Flower: shape tubular, number of petals 4-5, petal predominant colour dark pink (RHS 64C) fading to lighter pink (RHS 66C-66D), occasional secondary colour white (RHS 155C). (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Whirling Butterflies' x pollen parent 'Siskiyou Pink'⁽¹⁾. The seed parent is distinguished by weaker stems and green leaves. The pollen parent is distinguished by more compact habit. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seed were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'Gauka' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and foliage colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through five generations and no off-types were recorded. 'Gauka' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge was – Flower: petal predominant colour dark pink. On this basis, the pollen parent 'Siskiyou Pink'⁽¹⁾ was chosen as the sole comparator. The seed parent was excluded for reasons stated above.

Comparator Trial Location: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (Latitude 35°06' South, elevation 70m), spring-autumn 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cuttings, potted in 9cm pots, potted on to 25cm pots in soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, no pest or disease treatments needed. Trial design: twenty pots of 'Gauka' and

ten pots of 'Siskiyou Pink' arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurement: from ten plants of each at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First Australian sale July 2000.

Description: **J D Oates**, VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 14 *Gaura* varieties

	'Gauka'	*'Siskiyou Pink' ^φ
LEAF COLOUR (RHS 1995)	146B/185B	137A-B
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
open flower	64C	66B
mature flower fading to occasional secondary colour	66C-66D 155C	65B-65C-65D 155D
STEM COLOUR (RHS 1995)	58A	146B

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'NuCOTN 38'

Application No: 2000/278 Accepted: 11 Sep 2000.

Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 44) Plant: type semi-cluster, growth habit cylindrical, height tall, maturity full. Leaf: shape palmate, density medium, size medium, pubescence of midrib slight, gossypol and nectary glands present. Fruiting branches: above node 5, internode length medium. Flower: petal colour cream. Bolls: shape ovate, size medium, prominence of tip medium, peduncle length medium, bract size medium, boll opening strong, lint percentage high. Fibre: length long, strength strong, uniformity index high and micronaire high. Disease: bacterial blight resistant, *Verticillium* wilt tolerance moderate, *Fusarium* wilt tolerance moderate. Insect control: INGARD® *Bt* transgene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'NuCOTN 37' x pollen parent 'CS50'. The seed parent was used to introduce the transgenic *Bt* (INGARD®) insect tolerance trait and is characterised as a tall, full season plant type. The pollen parent is characterised as a full season plant type with high lint percentage and bacterial blight disease resistance. Hybridisation took place at Goondiwindi, QLD in 1994. Single plants were selected in the F2 and F4 generations. The final selection was tested in replicated yield and fibre trials from 1997-2000. Selection criteria included disease tolerance, yield and plant growth habit. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Richard Leske, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: shape palmate, Flower: colour of petal cream, Fibre: length long. On these bases, 'NuCOTN 37' was chosen as the most similar variety. 'NuCOTN 37' is the original seed parent used in the cross. 'CS50' was chosen because it is the original pollen parent used in the cross.

Comparative Trial Location 1: Locharba, Narrabri, NSW – insect bioassay test. Conditions: Insect Bioassay – mid-sized young leaves were removed from small plants and placed inside plastic tubs lined with agar to ensure leaf viability, leaves infested with five 1st instar *helicoverpa* larvae, leaves assessed 5 days post treatment for insect feeding damage. Trial design: randomised completed block with 30 replicates per variety, one leaf per plant. Location 2: "Koarlo", Goondiwindi, QLD, – a field trial for measuring plant characteristics was grown during the summer 2000-01. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, plants grown from seed, row spacing 1m, commercial rates of fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required, trial fully irrigated. Trial design: 10 replicates of each variety sown in rows 1 x 12m arranged in a randomised completed block design. Measurements: morphological plant characteristics measured from 10 non-tipped plants per replicate, one measurement per plant. Fibre quality samples hand picked from a 1.5 metre section of row in each replicate and analysed by HVI instrument testing.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Aug 2000.

Description: **Richard Leske**, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD.

Table 15 *Gossypium* varieties

	'NuCOTN 38'	*'NuCOTN 37'	*'CS 50'
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	91.18	94.36	82.46
std deviation	4.07	5.10	6.64
LSD/sig	5.52	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	116.45	120.47	107.82
std deviation	7.36	7.37	4.82
LSD/sig	5.04	ns	P≤0.01
LENGTH TO 1ST FRUITING POSITION (mm)			
mean	127.55	126.10	109.19
std deviation	10.96	15.69	17.09
LSD/sig	15.11	ns	P≤0.01
LENGTH FROM 1ST TO 2ND FRUITING POSITION (mm)			
mean	72.85	87.51	75.87
std deviation	11.40	16.20	7.77
LSD/sig	12.27	P≤0.01	ns
BOLL PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	31.14	27.01	26.02
std deviation	2.14	3.89	3.22
LSD/sig	2.96	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 15 (continued)

BOLL LENGTH (mm)			
mean	40.87	41.69	39.56
std deviation	0.99	1.26	1.06
LSD/sig	1.23	ns	P≤0.01
BRACT LENGTH (mm)			
mean	46.39	46.49	42.76
std deviation	1.79	2.63	1.94
LSD/sig	1.97	ns	P≤0.01
LINT PERCENTAGE (%)			
mean	41.29	40.42	42.6
std deviation	1.42	1.35	0.65
LSD/sig	1.09	ns	P≤0.01
FIBRE LENGTH (in)			
mean	1.17	1.14	1.18
std deviation	0.02	0.03	0.02
LSD/sig	0.02	P≤0.01	ns
FIBRE STRENGTH (g/tex)			
mean	32.53	29.91	30.92
std deviation	1.55	1.37	1.38
LSD/sig	1.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIBRE ELONGATION (%)			
mean	8.45	10.01	8.54
std deviation	0.40	1.00	0.69
LSD/sig	0.77	P≤0.01	ns
BACTERIAL BLIGHT DISEASE			
	resistant	susceptible	resistant
INSECT BIO-ASSAY SCORE (1- 5 scale)*			
mean	2.0	1.90	4.5

* damage on leaves: 1 = no damage, 2 = very minor damage, 3 =medium damage, 4 = severe damage, 5 = totally damaged

‘NuOPAL’

Application No: 2000/279 Accepted: 11 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 45) Plant: type semi-cluster, growth habit cylindrical, height tall, maturity medium – full. Leaf: shape palmate, density medium, size medium, pubescence of midrib slight, gossypol and nectary glands present. Fruiting branches: above node 6, internode length medium. Flower: petals cream. Bolls: shape ovate, size medium, prominence of tip medium, peduncle length medium, bracts large, boll opening strong, lint percentage high. Fibre: length long, strength medium, uniformity index high and micronaire medium. Disease: bacterial blight resistant, *Verticillium* wilt tolerance moderate, *Fusarium* wilt tolerance moderate. Insect control: INGARD® *Bt* transgene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘DeltaOPAL’[Ⓛ] x pollen parent ‘NuCOTN 37’ followed by 2 backcross cycles to the recurrent parent ‘DeltaOPAL’[Ⓛ]. The seed parent is characterised as a tall, medium – full season plant type with bacterial blight resistance and consistent yield ability. The pollen parent is used to introduce the transgenic *Bt* (INGARD®) insect tolerance trait. Hybridisation took place in Deltapine Australia’s

glasshouse located at “Locharba”, Narrabri, NSW. Progeny row selection was conducted at Goondiwindi, QLD. The final selection was tested in replicated yield and fibre trials from 1998-2000. Selection criteria: INGARD® *Bt* gene expression, disease tolerance, yield and fibre quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: Richard Leske, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD, and Geoff Smart, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, “Locharba”, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: shape palmate, Flower: colour of petal cream, Fibre: length long. On these bases, ‘DeltaOPAL’[Ⓛ] was chosen as the most similar variety. ‘DeltaOPAL’[Ⓛ] is the original recurrent parent used in the cross and contributes significantly to the pedigree of the new variety. ‘NuCOTN 37’ was chosen because it is the original donor parent used in the cross.

Comparative Trial Location 1: Locharba, Narrabri, NSW – insect bioassay test. Conditions: Insect Bioassay – mid-sized young leaves were removed from small plants and placed inside plastic tubs lined with agar to ensure leaf viability, leaves infested with five 1st instar *helicoverpa* larvae, leaves assessed 5 days post treatment for insect feeding damage. Trial design: randomised completed block with 30 replicates per variety, one leaf per plant. Location 2: “Koarlo”, Goondiwindi, QLD, – a field trial for measuring plant characteristics was grown during the summer 2000-01. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, plants grown from seed, row spacing 1m, commercial rates of fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required, trial fully irrigated. Trial design: 10 replicates of each variety sown in rows 1 x 12m arranged in a randomised completed block design. Measurements: morphological plant characteristics measured from 10 non-tipped plants per replicate, one measurement per plant. Fibre quality samples hand picked from a 1.5 metre section of row in each replicate and analysed by HVI instrument testing.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Aug 2000.

Description: **Richard Leske**, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD.

Table 16 Gossypium varieties

	‘NuOPAL’	*‘NuCOTN 37’	*‘DeltaOPAL’ [Ⓛ]
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	1086.8	1008.1	1119.6
std deviation	82.7	135.1	109.0
LSD/sig	75.3	P≤0.01	ns
NUMBER OF VEGETATIVE NODES			
mean	6.20	5.61	5.79
std deviation	0.27	0.42	0.25
LSD/sig	0.32	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	88.88	94.36	86.14
std deviation	4.49	5.10	4.73
LSD/sig	4.16	P≤0.01	ns

BRACT WIDTH (mm)			
mean	24.29	23.12	25.82
std deviation	1.09	1.28	1.34
LSD/sig	1.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

FIBRE LENGTH (in)			
mean	1.17	1.14	1.17
std deviation	0.02	0.03	0.01
LSD/sig	0.02	P≤0.01	ns

FIBRE STRENGTH (g/tex)			
mean	31.03	29.91	32.85
std deviation	1.20	1.37	1.40
LSD/sig	1.45	ns	P≤0.01

FIBRE ELONGATION (%)			
mean	9.03	10.01	9.03
std deviation	0.50	1.00	0.49
LSD/sig	0.79	P≤0.01	ns

FIBRE UNIFORMITY (%)			
mean	84.12	83.86	84.97
std deviation	0.67	0.52	0.38
LSD/sig	0.65	ns	P≤0.01

FIBRE MICRONAIRE			
mean	4.7	4.9	4.8
std deviation	0.21	0.23	0.15
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	ns

BACTERIAL BLIGHT DISEASE			
	resistant	susceptible	resistant

INSECT BIO-ASSAY SCORE (1- 5 scale)*			
mean	2.1	1.90	4.00

* damage on leaves: 1 = no damage, 2 = very minor damage, 3 = medium damage, 4 = severe damage, 5 = totally damaged

‘NuTOPAZ’

Application No: 2000/277 Accepted: 11 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 46) Plant: type semi-cluster, growth habit cylindrical, height tall, maturity medium – full. Leaf: shape palmate, density medium, size medium, pubescence of midrib slight, gossypol and nectary glands present. Fruiting branches: above node 5, internode length medium. Flower: colour of petal cream. Boll: shape ovate, size medium, prominence of tip medium, peduncle length medium, bract size large, boll opening strong, lint percentage high. Fibre: length long, strength strong, uniformity index high and micronaire medium. Disease: bacterial blight resistant, *Verticillium* wilt tolerance low, *Fusarium* wilt tolerance moderate. Insect control: INGARD® *Bt* transgene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘DeltaTOPAZ’^(b) x pollen parent ‘NuCOTN 37’ followed by 2 backcross cycles to the recurrent parent ‘DeltaTOPAZ’^(b). The seed parent is characterised as a semi cluster plant type of medium height with bacterial blight resistance and high yield ability. The pollen parent is used to introduce the transgenic *Bt* (INGARD®) insect tolerance trait. Hybridisation took place in Deltapine Australia’s

glasshouse located at “Locharba”, Narrabri, NSW. Progeny row selection was conducted at Goondiwindi, QLD. The final selection was tested in replicated yield and fibre trials from 1998-2000. Selection criteria: INGARD® *Bt* gene expression, disease tolerance, yield and fibre quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: Richard Leske, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD, and Geoff Smart, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, “Locharba”, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: shape palmate, Flower: colour of petal cream, Fibre: length long. On these bases, ‘DeltaTOPAZ’^(b) was chosen as the most similar variety. ‘DeltaTOPAZ’^(b) is the original recurrent parent used in the cross and contributes significantly to the pedigree of the new variety. ‘NuCOTN 37’ was chosen because it is the original donor parent used in the cross.

Comparative Trial Location 1: Locharba, Narrabri, NSW – insect bioassay test. Conditions: Insect Bioassay – mid-sized young leaves were removed from small plants and placed inside plastic tubs lined with agar to ensure leaf viability, leaves infested with five 1st instar *helicoverpa* larvae, leaves assessed 5 days post treatment for insect feeding damage. Trial design: randomised completed block with 30 replicates per variety, one leaf per plant. Location 2: “Koarlo”, Goondiwindi, QLD, – a field trial for measuring plant characteristics was grown during the summer 2000-01. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, plants grown from seed, row spacing 1m, commercial rates of fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required, trial fully irrigated. Trial design: 10 replicates of each variety sown in rows 1 x 12m arranged in a randomised completed block design. Measurements: morphological plant characteristics measured from 10 non-tipped plants per replicate, one measurement per plant. Fibre quality samples hand picked from a 1.5 metre section of row in each replicate and analysed by HVI instrument testing.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Aug 2000.

Description: **Richard Leske**, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD.

Table 17 Gossypium varieties

	‘NuTOPAZ’	*‘NuCOTN 37’*	‘DeltaTOPAZ’ ^(b)
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	978.9	1008.01	852.2
std deviation	90.2	135.1	76.5
LSD/sig	71.06	ns	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF VEGETATIVE NODES			
mean	5.65	5.61	5.77
std deviation	0.42	0.42	0.38
LSD/sig	0.36	ns	ns
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	95.18	94.36	84.17
std deviation	2.25	5.10	4.02
LSD/sig	4.51	ns	P≤0.01

Table 17 (continued)

LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	119.74	120.47	99.84
std deviation	4.94	7.37	6.79
LSD/sig	5.17	ns	P≤0.01
LENGTH FROM 1ST TO 2ND FRUITING POSITION (mm)			
mean	76.10	87.51	88.47
std deviation	12.42	16.20	8.36
LSD/sig	11.66	ns	P≤0.01
BOLL LENGTH (mm)			
mean	41.29	41.69	42.24
std deviation	0.97	1.26	0.73
LSD/sig	0.93	ns	P≤0.01
BRACT LENGTH (mm)			
mean	49.78	46.49	47.37
std deviation	2.27	2.63	1.91
LSD/sig	1.33	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
BRACT WIDTH (mm)			
mean	24.48	23.12	21.41
std deviation	1.14	1.28	0.75
LSD/sig	1.18	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIBRE LENGTH (in)			
mean	1.17	1.14	1.16
std deviation	0.02	0.03	0.03
LSD/sig	0.026	P≤0.01	ns
FIBRE STRENGTH (g/tex)			
mean	31.71	29.91	29.66
std deviation	1.05	1.37	1.44
LSD/sig	1.33	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIBRE ELONGATION (%)			
mean	8.94	10.01	10.62
std deviation	0.89	1.00	1.2
LSD/sig	1.00	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIBRE UNIFORMITY (%)			
mean	85.21	83.86	83.80
std deviation	0.37	0.52	0.90
LSD/sig	0.75	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIBRE MICRONAIRE			
mean	4.6	4.9	4.8
std deviation	0.21	0.23	0.21
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	ns
BACTERIAL BLIGHT DISEASE			
	resistant	susceptible	resistant
INSECT BIO-ASSAY SCORE (1- 5 scale)*			
mean	2.1	1.90	4.1

* damage on leaves: 1 = no damage, 2 = very minor damage, 3 =medium damage, 4 = severe damage, 5 = totally damaged

Grevillea hybrid **Grevillea**

‘Ember Glow’

Application No: 2001/083 Accepted: 1/5/2001 May 2001.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bywong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 27) Plant: height short, habit semi-erect. Stem: colour of upper side greyed-orange (RHS 175A). Leaf: length 34.2mm, width 6.5mm, type simple only, shape of blade lanceolate, shape of apex acute, shape of base oblique, colour of upper side green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 146B), hairiness on lower side present, midrib prominent, margin all entire. Inflorescence: form secund. Flower: attitude of peduncle in relation to rachis, bent back. Perianth: colour red (RHS 42A), dense beard adjacent to ovary on inner side present. Nectary: colour yellow. Ovary: colour yellow-green. Style: colour red, curvature gently curved, position of curve top half, hairiness present. Stigma: colour red. Pollen presenter: shape slightly convex, colour yellowed-green (RHS 153C). Pollen: colour white. Flower: time of flowering continuous. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: Flowers of *Grevillea rhyolitica* were emasculated and pollinated with pollen from *Grevillea juniperina* ‘Prostrate Red’. Hybridisation took place at Bywong, NSW in Feb 1998. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to flowering stage. Selection criteria: selection was made on the basis of flower colour, flowering time and plant habit. Propagation: ‘Ember Glow’ was developed as a clonal block by cuttings. Breeder: Peter James Ollerenshaw, Bywong, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: height short, form shrub, Leaf: shape simple, margin entire, Flower: colour red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the parent plants, *Grevillea juniperina* ‘Prostrate Red’ and *Grevillea rhyolitica*, which are well established commercial varieties, were chosen as the comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: Bywong Nursery, Millynn Rd, Bywong, NSW. Between Jan 2001 to Sep 2001. Conditions: cuttings of the three varieties were rooted and planted in a pine bark based potting mix containing a coated fertiliser in 20cm pots. Trial design: ten replicates per variety were set out in a randomised block design under natural light in a polyhouse, pest control was not required. Measurements: one measurement per plant was taken.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications.

First sold in Australia in Aug 2001. Overseas sale: Nil.

Description: **Robert L. Dunstone**, Canberra, ACT.

Table 18 *Grevillea* varieties

	'Ember Glow'	* <i>G. juniperina</i> 'Prostrate Red'	* <i>G. rhyolitica</i>
PLANT: HABIT	semi-upright	prostrate	upright
STEM: COLOUR UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)	greyed-orange 175A	greyed-orange 177A	greyed-orange 175A
LEAF: LENGTH – 4th leaf back from inflorescence (mm)			
mean	34.2	18.5	72.5
std deviation	7.36	1.26	7.56
LSD/sig	7.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH – 4th leaf back from inflorescence (mm)			
mean	6.5	3.5	21.6
std deviation	1.00	0.71	0.90
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: COLOUR UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)	green 137A	yellow-green 147A (dark)	yellow-green 144A (dark)
LEAF: COLOUR LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1986)	yellow-green 146B	yellow-green 146B	yellow-green 146C
PERIANTH: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	red 42A	red 42C	red 42A
POLLEN PRESENTER: SHAPE	slightly convex	convex	concave
POLLEN PRESENTER: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	yellow-green 153C	yellow-green 144A	red 42A
POLLEN: COLOUR	white	yellow	purple
FLOWERING TIME	continuous	spring	continuous

Hordeum vulgare Barley

'PB216'

Application No: 2001/106 Accepted: 6 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 53) Plant: growth habit intermediate to semi-prostrate, frequency of plants with recurved leaves high, height medium. Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheath absent. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium, glaucosity of sheath medium to strong. Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tips present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tips

medium, length compared to ear medium. Ear: glaucosity very weak, attitude semi-erect, number of rows two, shape parallel, density medium. Rachis: length of first segment short, curvature of first segment weak. Sterile spikelet: attitude parallel to weakly divergent. Median spikelet: length of glume and its awn relative to grain shorter. Grain: rachilla hair type short, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of lemma absent or very weak, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma medium to strong, hairiness of ventral furrow present, disposition of lodicules clasping. Seasonal Type: spring. Other: malting grade barley.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Triumph'/3/GP59ms/TR211/ms/'Triumph'/4ms/'Triumph'. GP59ms, a male sterile line registered with USDA (1982) and TR211, which is a 2-row malting barley developed by Agriculture Canada. 'Triumph' was developed by T. Riggs, Plant Breeding Institute Cambridge, England. From this cross, a small sample of the F₅, identified as "Early Triumph" was released to Pacific Seeds, Ltd in 1987 for use in breeding. Seed of the "Early Triumph" was sown in Pacific Seeds quarantine glasshouse in 1987-88. From this glasshouse population early maturing, short-statured male fertile plants were selected. Tall male sterile plants within this population were eliminated. The early maturing, male fertile selections were sown in short rows in 1988 and again early maturing short-statured male fertile plants were selected. In 1989 these selections were sown in long rows in a barley F₂ nursery (rows 16,17 and 33). Again selection was made for short stature and early maturity. These selections were bulked within rows and designated by their row number. The line selected for yield evaluation was derived from row 16 and designated F216 (i.e. the F₂ bulk from row 16). Yield testing and seed increase of F216 (now known as PB216) commenced in 1990. Selection criteria: early maturity, short stature. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge were – Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheath absent. Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tips present. Ear: number of rows two. Grain: rachilla hair type short, hairiness of ventral furrow present. Seasonal type: spring. Time of maturity: early. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Grimmett' was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parental variety 'Triumph' was excluded because of later maturity.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2001. Conditions: sown into long fallowed, self-mulching black soil, 75kg/ha N as Anhydrous Ammonia pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 20m long and 1m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Stephen Moore**, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW.

Table 19 *Hordeum* varieties

	'PB216'	*'Grimmett'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	intermediate to semi-prostrate	semi-erect to intermediate
TIME TO EAR EMERGENCE	92	89
EAR: GLAUCOSITY	very weak	weak
EAR: ATTITUDE	semi-erect	semi-recurved
AWN: LENGTH (compared to ear)	medium	short
RACHIS: CURVATURE OF FIRST SEGMENT	weak	strong
STERILE SPIKLET: ATTITUDE	parallel to weakly divergent	divergent
GRAIN: SPICULATION	medium to strong	weak to medium

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'AusVic'

Application No: 2000/194 Accepted: 11 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Vicseeds Pty Ltd**, Geelong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 20) Ploidy: diploid. Plant: growth habit in autumn erect, growth habit in spring erect-bushy, height in winter tall (mean 52cm), height at maturity tall (mean 97cm), maturity medium. Tendency to form inflorescences in year of sowing: very weak. Leaf: colour medium green, Flag leaf length medium (mean 24cm), width medium (5.8 mm). Inflorescence: time of emergence medium, flowering medium, length long (mean 28cm), number of spikelets many (mean 23.5). Disease resistance: resistance to stem and leaf rust strong.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 'AusVic' was developed from plants selected from old fields heavily grazed by sheep at Lake Bathurst in the Goulburn District of NSW. Origin of the selected plants trace to 'Kangaroo Valley' or 'Victorian', two varieties widely used in the district. Vigorous plants were selected from the field in 1992 and further evaluated for resistance to rust attack, vigour and seed production under nursery conditions at Lake Bathurst, NSW. Plants were clonally subdivided for open pollinated seed production in an isolated polycross block. Seed was sown under nursery conditions at Mansfield, VIC for two cycles of selection for vigour, habit and disease resistance with selected clones transferred to an isolated polycross seed production block at Canberra, ACT. In a third cycle, seedlings were selected on lack of fluorescence and grown on for seed. Progenies were

evaluated at Mansfield and Birregurra, VIC. Breeder's seed was produced at Yarck, near Mansfield, VIC. Selection criteria: 'AusVic' was selected to be later flowering than 'Kangaroo Valley' and earlier flowering and more rust resistant than 'Victorian'. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Ross Downes, Innovative Plant Breeders, Canberra, ACT.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Ploidy: diploid, Maturity: early-medium, Disease resistance: resistant to stem and leaf rust. On the basis of these characteristics, 'Meridian'^(b), 'Camel'^(b), 'Boomer'^(b), 'Roper'^(b) were selected from descriptions published in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. 'Kangaroo Valley' and 'Victorian' were also included because they are the possible progenitors of the initial selections from which 'AusVic' was derived. Varieties later maturing than 'Victorian' were excluded from consideration.

Comparative Trial Location: Canberra, ACT (Latitude 35° South, longitude 149° East) in winter-spring 2000 with observations taken until spring 2001. Conditions: plots were fertilised with superphosphate plus molybdenum (200kg/ha) and sulphate of ammonia (100kg/ha), half in winter 2000 and half in winter 2001. Plants were irrigated as necessary to avoid moisture stress. No pest or disease treatments were applied. Plots were cut in Jun 2001. Trial design: entries were established as individual plants in rows in randomised blocks, with three replications. Thirty plants were established at 20cm spacing in each row. Measurements: observations were made on sixty plants with 20 plants being randomly sampled per replication.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Dr Ross Downes**, Innovative Plant Breeders, Canberra, ACT.

Table 20 *Lolium* varieties

	'AusVic'	*'Meridian' ^ϕ	*'Camel' ^ϕ	*'Boomer' ^ϕ	*'Roper' ^ϕ	*'Kangaroo Valley'	*'Victorian'
RATING FOR RUST RESISTANCE IN SUMMER/AUTUMN (resistant 1, very susceptible 10)	2	3	10	4	6	4	10
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT IN AUTUMN	erect	erect	semi erect	erect	semi erect	erect	semi erect
TENDENCY TO FORM INFLORESCENCES IN SOWING YEAR	very slight	very slight	very slight	strong	moderate	strong	very slight
PLANT HEIGHT IN EARLY WINTER (cm)							
mean	51.8	36.7	28.2	56.8	47.4	55.4	35.1
std deviation	9.8	6.1	10.4	18.8	16.9	18.9	5.4
LSD/sig	11.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)							
mean	239	177	209	156	158	157	233
std deviation	43	37	33	42	40	34	45
LSD/sig	29	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)							
mean	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.5
std deviation	0.96	1.02	0.89	0.95	0.95	0.99	0.85
LSD/sig	0.7	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
TIME OF INFLORESCENCE EMERGENCE(days after 1 Sep 2001)	33	22	36	15	22	16	43
STEM LENGTH (cm)							
mean	97.5	79.6	89.3	86.7	78.3	88.8	94.9
std deviation	9.4	11.2	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.4	9.7
LSD/sig	6.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
INFLORESCENCE LENGTH (mm)							
mean	280	216	256	236	201	240	268
std deviation	43	35	43	44	41	42	31
LSD/sig	29	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
INFLORESCENCE SPIKELET NUMBER							
mean	23.5	20.1	20.2	19.0	18.2	19.6	22.1
std deviation	3.5	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.7
LSD/sig	2.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns

Malus domestica
Apple

'Honeycrisp'

Application No: 1995/097 Accepted: 4 Apr 1995.

Applicant: **Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minnesota, USA.**Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty. Ltd., Monbulk, VIC.**

Characteristics (Figure 37) Tree: vigour medium, habit slightly upright. Dormant one year old shoot: pubescence weak, thickness medium, length of internode medium, number of lenticels medium. Flower: unopened flower colour pink, size small-large, pedicel length 2.5cm – 3.0cm, corolla diameter 3.0cm – 3.5cm. Petal: relative position of margins tangent, petal length/width ratio 9.5. Leaf Blade:

length medium – long, width medium, shape of incisions of margin serrate. Petiole: length medium. Fruit: size medium, shape oblong to roundly oblong – slightly irregular, aperture of eye closed, size of eye medium, depth of eye basin deep, width of eye basin broad, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk medium, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour yellow, amount of over colour medium – high, over colour red, pattern of over colour of skin mottled, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low, amount of russet on cheeks absent or very low, amount of russet around stalk cavity medium, size of lenticels small, firmness of flesh firm, colour of the flesh cream. Fruit in cross-section: aperture of locules closed. Time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): early to medium. Time of maturity for consumption: early to slightly medium. Other: winter hardiness high.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Macoun' x pollen parent 'Honeygold' in 1962 resulted in a group of seedlings which were planted in block 53 at the Horticultural Research Centre, University of Minnesota. The seed parent 'Macoun' develops a black red fruit colour at maturity and the colour of flesh is white. The pollen parent 'Honeygold' is characterised by less winter hardiness compared to the candidate variety. The original tree was selected in 1974 and assigned the designation Mn 1711. It was asexually propagated and further tested until its release as 'Honeycrisp'. Selection criteria: fruit quality and winter hardiness. Propagation: asexually, either budding or grafting onto *Malus* rootstocks. Breeder: David Bedford and Jim Luby, University of Minnesota, Research Centre, Excelsior, Minnesota, Carver County, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Time of beginning of flowering: early to medium. Based on this grouping characteristics, 'Imperial Gala' and 'Jonathan' were nominated as the comparators. Both 'Imperial Gala' and 'Jonathan' differ from 'Honeycrisp' as their fruit matures approximately 25 days before and approximately 16 days before 'Red Delicious' (industry standard for fruit maturity indicator) respectively, compared to 'Honeycrisp', which matures 17 days before 'Red Delicious'. The parents were not considered for reason stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent Number: Plant 7,197, dated Mar 20, 1990. Some flower characteristics were obtained from Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO). Where possible the overseas data was verified by the qualified person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for apple varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1988	Granted	'Honeycrisp'
Canada	1994	Granted	'Honeycrisp'
Italy	1995	Applied	'Honeycrisp'
New Zealand	1995	Applied	'Honeycrisp'
EU	1996	Granted	'Honeycrisp'

First sold in the USA in Feb 1991. First Australian sale Jul 1998.

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

'Nevson'

Application No: 2000/101 Accepted: 21 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **Nevis Fruit Company Limited**, Cromwell, New Zealand.

Agent: **AJ Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 21 Figure 36) Tree: vigour medium, type ramified, habit spreading. Dormant one-year-old-shoot: pubescence medium-strong, thickness medium, length of internode medium, number of lenticels medium. Unopened flower: colour light pink. Flower: size medium. Petals: relative position of margins touching. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, length/width ratio medium, shape of

incisions of margins serrate. Petiole: length medium. Fruit: size medium to large, height/width ratio large, position of maximum width towards stalk, shape oblong conical, ribbing absent to very weak, crowning at calyx end weak to medium, aperture of eye partly open, size of eye medium, length of sepal short to medium, depth of eye basin medium, width of eye basin narrow to medium, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk medium, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, bloom of skin absent or very weak, greasiness of skin absent or very weak, ground colour green yellow, amount of overcolour low to medium, overcolour red, intensity of overcolour light, pattern of overcolour solid flush stripes, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low, amount of russet on cheeks absent or very low, amount of russet around stalk cavity low, size of lenticels small to medium, firmness of the flesh medium to firm, colour of the flesh greenish. Fruit in cross-section: aperture of locules closed. Time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: developed by hybridisation of 'Gala' (seed parent) with 'Hawkes Bay Red Delicious' (pollen parent) in a planned breeding program in New Zealand. The seed parent 'Gala' is characterised by thin medium fruit stalk. The pollen parent is characterised by upright tree habit. Selection criteria: fruit colour. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: John McLaren, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – fruit: shape oblong conical, fruit: overcolour red, time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): medium, time of maturity for consumption: early-medium. Considering all these grouping characteristics, 'Royal Gala' and the 'Royal Gala' sport 'Galaxy' were chosen as comparators.

Comparative Trial The information is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report (Ref No. APP115). Testing was done at HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1994-96. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Nevson'
EU	1999	Applied	'Nevson'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Nevson'
Chile	2000	Applied	'Nevson'
South Africa	2000	Applied	'Nevson'

First sold in New Zealand in Jul 1999. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Michael Malone**, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.

Table 21 *Malus* varieties

	'Nevson'	*'Royal Gala'	*'Galaxy'
FRUIT			
shape	oblong conical, waisted	round	round
amount of overcolour	medium to high	high	very high
overcolour	red	red	dark red
type of overcolour	light stripe over flush	stripe	bold stripe

Nemesia hybrid
Nemesia

'Honey Mist'

Application No. 2000/127 Accepted 3 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **John Churchus**, Devon Meadows, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 30) Plant: growth habit bushy, attitude upright, life cycle perennial. Stem: shape in cross-section quadrangular, hairiness absent, colour yellow-green (RHS 145A), density of foliage very dense, leaf arrangement opposite. Leaf: petiole absent, hairiness absent, shape of blade lanceolate, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 146B), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 147C). Inflorescence: type terminal raceme, disposition of flower clusters, number of flowers usually six, order of flower development basal end first. Flower stem: short. Flower: type single. Calyx: shape lobed, number of sepals five, depth of emargination deep, colour yellow-green. Floral tube: form spur, spur length 5mm. Corolla: form bilabiate. Upper lip of corolla: shape lobed, number of petals five, depth of emargination deep, colour of inner side at centre and apex red-purple (RHS 70A), colour of inner side at base violet. Lower lip of corolla: shape lobed, number of petals two, depth of emargination very shallow, colour of inner side red-purple (RHS 70B), palatale colour yellow (RHS 12A). Throat: colour violet (RHS 85C-D). Fragrance: intensity strong. Flowering habit: prolific. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: parent *Nemesia* hybrid breeders reference 'JCN 1'. The breeder's aim was to produce a series of multi-stemmed compact perfumed *Nemesias* with a range of colours. Seedlings of the parent variety JCN 1 were evaluated in 1998. Selection criteria: 'Honey Mist' was chosen on the basis of multi-stemmed growth habit, flower colour, flower fragrance and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Honey Mist' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: John Churchus, Devon Meadows, VIC.

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, attitude upright.

Flower colour: red-purple/purple-violet. On these bases 'Amethyst' and 'Busy Bee Storm' were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. The parent is a non commercial variety having spreading growth habit and was not included in the trial for this reason.

Comparative Trial Location: Devon Meadows, VIC, between Apr and Dec 2001. Conditions: outdoors under ambient southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings Apr 2001, transplanted to 200mm hanging baskets in Sep 2001, plants were cut back to uniform height 50mm above media surface because of lack of synchronisation in flowering and reassessed in Dec 2001; media soilless, fertiliser, controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Mar 2000.

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

Table 22 *Nemesia* Varieties

	'Honey Mist'	*'Busy Bee Storm'	*'Amethyst'
HEIGHT OF FLOWER STEM ABOVE FOLIAGE			
mean	6.9	15.1	18.1
std deviation	1.9	2.3	2.0
LSD/sig	2.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) To top of flowering stems			
mean	23.3	28.0	30.7
std deviation	2.2	1.2	1.8
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	25.6	34.2	28.3
std deviation	1.3	2.9	3.3
LSD/sig	3.2	P≤0.01	ns
STEM WIDTH (mm) two thickest stems			
mean	2.0	2.7	2.3
std deviation	0.3	0.3	0.3
LSD/sig	0.3	P≤0.01	ns
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
density of foliage	very dense	medium	sparse
LEAF LENGTH (mm) two largest leaves			
mean	30.1	43.3	32.0
std deviation	2.8	3.8	2.3
LSD/sig	3.7	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm) two largest leaves			
mean	11.7	15.4	13.4
std deviation	1.4	1.2	0.6
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF MARGIN			
	serrate	serrate	entire

Table 22 (continued)

LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
upper side	146B	147B	147B
lower side	147C	146C	146C
NUMBER OF STEMS PER PLANT WITH INFLORESCENCE			
mean	125.7	80.4	45.2
std deviation	20.3	7.4	5.4
LSD/sig	15.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER WIDTH (mm) across upper and lower lips.			
mean	14.0	20.3	18.4
std deviation	1.5	1.4	0.7
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER WIDTH (mm) across upper lip			
mean	11.7	22.0	16.3
std deviation	0.7	2.2	0.7
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1986) at anthesis			
upper lip	70A	83B	83B, 71B
lower lip	70B	83B	71B, 83B
palate	12A	14A	14A
throat	85 C-D	85D	85B

Pelargonium peltatum
Ivy-Leaved Pelargonium

'Balcolav' syn Colorcade Lavender Glow

Application No: 2000/073 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 11) Plant: height of foliage medium (mean 187mm), width medium (mean 483mm), number of inflorescences many (mean 19.5 per plant), colour of stem green to light red, stem thickness medium (mean 4.8mm). Leaf blade: length medium (mean 56.3mm), width medium (mean 95.4mm), shape ivy-shaped, base partly overlapping, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium-strong, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 167.5mm), diameter of inflorescence medium (mean 109.8mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 58.4mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 36.6mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third light red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 15.6), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 26.6mm), colour of margin of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), colour of middle of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), colour of lower side violet/red purple (margin RHS 87C, mid region RHS 77D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuous of markings strong, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at the base very small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), colour of middle of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), colour of lower side violet/red purple (margin RHS 87C, mid region RHS 77D), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side

violet (RHS 87B-C), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (commencing on 18/7/01). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line BFP-1370 x pollen parent breeding line BFP-1137 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by dark red flower colour and absence of leaf zonation. The pollen parent is characterised by dark green foliage and semi-double flowers. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program. 'Balcolav' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Dec 1996 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: vigorous growth habit, freely branching, uniform flowering and flower colour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balcolav' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Petal: colour and type of markings. On the basis of these characteristics, 'Amethyst' and 'Jana' were chosen as comparators for similar petal colour and markings. The parents of 'Balcolav' are not included; they differ in either flower colour and leaf zonation or foliage colour and petal number. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Apr – Jul 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in May into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Granted	'Balcolav'
USA	1999	Granted	'Balcolav'
EU	1999	Granted	'Balcolav'

First sold in USA July 1998. First Australian sale August 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

Table 23 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Balcolav'	'Balcolav'	'*Jana'	'*Amethyst'
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 27.12				
mean	209.5 ^a	187 ^{ac}	165.5 ^{bc}	169 ^{bc}
std deviation	12.57	28.21	25.87	27.49
PLANT: WIDTH (mm) LSD = 54.93				
mean	447.5 ^{ab}	483 ^a	271 ^c	423.5 ^b
std deviation	42.31	69.45	28.07	27.49

Table 23 (continued)

	'Balcoliook'/'Balcolav'	*'Jana'	*'Amethyst'	
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.46				
mean	14.3 ^a	19.5 ^b	6.9 ^c	4.3 ^d
std deviation	1.89	2.95	1.59	1.25
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM				
	green	green/ light red	green	green
STEM: THICKNESS (mm) LSD = 0.486				
mean	4.9 ^a	4.8 ^a	5.5 ^b	5.5 ^b
std deviation	0.25	0.35	0.52	0.42
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.15				
mean	49.3 ^a	56.3 ^b	55.9 ^b	74.0 ^c
std deviation	5.16	3.89	4.17	3.53
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.75				
mean	116.0 ^a	95.4 ^b	93.7 ^b	111.4 ^c
std deviation	4.39	5.1	5.4	3.8
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE				
	ivy	ivy	type 3	ivy
LEAF BLADE: BASE				
	closed to partly open	partly overlapping	open	closed/fused
LEAF BLADE: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE				
	medium green	medium green	medium green	medium green to light green
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE				
	present	present	present	absent
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE				
	weak to medium	medium strong	very weak	n/a
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE				
	red brown	red brown	green	n/a
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.16				
mean	99.8 ^a	109.8 ^b	112.0 ^{bc}	118 ^c
std deviation	6.14	6.30	8.56	5.41
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.47				
mean	50.5 ^a	58.4 ^b	46.8 ^c	49.3 ^{ac}
std deviation	2.55	1.88	2.05	1.49
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.55				
mean	30.0 ^a	36.6 ^b	32.5 ^a	42.5 ^c
std deviation	3.49	3.18	2.58	2.26
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD				
	green/dark red	light red	dark red	green/light red
PEDICEL: SWELLING				
	present	present	absent	present

Table 23 (continued)

	'Balcoliook'/'Balcolav'	*'Jana'	*'Amethyst'	
FLOWER: TYPE				
	double	double	single	double
DOUBLE FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.63				
mean	11.2 ^a	15.6 ^b	n/a	14.1 ^b
std deviation	1.23	1.71	n/a	1.66
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.81				
mean	24.9 ^{ab}	26.6 ^a	25.8 ^a	23.2 ^b
std deviation	1.66	1.73	1.48	0.92
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)				
	red-purple ca 73A	violet 87B-C	red-purple 74A-B	purple-violet 81A-B
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)				
	red-purple 73A	violet 87B-C	red-purple 57A-B	purple-violet ca 81A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1986)				
	red-purple 65B	violet/ red-purple margin 87C	red-purple 68B	purple-violet 81B-C mid region 77D
UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS				
	strong	strong	weak to medium	strong
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE				
	present	present	present	present
UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE				
	small to medium	very small	small to medium	small
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)				
	red-purple ca 73A	violet 87B-C	red-purple 74A-B	purple-violet 81B
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)				
	red-purple ca 73A	violet 87B-C	red-purple 74B-C	purple-violet ca 81B
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1986)				
	red-purple 65B	violet/ red-purple margin 87C and 82C mid region 77D	red-purple 68B	purple-violet 81D
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS				
	absent	absent	present	absent
LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS				
	n/a	n/a	macule	n/a
LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS				
	n/a	n/a	strong	n/a
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)				
	red-purple 73A	violet 87B-C	red-purple 74B-C	purple-violet 81D

Table 23 (continued)

INNER PETAL: MARKINGS			
absent	absent	present	absent
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING			
medium	medium	medium	late
18 Jul	18 Jul	15 Jul	7 Aug
2001	2001	2001	2001

Note: mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.01$.

'Balcolburg' syn Colorcade Burgundy

Application No: 2000/075 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 12) Plant: height medium (mean 182.5mm), width medium (mean 363mm), number of inflorescences many (mean 17.2 per plant), colour of stem green/red, stem thickness medium (mean 4.4mm). Leaf blade: length medium (mean 46.6mm), width medium (mean 77.5mm), shape ivy-shaped, base closed to partly overlapping, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side very strong, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 183.5mm), diameter of inflorescence medium (mean 120.5mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 54.9mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 37.9mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green to light red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape narrow elliptic. Flower: type double, petal number of petals medium (mean 15.4), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium, (mean 23.4mm), colour of margin of upper side red/greyed purple (RHS 53A and 187B, closer to RHS 53A), colour of middle of upper side red/greyed purple (RHS 53A and 187B, closer to RHS 53A), colour of lower side red-purple (ca. RHS 60A), markings absent, white zone at the base absent. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red/greyed-purple (RHS 53A and RHS 187B, closer to RHS 53A), colour of middle of upper side red/greyed-purple (RHS 53A and RHS 187B, closer to RHS 53A), colour of lower side red-purple (ca. RHS 60A), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red/greyed-purple (RHS 53A and 187B), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (commencing on 20/7/01). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line BFP-1370 x pollen parent breeding line BFP-1137 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by dark red flower colour and absence of leaf zonation. The pollen parent is characterised by dark green foliage and semi-double flowers. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program. 'Balcolburg' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Dec 1996 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: vigorous growth habit, freely branching, uniform flowering and flower colour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balcolburg' has been found to be

uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was: Petal: colour. On the basis of this characteristic, 'Pentom'⁽¹⁾ syn Tomboy2⁽¹⁾ was chosen as the comparator for its similarity in petal colour. 'Thornland's Beauty' was initially considered but later rejected due to its lighter petal colour. The parents of 'Balcolburg' are not included; they differ in either flower colour and leaf zonation or foliage colour and petal number. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Apr – Jul 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in May into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Withdrawn	'Balcolburg'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balcolburg'
EU	1999	Granted	'Balcolburg'

First sold in USA Jul 1998. First Australian sale Aug 2000

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

Table 24 Pelargonium varieties

	'Balcolburg'	*'Pentom' ^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	182.5	130.0
std deviation	9.2	63.71
LSD/sig	32.07	$P \leq 0.01$
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	17.2	5.8
std deviation	2.44	2.77
LSD/sig	4.2	$P \leq 0.01$
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM		
	green/red	green/red
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	closed to partly overlapping	closed to sometimes fused
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	very strong	medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	reddish brown	reddish brown

INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	120.5	96.6
std deviation	7.62	8.14
LSD/sig	12.84	P≤0.01
PEDICEL: SWELLING		
	absent	present
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE		
	narrow elliptic	asymmetric
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	15.4	20.6
std deviation	2.71	3.71
LSD/sig	5.05	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)		
	red/greyed-purple 53A and 187B closer to 53A	red-purple/ greyed-purple 59A and 187A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)		
	red/greyed-purple 53A and 187B closer to 53A	red-purple/ greyed-purple 59A and 187A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1986)		
	red-purple ca 60A	red-purple, 59A near margin, 64A around centre
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	absent	present
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)		
	red/greyed-purple 53A and 187B closer to 53A	red-purple/ greyed-purple 59A and 187A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)		
	red/greyed-purple 53A and 187B closer to 53A	red-purple/ greyed-purple 59A and 187A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1986)		
	red-purple ca. 60A	red-purple ca. 59A near margin ca. 64A around centre
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	red/greyed-purple 53A and 187B	red-purple/ greyed-purple 59A and 187A
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	medium 20 Jul 2001	medium 25 Jul 2001

'Balcolilac' syn Colorcade Lilac

Application No: 2000/077 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 13) Plant: height medium (mean 183mm), width medium (mean 457mm), number of inflorescences many (mean 12.9 per plant), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium (mean 4.9mm). Leaf blade: length medium (mean 47.9mm), width medium (mean 93.7mm), shape ivy-shaped, base wide open to open, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium to strong, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 177.5mm), diameter of inflorescence medium (mean 104.6mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 52.1mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 32.4mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green to light red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals many (mean 28.2), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 19.7mm), colour of margin of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), colour of middle of upper side violet (ca. RHS 87B), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 75A), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of marking strong (covered by overlapping petals), white zone at the base present, size of white zone at the base very small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), colour of middle of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), colour of lower side red-purple and white (margin RHS 75A-B, mid region RHS 155C), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side violet (RHS 87B-C), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (commencing on 18/7/01). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line BFP-1370 x pollen parent breeding line BFP-1137 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by dark red flower colour and absence of leaf zonation. The pollen parent is characterised by dark green foliage and semi-double flowers. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program. 'Balcolilac' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Dec 1996 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: vigorous growth habit, freely branching, uniform flowering and flower colour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balcolilac' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was: Petal: colour and type of markings. On the basis of these characteristics, 'Lachskonigin' and 'Designer Bright Lilac' were chosen as comparators for their similarity in petal colour and markings. The parents of 'Balcolilac' are not included; they differ in either flower colour and leaf zonation or foliage colour and petal number. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Apr – Jul 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in May into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Granted	'Balcolilac'
USA	1999	Granted	'Balcolilac'
EU	1999	Granted	'Balcolilac'

First sold in USA Jul 1998. First Australian sale Aug 2000

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

Table 25 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Balcolilac'	'Balgalpipp'	*Lachskonigin'	*Designer Bright Lilac'
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 27.04				
mean	183 ^a	168 ^a	186 ^a	224.5 ^b
std deviation	13.78	25.51	20.79	26.51
PLANT: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 71.62				
mean	457 ^a	314.5 ^b	475 ^a	347 ^b
std deviation	82.84	38.91	64.12	37.13
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES LSD (P≤0.01)= 1.67				
mean	12.9 ^a	5.6 ^b	9.1 ^c	5.2 ^d
std deviation	1.29	1.95	0.99	1.033
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM				
	green	green	green with red blush	green
STEM: THICKNESS (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.65				
mean	4.9 ^a	5.6 ^b	5.7 ^b	8.2 ^c
std deviation	0.25	5.59	0.39	0.38
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5				
mean	47.9 ^a	43.7 ^b	62.7 ^c	61.2 ^c
std deviation	2.13	2.79	3.47	2.97
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 9.86				
mean	93.7 ^{ab}	78.2 ^{ab}	106.9 ^a	102.9 ^b
std deviation	10.49	9.28	4.43	6.84
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE				
	ivy	ca. type 2	ivy	ca. type 2
LEAF BLADE: BASE				
	wide open to open	open	closed to partly overlapping	open

LEAF BLADE: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE

medium green	medium green	medium green	medium green
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LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE

medium to strong	medium	weak	very weak
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LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE

reddish brown	reddish brown	reddish brown	green
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INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.99

mean	104.6 ^a	99.5 ^a	117.6 ^b	103.8 ^a
std deviation	1.69	8.32	3.99	4.71

INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER

(mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.15				
mean	52.1 ^a	50.8 ^a	58.3 ^b	51.4 ^a
std deviation	1.81	3.69	2.04	2.41

INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)

LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.48				
mean	32.4 ^a	36.6 ^b	35.2 ^a	31.8 ^a
std deviation	1.82	3.38	3.39	2.53

PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD

green/ light red	light green	dark red	light green
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PEDICEL: SWELLING

absent	absent	present	present
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FLOWER BUD: SHAPE

elliptic	rounded	elliptic	elliptic
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FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.95

mean	28.2 ^a	21.8 ^b	12.8 ^c	7.2 ^d
std deviation	2.2	1.93	1.03	0.79

UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.68

mean	19.7 ^a	25 ^b	20.3 ^a	27.6 ^b
std deviation	1.41	3.53	1.57	1.65

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)

violet 87B-C	red-purple 57B	red-purple ca 57D	red-purple ca74A
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UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)

violet ca 87B	red-purple 57B	red-purple 57B-C	red-purple 73A-74B
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UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1986)

red-purple ca 75A	red 55A	red-purple 58D	red-purple 73A
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UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKING

strongly visible on petal, covered by overlapping petals	weak to medium	strong	strong
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UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE

very small	very small	very small	large
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LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE

violet	red-purple	red-purple	red-purple
87B-C	74B	57C-D	74B-74A

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE

violet	red-purple	red-purple	red-purple
87B-C	ca74B	57C	74B-71D

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE

red-purple	red	red-purple	red-purple
75A-B at	55A	58D	ca73A
margin			
white 155C			
in middle			

LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS

absent	absent	present	absent
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LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF LEAF MARKINGS

n/a	n/a	macule	n/a
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LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS

n/a	n/a	very weak	n/a
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INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE

violet	red-purple	red-purple	red-purple
87B-C	74D	57C	between
			74A-B

INNER PETAL: MARKINGS

absent	absent	present	absent
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TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING

medium	medium	medium	medium
18 Jul	20 Jul	23 Jul	18 Jul
2001	2001	2001	2001

Note: mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.01$.

'Balcolink' syn Colorcade Pink

Application No: 2000/074 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 11) Plant: height medium (mean 209.5cm), width medium (mean 447.5cm), number of inflorescences many (mean 14.3 per plant), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium (mean 4.9mm). Leaf blade: length medium (mean 49.3cm), width medium (mean 116 cm), shape ivy-shaped, base closed to partly open, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side weak to medium, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 168cm), diameter of inflorescence medium (mean 99.8cm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 50.5mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 30mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green to dark red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 11.2), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium

(mean 24.9mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 73A), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 73A), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 65B), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings strong, white zone at base present, size of white zone at base small to medium. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 73A), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 73A), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 65B), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 73A), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (commencing on 18/7/01). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line BFP-1370 x pollen parent breeding line BFP-1137 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by dark red flower colour and absence of leaf zonation. The pollen parent is characterised by dark green foliage and semi-double flowers. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program. 'Balcolink' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Dec 1996 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: vigorous growth habit, freely branching, uniform flowering and flower colour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balcolink' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Petal: colour and type of markings. On the basis of these characteristics, 'Amethyst' and 'Jana' were chosen as comparators for similar petal colour and markings. The parents of 'Balcolink' are not included; they differ in either flower colour and leaf zonation or foliage colour and petal number. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Apr – Jul 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in May into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Granted	'Balcolink'
USA	1999	Granted	'Balcolink'
EU	1999	Granted	'Balcolink'

First sold in USA Jul 1998. First Australian sale Aug 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

'Kleblue' syn Royal Blue

Application No: 2000/133 Accepted: 9 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 14) Plant: height of foliage low-medium, number of inflorescences medium (mean 6.6), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: base open, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 137mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 46.5mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 24.4mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green-red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape narrow elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals many (mean 28), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 15.4mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), colour of lower side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings weak-medium, colour of markings red-purple (RHS 71A), surrounding white (RHS 155D) with spot violet (RHS 83A) at distal end, white marking on lower side present, basal white zone absent. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), colour of lower side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), markings on upper side absent, white marking on lower side present. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), markings absent (but often contain a single spot colour red-purple RHS 71A). Time of beginning of flowering: medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'PK610 x ZP lila' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The parents are characterised by lower petal number and less vigorous growth rates. Selection criteria: lilac colour and fullness. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Kleblue' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour lilac, markings red purple, type double. Based on these characteristics, 'Purpalit' was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. The parent varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Kleblue'
Chile	1996	Granted	'Kleblue'
Israel	1997	Granted	'Kleblue'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Kleblue'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Kleblue'
Norway	1998	Surrendered	'Kleblue'
South Africa	1998	Withdrawn	'Kleblue'
USA	1999	Applied	'Kleblue'

First sold in EU in May 1996. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 26 Pelargonium varieties

	'Kleblue'	*'Purpalit'
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
lower side white stripe	present	present and prominent
UPPER PETAL MARKINGS:		
white zone in macule	weak	medium
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR (RHS)		
lower side white stripe	present	present and prominent
INNER PETAL MARKINGS		
	occasional minute spot 71A	absent

'Klegatta' syn Regatta

Application No: 2000/134 Accepted: 9 August 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 15) Plant: height of foliage low-medium, number of inflorescences medium (mean 4.0), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: base closed-partly overlapped, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium, colour of zone on upper side dark green. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium, diameter of largest flower medium, length of longest pedicel medium (mean 25.9mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium, margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 16.4mm), colour of margin of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of middle of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of lower side white (ca. RHS 155D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings strong, colour of markings red-purple (RHS 64A), surrounding white (RHS 155D), basal white zone present. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of middle of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of lower side white (ca. RHS 155D), markings on upper side absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D),

(Continued to Page 49)



Fig 1 Rose – ‘Prebian Candy’ (left) and comparators ‘Suncredel’ syn Darling (centre), and ‘Korruicil’ syn Our Esther (right), showing differences in flower colour, size, and bud shape.

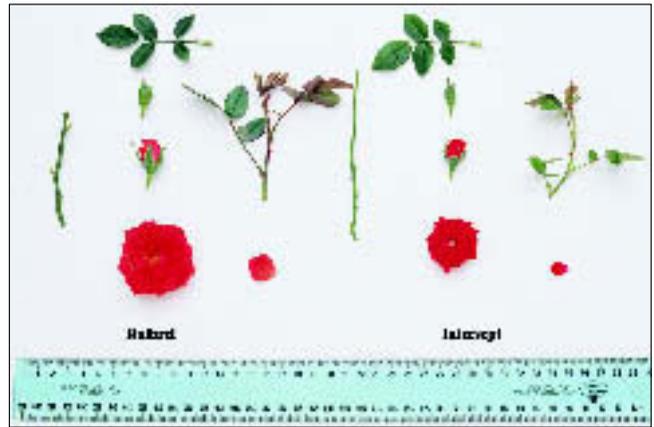


Fig 2 Rose – ‘Ruibrei’ (left) and comparator ‘Intersept’ syn Ruby Rosamini (right), showing differences in flower colour and size.



Fig 3 Rose – ‘Ruiklij’ (left) and comparators ‘Suncredel’ syn Darling (centre), and ‘Korruicil’ syn Our Esther (right), showing differences in flower colour and size.



Fig 4 Rose – ‘Ruizweef’ (left) and comparators ‘Meihauzrey’ syn Bright Minijet (centre), and ‘Meiselgra’ syn Pink Minijet (right), showing differences in flower colour and size.



Fig 5 Rose – ‘Ruipottwodr’ (left) and comparator ‘Meilarac’ syn Bella Minijet (right), showing differences in flower colour and petal reflex.



Fig 6 Azalea – leaves and flowers of 'Noel Archer' (left) with comparators 'Glory of Sunninghill' (centre) and 'Orange Pride of Dorking' (right).

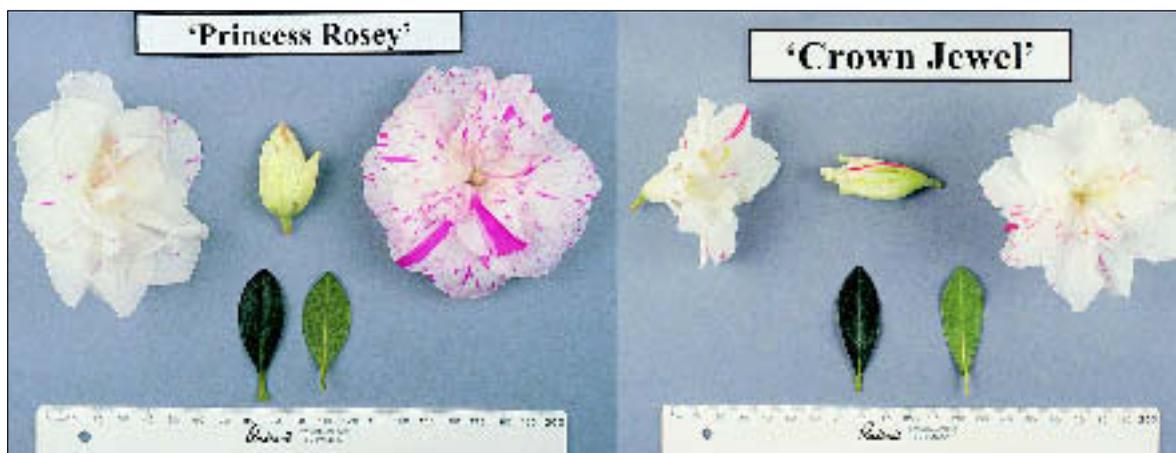


Fig 7 Azalea – leaves and flowers of 'Princess Rosey' (left) with comparator 'Crown Jewel' (right).



Fig 8 Azalea – leaves and flowers of 'Angelina'.



Fig 9 Azalea – leaves and flowers of 'Christine Matton'.

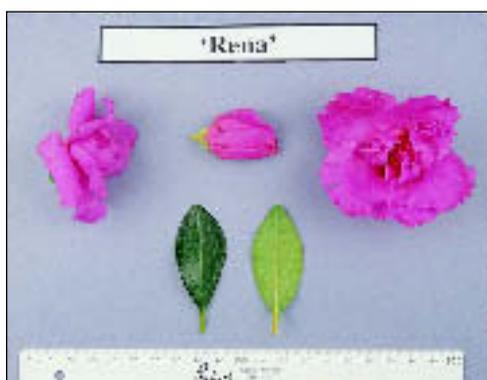


Fig 10 Azalea – leaves and flowers of 'Rena'.

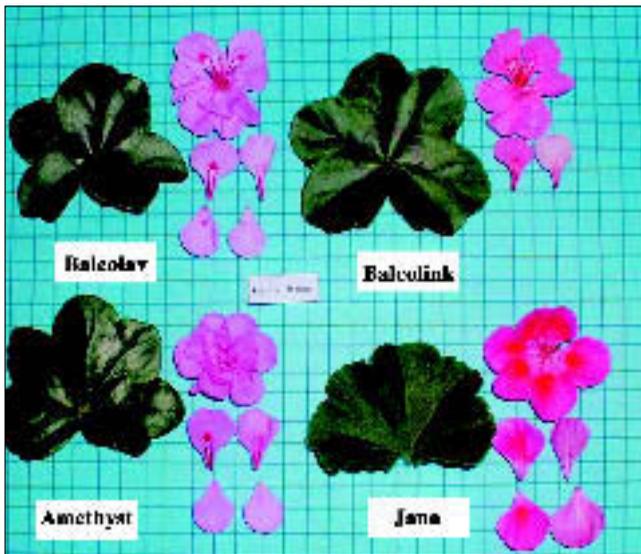


Fig 11 Ivy Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Balcolav’ syn Colorcade Lavender Glow (top left) and ‘Balcolink’ syn Colorcade Pink (top right) with comparator ‘Amethyst’ (bottom left) and ‘Jana’ (bottom right).

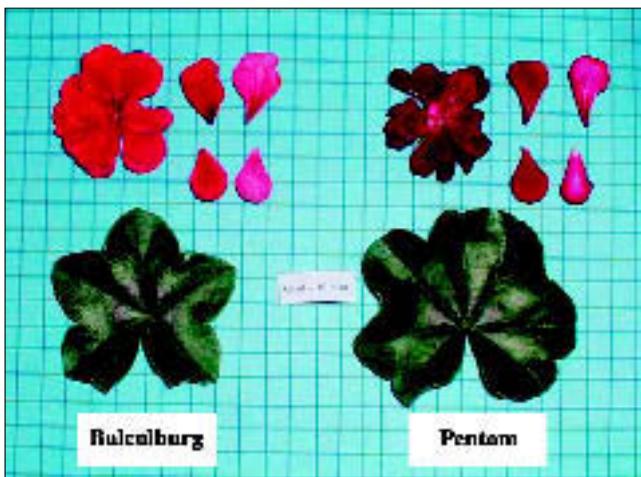


Fig 12 Ivy Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Balcolburg’ syn Colorcade Burgundy (left) with its comparator ‘Pentam’ syn Tomboy2 (right).

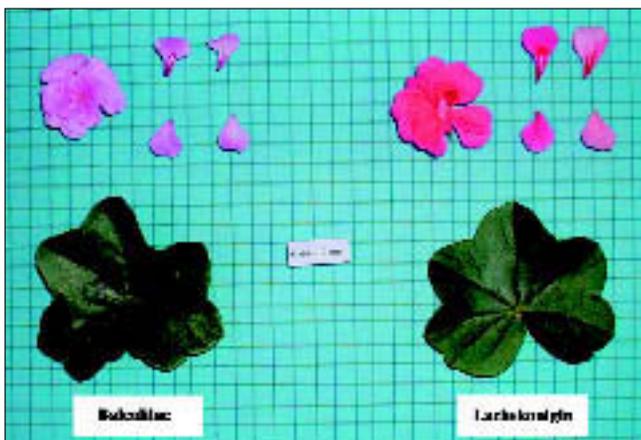


Fig 13 Ivy Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Balcolilac’ syn Colorcade Lilac (left) with its comparator ‘Lachskonigin’ (right).

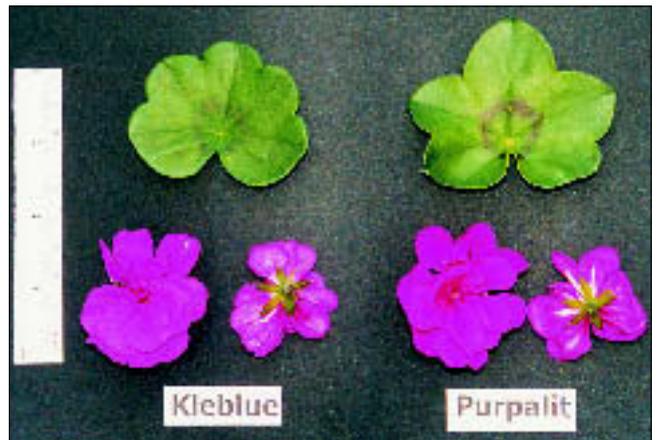


Fig 14 Ivy Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Kleblue’ (left) and its comparator ‘Purpalit’ (right).

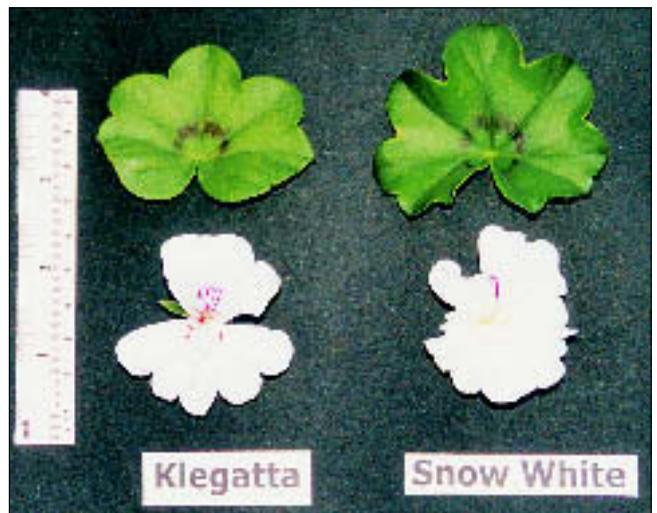


Fig 15 Ivy Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Klegatta’ (left) and its comparator ‘Snow White’ (right).

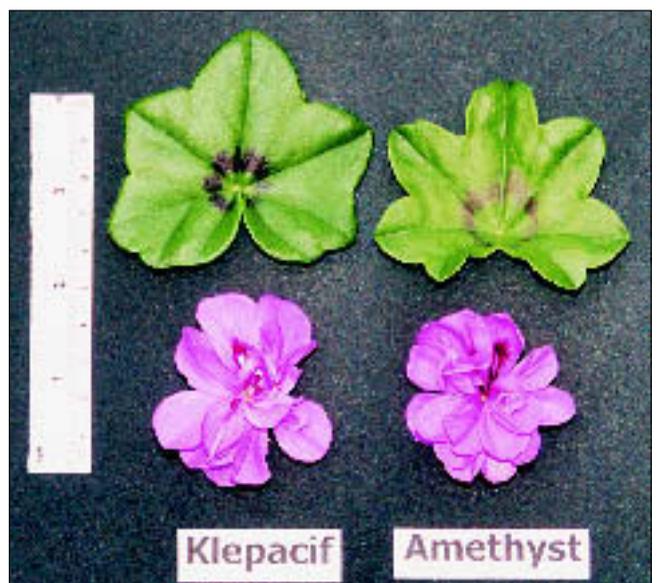


Fig 16 Ivy Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Klepacif’ (left) and its comparator ‘Amethyst’ (right).

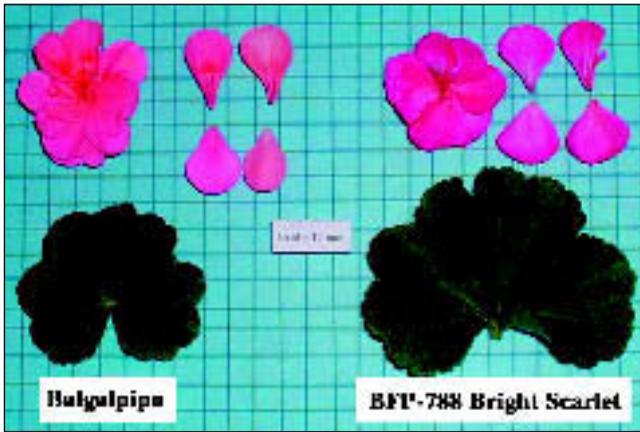


Fig 17 Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Balgalpipo’ syn Galleria Pink Punch (left) with comparator ‘BFP-788 Bright Scarlet’ syn Designer Bright Scarlet (right).

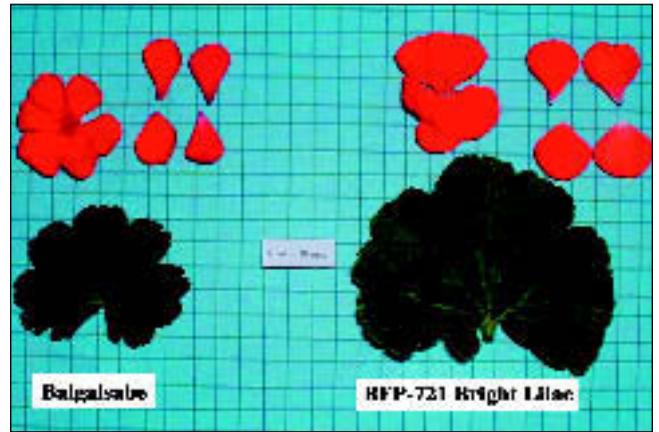


Fig 18 Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Balgalsabe’ syn Galleria Scarlet Beauty (left) with comparator ‘BFP-721 Bright Lilac’ syn Designer Bright Lilac (right).

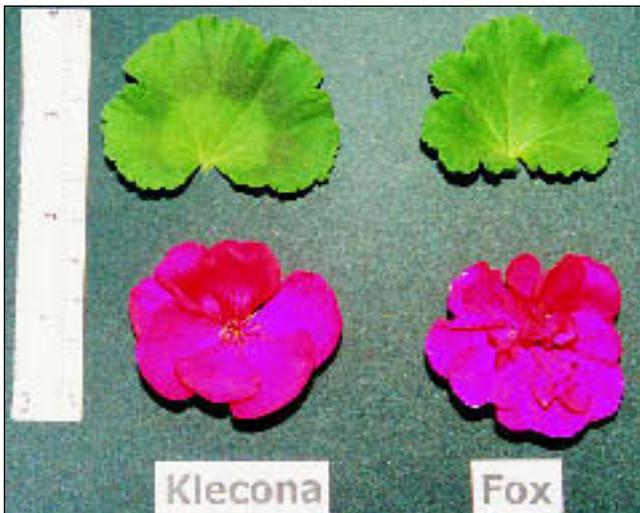


Fig 19 Zonal Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Klecona’ (left) and its comparator ‘Fox’ (right).



Fig 20 Zonal Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Klelad’ (left) and its comparator ‘Sidonia’ (right).

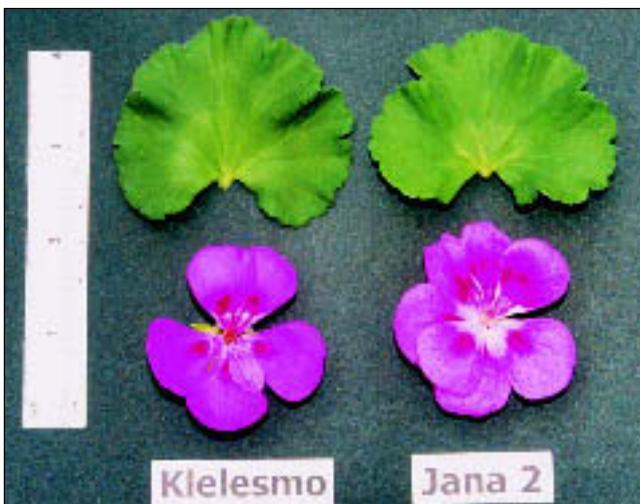


Fig 21 Zonal Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Klelesmo’ (left) and its comparator ‘Jana 2’ (right).

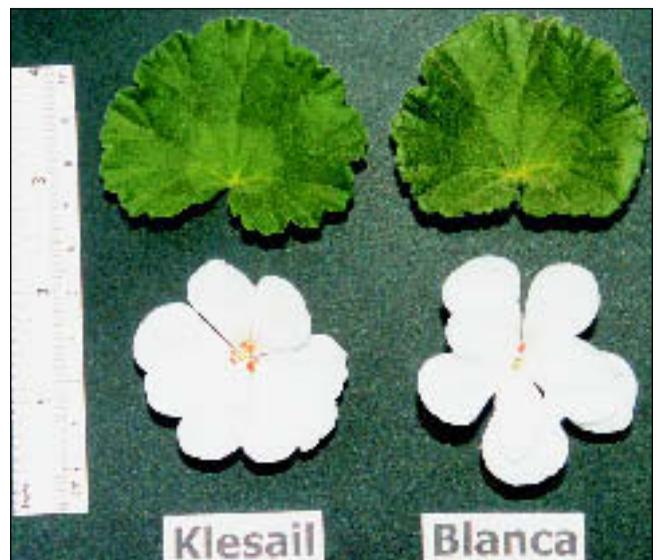


Fig 22 Zonal Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Klesail’ (left) and its comparator ‘Blanca’ (right).

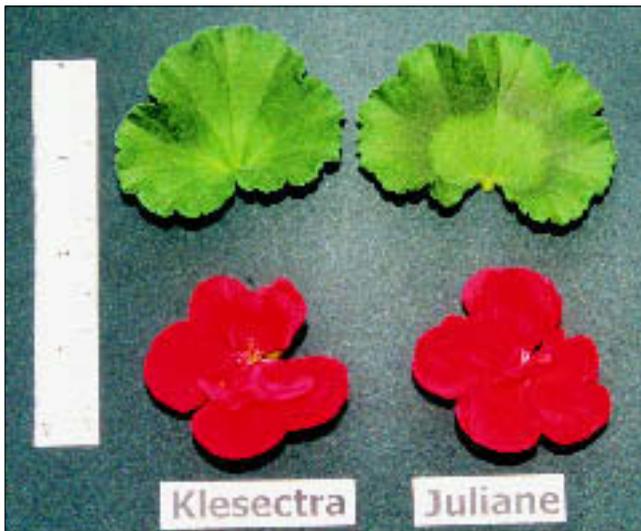


Fig 23 Zonal Pelargonium – leaves and flowers of ‘Klesetra’ (left) and its comparator ‘Juliane’ (right).

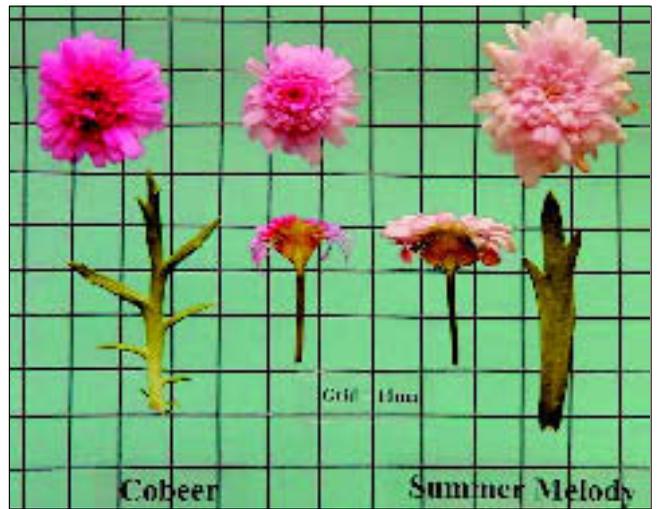


Fig 24 Marguerite Daisy – ‘Cobeer’ (left) with its comparator ‘Summer Melody’ (right) showing differences in inflorescence shape, colour and leaf form.



Fig 25 Gaura – ‘Gauka’ (left) with its comparator ‘Siskiyou Pink’ (right) showing difference in stem colour.



Fig 26 Everlasting Daisy – ‘Wanetta Sunray’ (left) and ‘Wanetta Gold’ (centre) with comparator ‘Wanetta Sunshine’ (right).



Fig 27 Grevillea – ‘Ember Glow’ (right) with comparator *Grevillea rhyolitica* (left) and *Grevillea juniperina* ‘Prostrate Red’ (centre).



Fig 28 Confetti Bush – flowers of ‘White Gold’ (left) with ‘Aurea’ (right) showing difference of flower colour.



Fig 29 Hybrid Eucalyptus – flowers of ‘Summer Glory’ (top left) and ‘Summer Snow’ (top right) with comparators ‘Summer Red’ (bottom left) and ‘Summer Beauty’ (bottom right).



Fig 30 Nemesia – flowers and leaves of ‘Honey Mist’ (left) with comparators ‘Busy Bee Storm’ (centre) and ‘Amethyst’ (right).



Fig 31 Aglaonema – ‘Green Majesty’ (left) with comparator ‘Lisa Joy’ (right).



Fig 32 Aglaonema – ‘Painted Princess’ (top left), ‘Royal Ripple’ (top centre), ‘Mary Ann’ (top right) and ‘Amelia’ (bottom left) with comparators ‘Maria’ (bottom centre) and ‘Grey Dawn’ (bottom right).



Fig 33 Golden Dewdrop – (from left to right) ‘Sheena’s Lime Glow’, ‘Sheena’s Green’, ‘Sheena’s Gold’ and ‘Green Form’ showing differences in foliage colour.



Fig 34 Schefflera – ‘Jungle Gem’ (left) with the comparator wild form of *Schefflera heptaphylla* (right) showing differences in leaf shape.



Fig 35 Thuja – ‘Futuristic’ (centre) with comparators ‘Holmstrup’ (left) and ‘Smaragd’ (right) showing differences in growth habit.

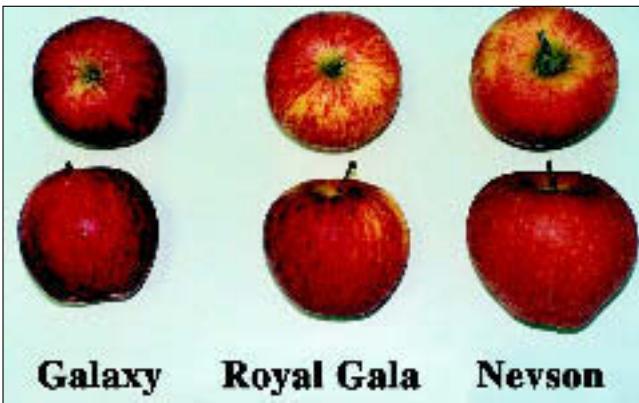


Fig 36 Apple – fruits of ‘Nevson’ (right) with comparators ‘Royal Gala’ (centre) and ‘Galaxy’ (left).



Fig 37 Apple – fruits of ‘Honeycrisp’.



Fig 38 Peach – fruits of ‘Sweet September’.



Fig 39 Apricot – fruits of ‘Poppicot’.



Fig 40 Japanese Plum – fruits of ‘Hiromi Red’ (left) with comparators ‘Santa Rosa’ (centre) and ‘Zaizai’ (right).



Fig 42 Sweet Cherry – fruits of ‘Sir Don’ (left) and ‘Sir Tom’ (centre) with comparator ‘Stella’ (right).



Fig 41 Cherry Rootstock – ‘Gisela 6’ (right) with comparators ‘Colt’ (left), ‘Mazzard’ (2nd from left) and ‘Gisela 5’ (2nd from right).

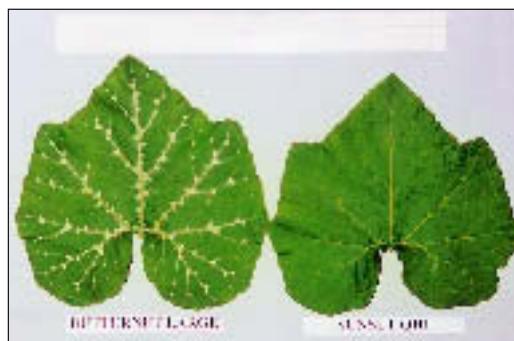


Fig 43 Pumpkin – ‘Sunset QHI’ (right) with comparator ‘Butternut Large’ (left) showing differences in the extent of silvering of the leaves.



Fig 44 Cotton – ‘NuCOTN 38’ (left) with comparators ‘CS50’ (centre) and ‘NuCOTN 37’ (right) showing differences in insect bio-assay with *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae and bacterial blight resistance.

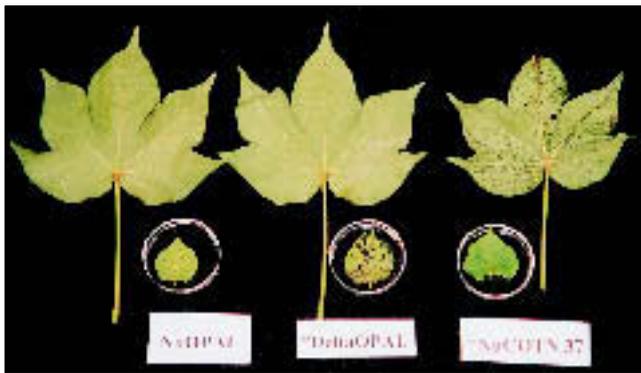


Fig 45 Cotton – ‘NuOPAL’ (left) with comparators ‘DeltaOPAL’ (centre) and ‘NuCOTN 37’ (right) showing differences in insect bio-assay with *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae and bacterial blight resistance.

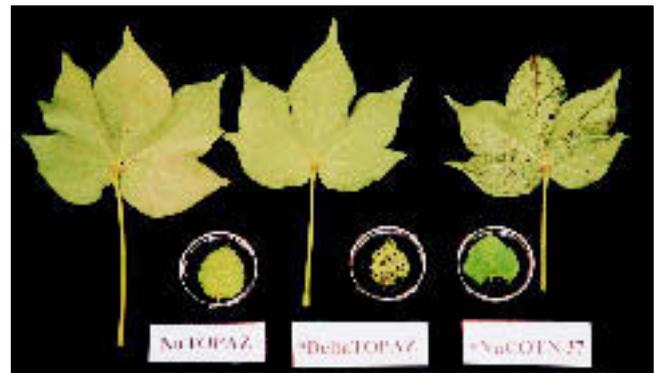


Fig 46 Cotton – ‘NuTOPAZ’ (left) with comparators ‘DeltaTOPAZ’ (centre) and ‘NuCOTN 37’ (right) showing differences in insect bio-assay with *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae and bacterial blight resistance.



Fig 47 Canola – ‘Surpass 402CL’ (left) with comparators ‘44C71’ (centre) and ‘Karoo’ (right) showing differences in leaves.

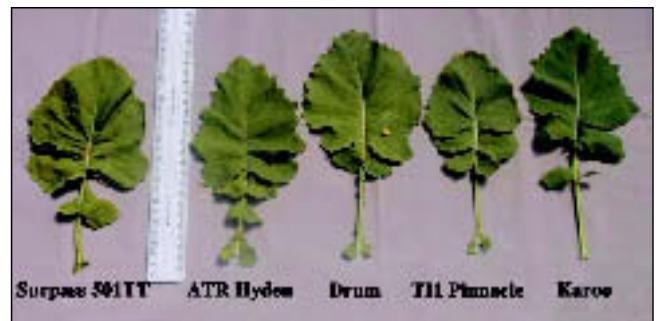


Fig 48 Canola – ‘Surpass 501TT’ (left) with comparators ‘ATR Hyden’, ‘Drum’, ‘T11 Pinnacle’ and ‘Karoo’ (from left to right) showing differences in leaves.

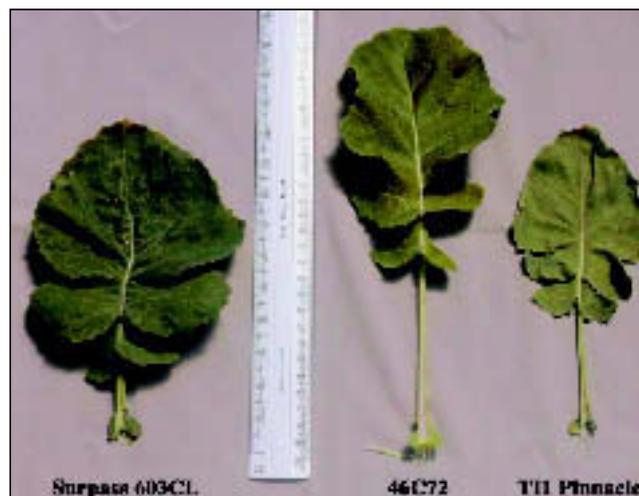


Fig 49 Canola – ‘Surpass 603CL’ (left) with comparators ‘46C72’ (centre) and ‘T11 Pinnacle’ (right) showing differences in leaves.



Fig 50 Field Pea – ‘Kaspa’ (centre) with comparators ‘Dundale’, ‘Morgan PSE 23’, ‘Parafield’ and ‘Paravic’ showing differences in colour of standard flower and wing.



Fig 51 Field Pea – ‘Kiley’ (left) with comparators ‘Snowpeak’ (centre) and ‘Santi’ (right).

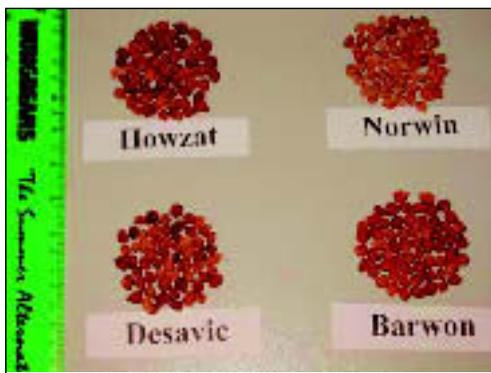


Fig 52 Chickpea – ‘Howzat’ (top left) and comparators ‘Norwin’, ‘Desavic’ and ‘Barwon’ (left to right, top and bottom rows). ‘Howzat’ showing large seed size and medium colour, ‘Norwin’ the smaller lighter seeds, ‘Desavic’ the darker seeds and ‘Barwon’ larger seeds.



Fig 53 Barley – ‘PB 216’ (left) with comparator ‘Grimmett’ (right) showing differences in awn length compared to ear length.



Fig 54 Wheat – seedling leaves inoculated with *Puccinia triticina* (formerly *P. recondita tritici*). From left to right: ‘Braewood’ (X-), ‘Sunbri’ (3+), ‘Cook’ (3+) and ‘Morocco’ (3+). Note: ‘Braewood’ carries *Lr 13* and *Lr 37* gene.

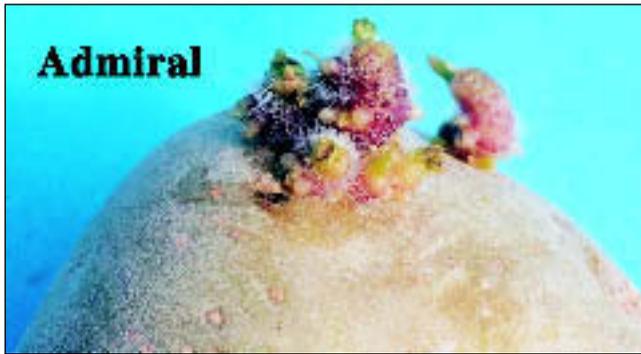


Fig 55 Potato – lightsprout of 'Admiral'.



Fig 56 Potato – 'Andover' (left) with comparator 'Pike' (right) showing differences in leaflet configuration.



Fig 57 Potato – lightsprout of 'Discovery'.



Fig 58 Potato – lightsprout of 'Inova'.



Fig 59 Potato – lightsprout of 'Midas'.

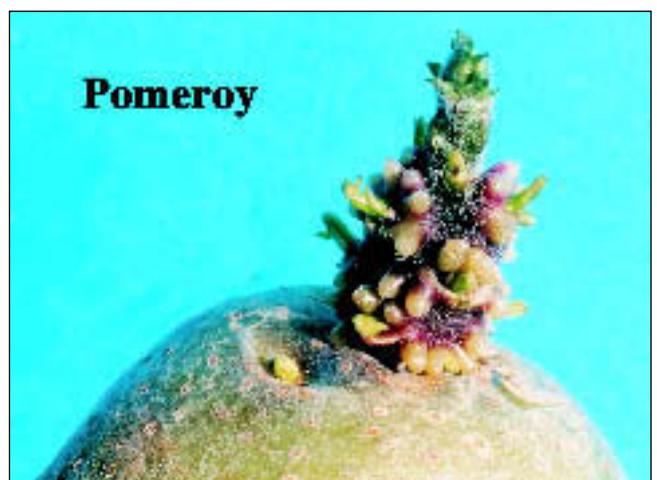


Fig 60 Potato – lightsprout of 'Pomeroy'.



Fig 61 Potato – lightsprout of ‘Rioja’.



Fig 62 Potato – lightsprout of ‘White Lady’.

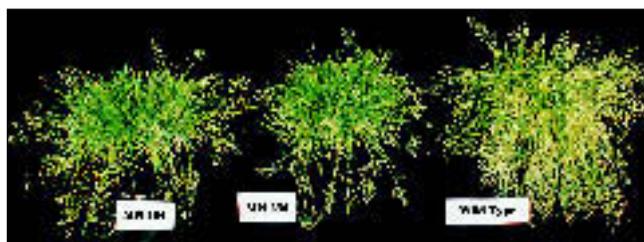


Fig 63 Creeping Bluegrass – ‘MN 184’ (left) and ‘MN 234’ (centre) and the “wild type” (right) showing differences in colour and plant habit.

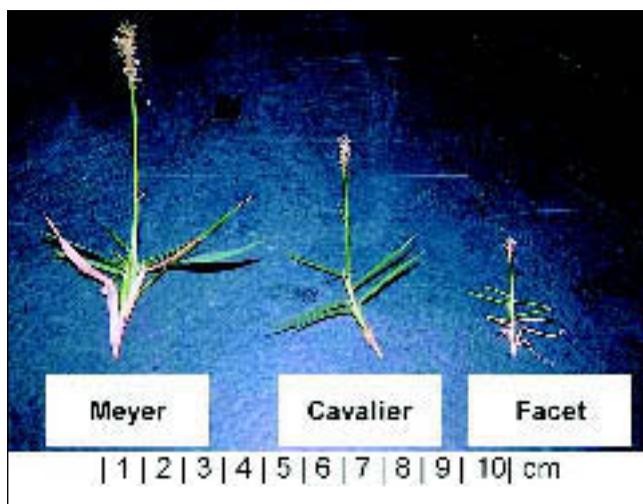


Fig 65 Zoysia Grass – ‘Cavalier’ (centre) and ‘Facet’ (right) with comparator ‘Meyer’ (left) showing shoots and inflorescences.



Fig 64 Chicory – ‘INIA Le Lacerta’ (top) with parental ecotype (middle) and comparator ‘Grasslands Puna’ (bottom) showing differences in leaf characteristics.

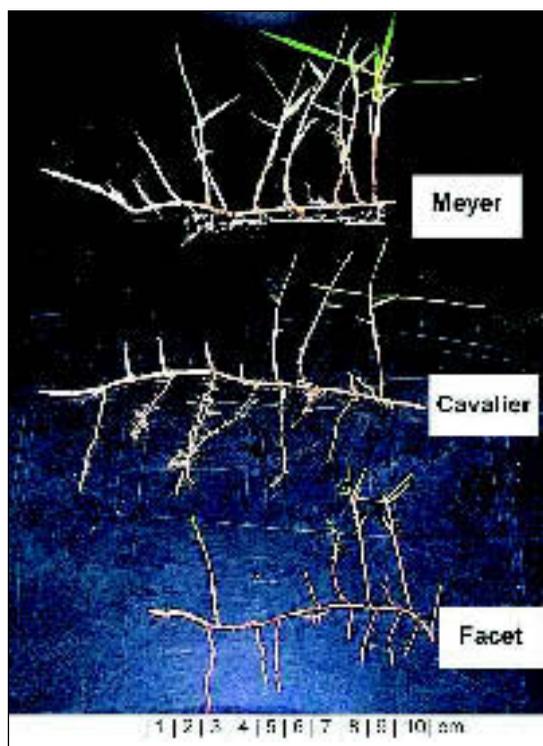


Fig 66 Zoysia Grass – ‘Cavalier’ (centre) and ‘Facet’ (bottom) with comparator ‘Meyer’ (top) showing rhizome development.

(Continued from page 48)

markings absent, occasional faint anthocyanin present. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Elis x un-named' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by very compact growth habit and impure white flower colour. The pollen parent is a proprietary breeding line. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness, branching and weather resistance. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Klegatta' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour white, markings macule, type double. Based on these characteristics, 'Snow White' was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. The parent varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Klegatta'
Chile	1997	Granted	'Klegatta'
Israel	1998	Granted	'Klegatta'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Klegatta'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Klegatta'
Norway	1998	Surrendered	'Klegatta'
South Africa	1998	Withdrawn	'Klegatta'
USA	1999	Applied	'Klegatta'

First sold in EU May 1997. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 27 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Klegatta'	*'Snow White'
LEAF ZONE CONSPICUOUSNESS	medium	strong
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	100.5	129.8
std deviation	11.2	21.5
LSD/sig	19.5	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF PETALS PER FLOWER (mm)		
mean	14.4	26.7
std deviation	2.1	6.0
LSD/sig	5.17	P≤0.01

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	46.5	40.6
std deviation	3.4	2.5
LSD/sig	3.40	P≤0.01

UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS		
conspicuousness	strong	medium

PEDICEL SWELLING:		
	present	absent

TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	early	medium-late

'Klepacif' syn Pacifique

Application No: 2000/135 Accepted: 9 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.

Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 16) Plant: height of foliage low-medium, colour of stem green, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: base open-closed, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 140mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 50.1mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 28.7mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third red-green, swelling present. Flower bud: shape narrow elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium, margin entire. Upper petal: width medium, colour of margin of upper purple (ca. RHS 78C-D), colour of middle of upper side purple (ca. RHS 78C-D), colour of lower side purple (ca. RHS 78C-D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings medium-strong, colour of markings red-purple (RHS 59B-64A), surrounding white (RHS 155D), basal white zone absent. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side purple (ca. RHS 78C-D), colour of middle of upper side purple (ca. RHS 78C-D), colour of lower side purple (ca. RHS 78C-D), markings on upper side absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side purple (ca. RHS 78C-D), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Butterfly x un-named' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by single flower type and less vigorous growth rate. The pollen parent is characterised by a less compact growth habit and less vigorous growth rate. Selection criteria: flower colour, compactness and branching. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Klepacif' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour pink-purple, markings macule, type double. Based on these characteristics, 'Dresdner Amethyst' was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. 'Happy Face® Amethyst'

was initially considered but rejected due to a much lower petal count. The parent varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Applied	'Klepacif'
Israel	1998	Granted	'Klepacif'
Norway	1997	Surrendered	'Klepacif'

First sold in EU in May 1997. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 28 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Klepacif'	*'Dresdner Amethyst'
LEAF BLADE BASE	open-closed	wide open-open
NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	4.3	6.5
std deviation	1.1	1.0
LSD/sig	1.16	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF PETALS PER FLOWER (mm)		
mean	15.2	19.4
std deviation	1.4	1.9
LSD/sig	1.90	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL WIDTH (mm)		
mean	17.3	20.3
std deviation	1.5	1.9
LSD/sig	1.97	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR (RHS 1995):		
upper side	78C-D	78B-C
UPPER PETAL MARKINGS:		
conspicuousness	medium-strong	strong
colour (RHS 1995)	59B-64A around 155D	59B-64A around 155D
white zone in macule	usually prominent	weak
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
upper side	78C-D	78B-C

Pelargonium hortorum x *Pelargonium peltatum*
Pelargonium Hybrid

'Balgalp' syn **Galleria Pink Punch**

Application No: 2000/078 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 17) Plant: height medium (mean 168mm), width medium (mean 314.5mm), number of inflorescences medium (mean 5.6 per plant), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium (mean 5.6mm). Leaf blade: length medium (mean 43.7mm), width medium (mean 78.2mm), shape ca. type 2, base open, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 162mm), diameter of inflorescence medium (mean 99.5mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 50.8mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 36.6mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third light green, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape rounded. Flower: type double, number of petals many (mean 21.8), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 25 mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 57B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 57B), colour of lower side red (RHS 55A), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings weak to medium, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at the base very small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 74B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74B), colour of lower side red (RHS 55A), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 74D), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (commencing on 20/7/01). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 8534-2 x pollen parent breeding line 8936-3 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by lavender flower colour and light green foliage. The pollen parent is characterised by lavender flower colour and single flowers. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program. 'Balgalp' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Jun 1997 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: plant with cascading habit of ivy pelargoniums and the large umbels of zonal pelargoniums. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balgalp' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was: Petal: colour. On the basis of these characteristics, 'Designer Bright Lilac' and 'Lachskonigin' were chosen as comparators for their similarity in petal colour. The parents of 'Balgalp' are not included; they differ in at least one of the following: flower colour, foliage colour, flower form. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Apr – Jul 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in May into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Granted	'Balgalpipn'
USA	1999	Granted	'Balgalpipn'
EU	2000	Applied	'Balgalpipn'

First sold in USA Jan 1999. First Australian sale Aug 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

'Balgalsabe' syn Galleria Scarlet Beauty

Application No: 2000/079 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winnalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 18) Plant: height medium (mean 162 mm), width medium (mean 305mm), number of inflorescences medium (mean 8 per plant), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium (mean 6.2mm). Leaf blade: length medium (mean 48.2mm), width medium (mean 79.8mm), shape type 4, base wide open, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side very weak, colour of zone on upper side green, type of incisions of margin biserrate. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 167mm), diameter of inflorescence medium (mean 89.3mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 47.3mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 20.9mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third dark red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape narrow elliptic to elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 8.9), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 19mm), colour of margin of upper side red (brighter than RHS 44A), colour of middle of upper side red (brighter than RHS 44A), colour of lower side red (RHS 43A), markings absent, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at the base very small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red (brighter than RHS 44A), colour of middle of upper side red (brighter than RHS 44A), colour of lower side red (ca. 43A), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red (brighter than 44A), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (commencing on 18/7/01). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: selfing of 'Galleria Sunrise' in a planned breeding program. The parental variety is characterised by single flower types and prominent leaf zonation. 'Balgalsabe' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Jun 1997 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: plant with cascading habit of ivy pelargoniums and the large umbels of zonal pelargoniums. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balgalsabe' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Petal: colour and type of markings. On the basis of these characteristics, 'BFP-788 Bright Scarlet'[Ⓛ] syn Designer Bright Scarlet[Ⓛ] was selected as the

comparator for its similarity in petal colour and markings. The parent of 'Balgalsabe' is not included as it has prominent leaf blade zonation and single flowers. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winnalee, NSW, Apr – Jul 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winnalee) potted in May into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Applied	'Balgalsabe'
USA	1999	Granted	'Balgalsabe'

First sold in USA Jan 1999. First Australian sale Aug 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

Table 29 Pelargonium varieties

	'Balgalsabe'	*'BFP-788 Bright Scarlet' [Ⓛ] syn Designer Bright Scarlet [Ⓛ]
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	162	183.5
std deviation	21.4	15.3
LSD/sig	3.3	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	305	317
std deviation	9.7	28.5
LSD/sig	27.41	ns
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	8.0	5.3
std deviation	1.8	1.06
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01
STEM: THICKNESS (mm)		
mean	6.2	8.5
std deviation	0.55	0.60
LSD/sig	0.75	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	48.2	68.2
std deviation	2.9	10.4
LSD/sig	9.8	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	79.8	110
std deviation	2.8	12.2
LSD/sig	11.4	P≤0.01

Table 29 (continued)

LEAF BLADE: SHAPE	type 4	type 1
LEAF BLADE: BASE	wide open	open
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	167	175.9
std deviation	10.06	8.55
LSD/sig	12.02	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	89.3	118.1
std deviation	5.2	3.6
LSD/sig	5.8	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)		
mean	47.3	51.9
std deviation	3.3	3.6
LSD/sig	4.4	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)		
mean	20.9	32.2
std deviation	0.63	1.6
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD	dark red	green/light red
PEDICEL: SWELLING	present	absent
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE	narrow elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	8.9	7.7
std deviation	0.57	0.82
LSD/sig	0.91	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	19	28.3
std deviation	1.9	2.9
LSD/sig	3.13	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	red brighter than 44A	red brighter than 44A/B
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	red ca 43A	red ca 40A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	red ca 43A	red ca 40A
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	medium 18 Jul 2001	medium 20 Jul 2001

Pelargonium zonale
Zonal Pelargonium

'Klecona' syn Arcona 2000

Application No: 2000/131 Accepted: 9 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 19) Plant: height of foliage medium (mean 188mm), width small-medium (mean 246mm), number of inflorescences medium (mean 4.2), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium (mean 70mm), shape type 3, base closed-partly overlapping, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium, colour of zone on upper side reddish brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 107mm), inflorescence diameter medium (mean 80mm), diameter of largest flower medium, length of longest pedicel medium (mean 25.2mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals few, margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 17.4mm), colour of margin of upper side red purple (RHS 57A-B) fading at base to red (ca. RHS 44B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 57A-B), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 57A-B), markings present, type of markings stripe, conspicuousness of markings weak, colour of markings red (ca. RHS 44B), basal white zone absent. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 57A-B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 57A-B), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 57A-B), markings on upper side absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 57A-B), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'ZJ105 x ZJ099' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by pale flower colour and tall growth habit and the pollen parent is characterised by a compact growth habit. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth habit and earliness. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Klecona' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour red purple, type double. Based on these characteristics, 'Fox' was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. The parent varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design.

Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Klecona'
Norway	1997	Granted	'Klecona'
Israel	1998	Applied	'Klecona'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Klecona'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Klecona'
Chile	1999	Applied	'Klecona'
USA	1999	Applied	'Klecona'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Klecona'

First sold in EU May 1997. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 30 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Klecona'	*'Fox'
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	41.0	50.8
std deviation	5.6	7.4
LSD/sig	7.84	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE BASE		
	closed- partly overlapping	closed-open
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	43.0	38.4
std deviation	4.2	2.2
LSD/sig	3.80	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF PETALS PER FLOWER (mm)		
mean	8	17.6
std deviation	1.1	5.4
LSD/sig	4.44	P≤0.01
FLOWER:		
bud shape	elliptic	elliptic (rounder)
type	semi-double (fewer petaloids)	double (many petaloids)
UPPER PETAL MARKINGS:		
type	stripe	absent
conspicuousness	weak	-
colour (RHS 1995)	44B	base fade to 44B (very weak)

'Klelad' syn Lady

Application No: 2000/128 Accepted: 9 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.

Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 20) Plant: height of foliage medium (mean 162mm), width small-medium, number of inflorescences medium (mean 4.1), colour of stem red, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 34.6mm), width medium, shape type 1, base

open, main colour of upper side dark green, variegation absent, zone on upper side absent. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium, inflorescence diameter medium (mean 95mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 45.0mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 31.2mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals few (mean 7.7), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 17.3mm), colour of margin of upper side colour red-purple (RHS 66C), colour of middle of upper side colour red-purple (RHS 66C), colour of lower side colour red-purple (RHS 66C), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings very strong, colour of markings red-purple (RHS 57B-66A), surrounding white (RHS 155D) with red-purple (RHS 57B) area at distal end, basal white zone present. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 66C), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 66C), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 66C), markings on upper side present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings very strong, colour of markings red-purple (RHS 57B), basal white zone present, size of white zone large. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 66C), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Klegret x P219' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by dark green leaf colour, medium flower size and medium flower timing and the pollen parent is characterised by an absence of leaf zonation, medium flower size and moderate growth rate. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness and dark leaves. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Klelad' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour red-purple, type double, markings macule, white zone at petal base present Leaf: dark green, zone absent-weak. Based on these characteristics, 'Pensid' syn Sidonia was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. The parent varieties were not included for reasons stated above. 'Jana'^(D) was initially considered but rejected due to an absence of white zone at petal base combined with deeper flower colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Klelad'
Norway	1996	Surrendered	'Klelad'
Israel	1997	Granted	'Klelad'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Klelad'

Poland	1998	Granted	'Klelad'
USA	1999	Applied	'Klelad'

First sold in EU in May 1996. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 31 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Klelad'	*'Pensid' syn Sidonia
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	15.5	18.6
std deviation	1.9	1.5
LSD/sig	1.96	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	60.8	103.4
std deviation	17.5	26.3
LSD/sig	24.46	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	52.3	65.8
std deviation	6.4	4.8
LSD/sig	6.48	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE:		
zone conspicuousness	absent	present in new leaves, then fades dark green
zone upper colour margin	n/a finely biserrate	dark green bicrenate
PEDICEL SWELLING		
	absent	present (occasional)
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	medium	late
UPPER PETAL MARKINGS:		
conspicuousness	very strong	strong
white zone in macule and petal base	strongly prominent	prominent

'Klelesmo' syn Lesmona

Application No: 2000/129 Accepted: 9 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.

Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 21) Plant: height of foliage medium (mean 193mm), width medium, number of inflorescences medium (mean 4.1), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 39.1mm), width medium (mean 64.1mm), shape type 1, base open, main colour of upper side medium green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side weak, colour of zone on upper side red brown. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 101mm), inflorescence diameter medium (mean 106mm), diameter of largest flower medium, length of longest pedicel medium (mean 27.2mm).

Pedicel: colour in middle third red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals few (mean 8.2), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 16.6mm), colour of margin of upper side colour red-purple (ca. RHS 74A), colour of middle of upper side colour red-purple (ca. RHS 74A), colour of lower side colour red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings medium-strong, colour of markings red-purple (RHS 57A-71A), surrounding white (RHS 155D) with red-purple (RHS 57A) area at distal end, basal white zone present, size of basal white zone small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A), colour of lower side red-purple (ca. RHS 74A-B), markings on upper side present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings medium, colour of markings red-purple (RHS 57A) basal white zone present, size of basal white zone small. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red purple (RHS 74A), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'ZJ099 x ZJ105' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by tall growth habit and presence of eye zone and the pollen parent is characterised by dark flower colour. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness and upright flower stems. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Klelesmo' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour red-purple, type double, markings macule, white zone at petal base present Leaf: medium green, zone weak. Based on these characteristics, 'Jana 2' was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. The parent varieties were not included for reasons stated above. 'Jana'^d was initially considered but rejected due to an absence of white zone at petal base combined with deeper flower colour. 'Klelad' syn Lady and 'Pensid' syn Sidonia were also considered and rejected due to a pinker flower colour versus the more lilac colour of 'Klelesmo'. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Surrendered	'Klelesmo'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Klelesmo'
Norway	1995	Surrendered	'Klelesmo'
EU	1996	Granted	'Klelesmo'
Israel	1996	Applied	'Klelesmo'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Klelesmo'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Klelesmo'
USA	1999	Applied	'Klelesmo'

First sold in Switzerland in May 1996. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 32 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Klesmo'	*'Jana 2'
PLANT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	18.7	24.4
std deviation	2.1	2.8
LSD/sig	2.80	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	41.3	45.6
std deviation	3.9	2.3
LSD/sig	3.63	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
upper side	ca 74A (brighter)	67C
UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS:		
conspicuousness	med-strong	strong
white zone in macule and petal base	small, inconspicuous	medium, prominent
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	ca 74A	67C
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS:		
colour (RHS, 1995)	57A	57A
white zone in petal base	small, inconspicuous	large, prominent

'Klesail' syn *Sailing*

Application No: 2000/132 Accepted: 9 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.

Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 22) Plant: height of foliage medium, width medium (mean 205mm), number of inflorescences medium (mean 4), colour of stem green, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 41.7mm), width medium (mean 64.7mm), shape type 3, base open, main colour of upper side dark green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side weak, colour of zone on upper side green. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium, inflorescence diameter medium, diameter of largest flower medium (mean 40.5mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 26.1mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals few (mean 8), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 15.2mm), colour of margin of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of middle of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of lower side white (ca. RHS 155D), markings absent, basal white zone present. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of middle of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of lower side white (ca. RHS 155D), markings on upper side absent. Inner petal: colour

of middle of upper side white (ca. RHS 155D), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'ZL127 x Eclipse White' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by bright white flower colour and moderate growth vigour and the pollen parent is characterised by absence of leaf zone. Selection criteria: flower colour and dark leaves. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Klesail' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour white, type double, markings absent, Leaf: dark green, zone weak. Based on these characteristics, 'Penwei' syn Blanca was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. The parent varieties were not included for reasons stated above. 'Glacis'[Ⓛ] was initially considered but rejected due to a lower petal number and smaller inflorescence size combined with a more open leaf base. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Chile	1998	Granted	'Klesail'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Klesail'
Israel	1998	Granted	'Klesail'
Norway	1998	Surrendered	'Klesail'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Klesail'
EU	1999	Applied	'Klesail'
USA	1999	Applied	'Klesail'

First sold in EU in May 1998. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 33 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Klesail'	*'Penwei' syn Blanca
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	15.6	19.9
std deviation	2.2	3.4
LSD/sig	3.27	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	81.0	97.0
std deviation	7.5	6.6
LSD/sig	8.04	P≤0.01

Table 33 (continued)

PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	70.5	103.9
std deviation	15.2	30.5
LSD/sig	27.52	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF PETALS PER FLOWER (mm)		
mean	8.0	11.2
std deviation	0.94	2.2
LSD/sig	1.90	P≤0.01
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	very late	medium

'Klesectra' syn Ecco Extra

Application No: 2000/130 Accepted: 9 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.

Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 23) Plant: height of foliage medium (mean 162mm), width medium, number of inflorescences medium (mean 4.1), colour of stem red, stem thickness medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, shape type 1, base open-closed, main colour of upper side dark green, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side very weak, colour of zone on upper side dark green. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 86mm), inflorescence diameter medium (mean 118mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 45.7mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 33.7mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals few (mean 8.7), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 19.3mm), colour of margin of upper side red (ca. RHS 44B), colour of middle of upper side red (ca. RHS 44B), colour of lower side red (ca. RHS 44B), markings absent, basal white zone absent. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red (ca. RHS 44B), colour of middle of upper side red (ca. RHS 44B), colour of lower side red (ca. RHS 44B), markings on upper side absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red (ca. RHS 44B), markings absent. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'ZK360 x Gregor' x un-named pollen parent in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by dull red flower colour and zoned leaves and the pollen parent is characterised by a smaller flower size. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth habit and dark leaves. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Klesectra' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour red, type double Leaf: dark green, zoned. Based on these characteristics 'Penjul' syn Juliane was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. The parent varieties were not included for

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

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW, between spring – summer 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants according to UPOV TG/28/8.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Klesectra'
Israel	1998	Granted	'Klesectra'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Klesectra'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Klesectra'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Klesectra'
USA	1999	Applied	'Klesectra'

First sold in EU in May 1997. First sold in Australia in 2000.

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

Table 34 Pelargonium varieties

	'Klesectra'	*'Penjul' syn Juliane
PLANT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	17.8	22.3
std deviation	3.1	2.7
LSD/sig	3.35	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	34.5	41.3
std deviation	4.4	5.4
LSD/sig	5.64	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	55.8	67.6
std deviation	6.0	6.4
LSD/sig	7.08	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE:		
shape	type 1	type 1-3
base	wide open-closed	open-partly overlapping
zone conspicuousness	very weak-weak	medium-strong

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Kaspa'

Application No: 2001/269 Accepted: 28 Sep 2001.

Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 50) Plant: height short, time of flowering late, maturity late (determinate), anthocyanin colouration present. Foliage: colour dark green (RHS 139B). Leaf: semi-leafless. Stipule: type of development well developed, waxiness of upper surface of

stipules present, flecking absent. Flower: colour of standard white (RHS 155D), colour of wing pink (RHS 68D). Pod: parchment present, degree of curvature absent to weak, type of curvature concave, intensity of green colour medium, anthocyanin colouration present, shape of distal part blunt. Seed: shape spherical, size medium, cotyledon colour yellow, testa colour reddish brown, black colour of hilum absent, dimpled cotyledons present. Other: Dun type field pea suitable for milling or stock feed. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Kaspa' was developed in a complex crossing program. The final cross was made in 1989 between Victorian bred breeding lines PS772 (seed parent) and PS770 (pollen parent). The seed parent is characterised by early flowering and the male parent is characterised by white cotyledon colour. 'Kaspa' was reselected 3 times following the final cross. It was evaluated in field trials as 89-036P8*3-1-2 over 8 generations across breeding nurseries in southern Australia. 'Kaspa' was evaluated in the Victorian advanced field pea variety trials from 1996 as PSL4 and in the Australian Interstate Field Pea Variety Trials Program from 1999. Prior to commercialisation 'Kaspa' was reselected from 500 single plant progenies to ensure purity. Selection criteria: improved grain yield, agronomic traits (early vigour, pod shatter resistance and ease of harvest) and disease resistance

(downy mildew, *Ascochyta* blight). Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr Tony Leonforte, Agriculture Victoria, (Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture), Horsham, VIC, Australia.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Plant: anthocyanin colouration present. On the basis of this grouping the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Paravic'[Ⓛ], 'Morgan PSE 23'[Ⓛ], 'Dundale', and 'Parafield'[Ⓛ]. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Horsham, VIC. Conditions: the trial was sown on 26 Jun 2001 on Wimmera grey cracking soils as 5 row plots sown. Each plot was sown at a minimum population of 50 plants per square meter. Chemical treatments were, Herbicides: pre-sowing (1l/ha), post sowing / post emergence (Brodal® 200 ml), Fertiliser: Grain legume super + Zinc 80Kg/ha. Trial design: trial was designed as a 3 replicate alpha lattice design. Measurements: observations were made on 7 randomly selected plants per plot throughout the growing season and harvested seed.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Tony Leonforte**, DNRE-Horsham, Horsham, VIC.

Table 35 *Pisum* varieties

	'Kaspa'	*'Morgan PSE 23' [Ⓛ]	*'Parafield' [Ⓛ]	*'Paravic'	*'Dundale' [Ⓛ]
PLANT HEIGHT (at 30% flowering) (cm)					
mean	1040.83	1293.09	1379.05	853.14	1374.62
standard deviation	80.42	201.02	103.85	93.13	146.13
LSD/sig	77.80	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF NODES (up to and including first fertile node)					
mean	27.33	22.62	24.05	22.00	22.86
standard deviation	3.01	2.84	1.66	2.43	3.38
LSD/sig	1.70	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STIPULE LENGTH (at second fertile node) (mm)					
mean	52.17	59.38	61.86	57.57	65.05
standard deviation	4.20	5.78	5.09	4.75	6.61
LSD/sig	3.13	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STIPULE WIDTH (at second fertile node) (mm)					
mean	74.78	77.24	80.81	73.43	81.29
standard deviation	7.74	7.07	7.89	8.65	6.95
LSD/sig	4.53	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (at second fertile node for varieties without leaflets) (mm)					
mean	87.28	83.52	n/a	67.19	n/a
standard deviation	6.58	10.68	n/a	13.23	n/a
LSD/sig	6.53	ns	n/a	P≤0.01	n/a
PENDUNCLE LENGTH (at first flowering node) (mm)					
mean	55.50	80.19	79.86	62.62	65.29
standard deviation	8.60	9.92	19.42	12.04	13.50
LSD/sig	7.92	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER MAXIMUM WIDTH OF STANDARD (mm)					
mean	31.17	35.52	33.57	28.19	31.76

Table 35 (continued)

standard deviation	2.18	1.37	1.69	2.89	2.64
LSD/sig	1.315	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
SEED SIZE					
	medium	medium –small	medium-large	medium	medium
SEED COLOUR OF TESTA					
	reddish brown	brownish green	brownish green	brownish green	brownish green
FOLIAGE (intensity of green colour)					
RHS (1966)	dark 139B	medium 141B	medium 141B	dark 137B	medium 141B
LEAF: LEAFLETS					
	absent	absent	present	absent	present
TIME OF FLOWERING					
	late	late	medium	early	early
FLOWER COLOURATION OF WING					
RHS (1966)	pink	purple 80B	purple 80B	purple 80B	purple 80B
FLOWER COLOURATION OF STANDARD					
RHS (1966)	white 155D	purple 77C	purple 77C	purple 77C	purple 77C
POD PARCHMENT					
	present	absent	absent	absent	absent
SEED: TIME OF MATURITY					
	medium	late	medium	early	early
COLOURATION AT BASE OF STIPULE					
RHS (1966)	pink 68D	purple 80B	purple 80B	purple 80B	purple 80B

‘Kiley’

Application No: 2001/007 Accepted: 6 Sep 2001.

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

Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT and

Minister for Primary Industries and Resources, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 51) Plant: height medium, time of flowering medium, maturity medium, anthocyanin colouration absent, maximum number of flowers per node two. Stem: fasciation absent. Foliage: colour green, intensity of colour light, greyish hue absent. Leaf: leaflets absent. Stipule: type of development well developed, ‘rabbit-eared’ stipules present, waxiness of upper surface present, flecking present, maximum density of flecking sparse to medium. Flower: colour of standard white, shape of base of standard arched to strongly arched, intensity of undulation weak, shape of apex of upper sepal pointed. Pod: parchment absent, thickened wall absent, shape of distal part blunt. colour green, intensity of green colour light, strings of suture absent, intensity of green colour of immature seed light. Seed: wrinkling of cotyledon absent, shape spherical, shape of starch grain simple, colour of cotyledon yellow, black colour of hilum present, dimpled

cotyledons absent. Resistance to *Erysiphe pisi* Syd: present. Other: white seeded field pea suitable for milling or stock feed.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: ‘Kiley’ arose from the controlled pollination of the breeding line M150-1 (seed parent) x SA1545 (pollen parent) in 1989 at the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) in Adelaide, SA. The seed parent is characterised by pink standard flower colour. The pollen parent is characterised by tall plant height. Selection criteria: ‘Kiley’ (M250-1-2) was finally selected for powdery mildew resistance (*Erysiphe pisi* Syd), grain yield and wide adaptation by University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri. Propagation: by selfing through to the tenth generation. Breeder: S M Ali, SARDI, Glen Osmond, SA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seed: shape of starch grain simple, Colour of cotyledon: yellow. Plant: anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: leaflets absent. Stipule: type of development well developed. Pod: parchment absent, thickened wall absent, colour green, intensity of green colour of immature seed light. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Santi’⁽¹⁾ and ‘Snowpeak’⁽¹⁾ were chosen as the comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, June-Dec 2001. Conditions: sown into long fallowed, self-mulching black soil, 75kg/ha N as Anhydrous Ammonia pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 20m long and 1.5m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Stephen Moore**, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW.

Table 36 *Pisum* varieties

	'Kiley'	*'Santi' ^ϕ	*'Snowpeak' ^ϕ
SEED: BLACK COLOUR OF HILUM			
present	present	absent	
STEM: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	697.00	658.33	794.33
std deviation	26.15	8.74	20.50
LSD/sig	45.15	ns	P≤0.01
STIPULE: 'RABBIT EARED' STIPULES			
absent	present	absent	
STIPULE: FLECKING			
present	absent	present	
TIME OF FLOWERING			
83	84	71	
FLOWER: COLOUR OF STANDARD			
white	white to cream	white	
FLOWER: SHAPE OF BASE OF STANDARD			
arched to strongly arched	arched	arched to strongly arched	
POD: DEGREE OF CURVATURE			
absent	absent	medium	
POD: INTENSITY OF GREEN COLOUR			
light	light to medium	light	
SEED: WEIGHT (gm/100 seeds)			
mean	16.67	12.67	13.00
std deviation	0.58	0.58	0.00
LSD/sig	1.98	P0.01	P0.01
RESISTANCE TO <i>Erysiphe pisi</i> Syd			
present	absent	absent	

Poa annua
Creeping Blue Grass

'MN 184'

Application No: 1997/220 Accepted: 14 Aug 1998.

Applicant: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**, Minneapolis, MN, USA.

Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 63) Plant: habit spreading mound, height medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 8.6cm), width medium (mean 4.1mm), colour dark green (RHS 137B, 1995). Stem: length long (mean 19.0cm), upper internode length medium (mean 6.8cm). Stolon: length medium (mean 3.1cm). Inflorescence: spike length long (mean 13.8cm), number of spikelets per spike many (mean 58.8), spikelet length medium (mean 5.4mm), glume length medium (2.7mm). Flowering time: mean heading date 24 Sep (Orange, NSW.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination using excised stem-mist technique: 'MN184' was derived from family 16 from seed originally collected from Galloping Hills Golf Club, New York, USA. Seedlings derived from plant 16B were darker in colour than others in this family. The seed parent was characterised by high vigour, seasonal flowering, dense turf with a large number of short stolons, leaves of fine verdure and darker green colour. Following pollination through excised stem-mist technique, a single 16B plant from the F₂ generation was selected for further development. This selection was re-accessioned as variety 'MN 184'. It developed seeds heads, which were significantly taller than the verdure of the parent and showed greater side tillering off the main shoot. The variety was then asexually propagated and planted in the field for initial seed increase. Seed from this clonal planting was used to establish current nurseries. Several successive plantings have been evaluated and show trueness to type. Selection criteria: perennial habit, dark green colour, density, fine/medium texture, cold tolerance, seed dormancy period, vernalisation and restricted flowering habit, tall seed heads. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Donald. B. White, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit; Vegetative leaf: colour, length, width; Flag leaf: length, width; Stem: length, internode length. Based on these grouping characteristics, 'MN 234' was selected as the most similar variety. The wild type used in the trial was selected from a typical strain maintained by the University of Minnesota and is considered representative of the parental material.

Comparative Trial Location: Orange, NSW (Latitude 33°19' South, elevation 922m), winter-spring 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in a glasshouse, plants propagated from seed and raised in 200mm pots filled with a sand/peat/loam mix (2:1:1), nutrition maintained with 100g DAP/40L soil mix, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twenty pots of each variety, each containing four plants, arranged in a randomised complete block design of four replicates, with five pots per replicate. Measurements: from twenty plants per replicate. One samples per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'MN 184'
EU	1997	Applied	'MN 184'
Norway	1997	Applied	'MN 184'
Canada	1999	Applied	'MN 184'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'MN 184'

No prior sales.

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

'MN 234'

Application No: 1997/222 Accepted: 14 Aug 1998.

Applicant: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**, Minneapolis, MN, USA.

Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 63) Plant: habit spreading, height medium. Leaf: length medium to short (mean 8.1cm), width medium (mean 4.0mm), predominant colour dark green (RHS 137C, 1995). Stem: length medium to long (mean 16.9cm) upper internode length medium (mean 65cm). Stolon: length medium (mean 3.8cm), Inflorescence: spike length short (mean 10.3cm), number of spikelets per spike many (mean 64.2), spikelet length medium (mean 4.9 mm), glume length medium (mean 2.4 mm). Flower time: mean heading date 2 Oct (Orange, NSW.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination using excised stem-mist technique: 'MN 234' was derived from a single wild type originally collected from 'Les Bolstad' Golf Course, Minnesota, USA. Fifteen seeds derived from this plant were propagated and a single plant selected for continuing development. The seed parent was characterised by good vigour, seasonal flowering, dense turf with a large number of stolons, leaves of fine verdure and darker green colour. Following pollination through excised stem-mist technique, a single plant from the F2 generation of the original selection was chosen for further development. This selection was re-accessioned as variety 'MN 234'. It developed seeds heads, which were taller than the verdure and produced higher seed yields than the parent. The variety was then asexually propagated and planted in the field for initial seed increase. Seed from this clonal planting was used to establish current nurseries. Several successive plantings have been evaluated and show trueness to type. Selection criteria; perennial habit, dark green colour, density, fine/medium texture, cold tolerance, seed dormancy period, vernalisation and restricted flowering habit, tall seed heads and high seed production. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Donald. B. White, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit; Vegetative leaf: colour, length, width; Flag leaf: length, width; Stem: length, internode length. Based on these grouping characteristics, 'MN 184' was selected as the most similar variety. The wild type used in the trial was selected from a typical strain maintained by the University of Minnesota and is considered representative of the parental material.

Comparative Trial Location: Orange, NSW (Latitude 33°19' South, elevation 922m), winter-spring 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in a glasshouse, plants propagated from seed and raised in 200mm pots filled with a sand/peat/loam mix (2:1:1), nutrition maintained with 100g DAP/40L soil mix, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twenty pots of each variety, each containing four plants, arranged in a randomised complete block design of four replicates, with five pots per replicate. Measurements: from twenty plants per replicate. One samples per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'MN 234'
EU	1996	Applied	'MN 234'
Norway	1997	Applied	'MN 234'
Canada	1999	Applied	'MN 234'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'MN 234'

No prior sales.

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

Table 37 Poa varieties

	'MN 234'	'MN 184'	**Wild type'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT – at inflorescence emergence	spreading	spreading to mound	mound
DAYS FROM PLANTING TO EMERGENCE	9	9	7
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – at flowering	137C	137B	137A
VEGETATIVE LEAF LENGTH (cm) – tip to base of leaf LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.62	mean 8.05 ^a std deviation 1.53	8.64 ^{ab} 1.85	10.04 ^b 1.87
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (cm) – tip to base of leaf LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.75	mean 3.48 ^a std deviation 1.27	4.39 ^a 1.27	6.40 ^b 1.89
FLAG LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.16	mean 10.20 ^a std deviation 4.22	12.62 ^{ab} 4.00	16.25 ^b 5.33
STEM LENGTH (cm) – base of stem to base of spike LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.15	mean 16.86 ^{ab} std deviation 3.59	19.00 ^a 4.49	15.03 ^b 3.43
STEM INTERNODE LENGTH (cm) – uppermost internode LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.74	mean 6.53 ^a std deviation 1.87	6.81 ^a 1.85	5.39 ^b 1.49

STOLEN LENGTH (cm) – base of stolon to tip LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.92

mean	3.81 ^a	3.14 ^a	1.99 ^b
std deviation	1.07	0.85	0.94

SPIKE LENGTH (cm) – base to top of spike LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.51

mean	10.31 ^a	13.82 ^c	12.05 ^b
std deviation	2.77	3.54	2.69

NO SPIKLETS/PANICLE LSD (P≤0.01) = 17.88

mean	64.2 ^a	58.8 ^a	36.2 ^b
std deviation	17.57	17.31	8.64

SPIKLET LENGTH (mm) – base to tip of spikelet LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.57

mean	4.98 ^a	5.43 ^a	7.05 ^b
std deviation	0.73	0.87	0.66

GLUME LENGTH (mm) – base to tip of glume LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.35

mean	2.36 ^a	2.65 ^{ab}	2.92 ^b
std deviation	0.53	0.43	0.41

DATE OF INFLORESCENCE EMERGENCE (Orange, NSW)

2 Oct	24 Sep	12 Sep
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Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significant different at P≤0.01.

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

‘Poppicot’

Application No: 1999/126 Accepted: 21 Jun 1999.

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

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

Characteristics (Figure 39) Tree: vigour medium, habit semi-spreading. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration of tip medium. Leaf blade: size medium – large, shape of base truncate, shape of tip mostly cuspidate to acuminate, angle of tip broad acute – obtuse, incisions on margins serrate. Petiole: length medium, thickness medium, predominant number of glands two to three, size of glands medium. Flower: size large. Fruit: size medium, shape in profile view rounded, slightly compressed in suture plane, symmetry along the suture predominantly asymmetric, depth of suture shallow extending from base to apex, shape of tip slightly depressed, ground colour of skin light yellow to pale orange (varying with amount of exposure to direct sunlight), colour of flesh yellow – light yellow, texture of flesh medium, adherence of stone to flesh absent (freestone). Stone: shape ovoid. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Time of maturity: early.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘78EB575’ x pollen parent ‘123GD161’ (male parent) in a Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics experimental orchard. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within breeder’s private collection. A large number of first generation seedlings were grown and maintained under careful and continual observation, during which time one seedling with

early maturing fruit and especially desirable fruit characteristics was selected for asexual propagation and commercialisation. Selection criteria: early maturing fruit with good flavour and eating qualities with firm flesh and good handling and shipping quality. Propagation: asexual propagation techniques, usually budding onto plum or peach rootstock. Breeder: Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Time of beginning of flowering: early. Based on this grouping characteristic, ‘Castlebrite’ and ‘Earlicot’ were nominated as comparators. The comparators differ from ‘Poppicot’ in fruit maturity, ‘Castlebrite’ matures approximately seven days after ‘Poppicot’ and ‘Earlicot’ matures approximately five days after ‘Poppicot’. The parents of ‘Poppicot’ were not considered as these are non-commercial breeding lines.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No. 9,563 dated Jun 25 1996. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Apricot varieties (TG/70/3).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	‘Poppy’
EU	1997	Applied	‘Poppy’

First sold in the USA in Jun 1995. First Australian sale Jul 1998.

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

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

‘Sir Don’

Application No: 1998/046 Accepted: 20 May 1998.

Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries**, Adelaide, SA and **Cherry Growers of South Australia, SAFF Inc.**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 42) Tree: type normal, vigour strong, habit semi-upright, branching medium. One-year-old shoot: number of lenticels medium, position of vegetative bud in relation to shoot addressed. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration of tip medium. Leaf blade: length long, width medium, ratio length/width large, green colour of upper side dark. Leaf: length of petiole medium, ratio length of petiole/length of blade medium. Petiole: nectaries present, colour of nectaries light red. Flower: diameter of corolla (completely opened) large. Fruit: size very large, shape reniform, pistil end flat, colour of skin dark red to blackish, size of lenticels on skin medium, number of lenticels on skin medium, colour of juice red, colour of flesh red, firmness firm, acidity low, sweetness medium, juiciness medium, length of stalk long, abscission layer between stalk and fruit absent, thickness of stalk thick, susceptibility to rain induced skin-cracking very low. Stone:

size medium, shape (in ventral view) round, size relative to fruit medium. Time of flowering: medium. Time of fruit maturity: late. Self-fertility: present.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Black Douglas' x pollen parent 'Stella'. The seed parent is characterised by late maturing, firm, large, black skin coloured fruit with slight susceptibility to rain induced skin-cracking and self-incompatibility. The pollen parent is characterised by medium maturing, medium firmness, large, dark red skin coloured fruit with high susceptibility to rain induced cracking and self-compatibility. Hybridisation took place on the property of Mr W.N. Bishop, Basket Range, South Australia in spring 1986. Seedlings were planted on Lenswood Horticultural Centre, Lenswood, South Australia and from this cross, seedling number FB1138 was selected in 1992 on the basis of low susceptibility to rain induced cracking. Selection criteria: resistance to rain induced skin-cracking, large fruit size (>25mm diameter) and self-fertility. Propagation: stock and test trees were generated from this seedling and by grafting dormant budwood onto 'Mazzard F12-1' rootstocks and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Sir Don' will be commercially propagated by grafting and budding dormant budwood. Breeder: Dr. Andrew Granger, SARDI, Lenswood, SA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Fruit: size very large, Self-fertility: present. On these bases, the two comparators chosen for use in the comparative trial were 'Stella', the pollen parent, a widely grown commercial variety of common knowledge and 'Sir Tom', a sister seedling to 'Sir Don' from the same cross. The seed parent 'Black Douglas' was excluded from the comparative trial for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Lenswood, SA (Latitude 34°57'S, Longitude 138°48'E, altitude 470m). Conditions: budwood of the candidate variety and comparators were top-worked onto seven-year old sweet cherry trees of the white fleshed variety 'Vega' at Lenswood Horticultural Centre in 1997. In 1993, 10 trees of the candidate variety and the comparators were planted at a nearby commercial orchard. Pest and disease control methods were applied as required and bird netting was used at both sites. Irrigation was applied during the growing season using under-tree micro-sprinklers. Trial design: randomised block design, three replicates, single tree plots. Measurements: entire trees harvested. The two sites were combined to meet the UPOV requirements of six trees for sweet cherry comparator trials.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jul 1999.

Description: Dr. Andrew Granger, SARDI, Lenswood, SA.

'Sir Tom'

Application No: 1998/047 Accepted: 20 May 1998.

Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries**, Adelaide, SA and **Cherry Growers of South Australia, SAFF Inc.**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 42) Tree: type normal, vigour very strong, habit semi-upright, branching medium. One-year-old shoot: number of lenticels medium, position of vegetative bud in relation to shoot adpressed. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration of tip medium. Leaf blade: length long, width narrow, ratio length/width large, green colour of upper side dark. Leaf: length of petiole medium, ratio length of petiole/length of blade medium. Petiole: nectaries present, colour of nectaries light red. Flower: diameter of corolla (completely opened) large. Fruit: size very large, shape cordate, pistil end pointed, colour of skin dark red to blackish, size of lenticels on skin medium, number of lenticels on skin medium, colour of juice pink, colour of flesh red, firmness firm, acidity low, sweetness high, juiciness medium, length of stalk long, abscission layer between stalk and fruit absent, thickness of stalk thick, susceptibility to rain induced skin-cracking very low. Stone: size medium, shape (in ventral view) broad elliptic, size relative to fruit medium. Time of flowering: medium. Time of fruit maturity: late. Self-fertility: present.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Black Douglas' x pollen parent 'Stella'. The seed parent is characterised by late maturing, firm, large, black skin coloured fruit with slight susceptibility to rain induced skin-cracking and self-incompatibility. The pollen parent was characterised by medium maturing, medium firmness, large, dark red skin coloured fruit with high susceptibility to rain induced cracking and self-compatibility. Hybridisation took place on the property of Mr W.N. Bishop, Basket Range, South Australia in spring 1986. Seedlings were planted on Lenswood Horticultural Centre, Lenswood, South Australia and from this cross, seedling number FB1143 was selected in 1992 on the basis of low susceptibility to rain induced cracking. Selection criteria: resistance to rain induced skin-cracking, large fruit size (>25mm diameter) and self-fertility. Propagation: stock and test trees were generated from this seedling and by grafting dormant budwood onto 'Mazzard F12-1' rootstocks and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Sir Tom' will be commercially propagated by grafting and budding dormant budwood. Breeder: Dr. Andrew Granger, SARDI, Lenswood, SA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Fruit: size very large, Self-fertility: present. On these bases, the two comparators chosen for use in the comparative trial were 'Stella', the pollen parent, a widely grown commercial variety of common knowledge and 'Sir Don', a sister seedling to 'Sir Tom' from the same cross. The seed parent 'Black Douglas' was excluded from the comparative trial for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Lenswood, SA (Latitude 34°57'S, Longitude 138°48'E, altitude 470m). Conditions: budwood of the candidate variety and comparators were

top-worked onto seven-year old sweet cherry trees of the white fleshed variety 'Vega' at Lenswood Horticultural Centre in 1997. In 1993, 10 trees of the candidate variety and the comparators were planted at a nearby commercial orchard. Pest and disease control methods were applied as required and bird netting was used at both sites. Irrigation was applied during the growing season using under-tree micro-sprinklers. Trial design: randomised block design, three replicates, single tree plots. Measurements: entire trees harvested. The two sites were combined to meet the UPOV requirements of six trees for sweet cherry comparator trials.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Andrew Granger**, SARDI, Lenswood, SA.

Table 38 *Prunus* varieties

	'Sir Don'	'Sir Tom'	*'Stella'
LEAF BLADE			
length of petiole	medium	medium	short
FRUIT			
shape	reniform	cordate	cordate
skin colour	dark red-blackish	dark red-blackish	dark red
firmness	firm	firm	medium
length of fruit stalk	long	long	medium
STONE			
shape	round	broad elliptic	narrow elliptic
SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SKIN-CRACKING			
	very low	very low	high

Prunus cerasus x *Prunus canescens* Cherry Rootstock

'Gisela 6' syn GI 148/1

Application No: 1998/164 Accepted: 10 Sep 1998.

Applicant: **Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH**, Ellerbek, Germany.

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

Characteristics (Figure 41) Tree: vigour medium, branching medium. One year old shoot: thickness medium, lenticels present. Vegetation bud: shape conical – somewhat rounded. Bud: position in relation to cane addressed. Leaf blade: size medium, shape ovate, ratio length/width 1.6, angle at apex acute, shape of apex acuminate, base rounded to slightly acute (u – shaped), colour of upper side green, intensity of green colour of upper side medium, incisions of margin doubly serrate. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, most frequent number of nectaries two – more than two, position of nectaries at base of leaf blade and on petiole. Nectary: shape rounded. Plant: flowers present, amount of flowers many – very many. Petal: relative position of margin touching, size medium, shape nearly

round, colour white. Anthers: colour just before dehiscence orange – yellow. Ovary: hairiness absent. Fruit: present, size medium, shape in lateral view round, position of the largest diameter towards middle, ground colour of skin red, coloured stripes absent, colour of flesh yellow, firmness of flesh medium, thickness of skin medium. Stone: size in relation to fruit medium. Time of flowering: late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: *Prunus cerasus* 'Schattenmorelle' x *Prunus canescens* in planned breeding program in Germany. Selection criteria: induces dwarfing when used as a rootstock for sweet cherry cultivars, promotes earlier and heavier bearing of the scion cultivar when compared to the cherry rootstock 'Mazzard'. Tolerant to Prunus Necrotic Ringspot Virus and Prune Dwarf Virus and tolerates water logging and frost. Propagation: 'Gisela 6' will be commercially propagated asexually by either tissue culture or cuttings. Breeder: Prof. Dr. W. Gruppe and Hanna Schmidt, Justus Liebig University, Giessen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tree: vigour medium, Fruit: present. On these bases, *Prunus* rootstock 'Mazzard', *Prunus* rootstock 'Colt' and *Prunus* rootstock 'Gisela 5' were selected as the comparators for 'Gisela 6'. The new cultivar of cherry rootstock differs from its comparators by tree size, 'Gisela 6' is approximately 70% of the tree size of 'Colt' and approximately 60% – 65% of the tree size of 'Mazzard'.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent Number: Plant 8,954 dated Oct 25, 1994 with data confirmed by local observations where possible. Local location: Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for *Prunus* rootstock varieties (TWF/25/4).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1992	Granted	'GI 148/1'
Chile	1997	Granted	'GI 148/1'
Norway	1998	Applied	'Gisela 6'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Gisela 6'
EU	1998	Applied	'Gisela 6'
New Zealand	1998	Applied	'Gisela 6'
South Africa	1998	Applied	'Gisela 6'
Czech Republic	1999	Applied	'Gisela 6'
Hungary	1999	Applied	'Gisela 6'

First sold in the United States of America Apr 1993. First Australian sale Jul 1998

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

Prunus persica Peach

'Sweet September'

Application No: 1999/179 Accepted: 12 July 1999.

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

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

Characteristics (Figure 38) Tree: size large, vigour medium – strong, habit upright. Flowering shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, density of flower buds medium. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side (opened flower before falling of petals) orange. Petal: size large, number five. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence present. Leaf blade: length medium – long, width medium, angle at base acute, angle at apex small – medium, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two. Fruit: size large, shape rounded to ovate, symmetry mostly asymmetric, prominence of suture weak – medium, ground colour light yellow to golden yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red to purple red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour large, pubescence present, density of pubescence medium, skin thickness medium, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh light yellow to yellow, anthocyanin colouration of flesh weakly – strongly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone weakly – strongly expressed, sweetness high. Stone: size compared to fruit large, shape in lateral view obovate, tendency of splitting (at peak harvest) absent or very low, adherence to flesh absent (freestone). Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: very late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘108ED304’ x pollen parent ‘103ED581’ in a Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics experimental orchard. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within breeder’s private collection. A large group of these first generation seedlings were planted and maintained under close observation and the present variety exhibited the late maturing fruit characteristics and was selected for asexual propagation and commercialisation. Selection criteria: late maturity. Propagation: asexual – budding onto peach rootstocks. Breeder: Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of beginning of flowering: medium, Colour of flesh: yellow. Based on these grouping characteristics, ‘Fairtime’ and ‘Oktoberfest’ were selected as comparators. These varieties differ from ‘Sweet September’ in maturity as ‘Fairtime’ matures approximately 15 days before ‘Sweet September’ and ‘Oktoberfest’ matures approximately 7 days before ‘Sweet September’. The parents of ‘Sweet September’ were not considered as these are non-commercial breeding lines.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No. 9,964 dated Jul 15 1997. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Peach varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	‘Sweet September’
Chile	1998	Applied	‘Sweet September’
Argentina	1999	Granted	‘Sweet September’

First sold in the USA in Jul 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

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

Prunus salicina Japanese Plum

‘Hiromi Red’

Application No: 1999/182 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.

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

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

Characteristics (Figure 40) Tree: vigour medium, density of the head medium. Wood bud: size small – medium. Leaf blade: shape elliptic – broad obovate, angle of the tip pointed, green colour of upper side green – dark green, glossiness of upper side medium, incision of margins serrate. Petiole: length medium. Leaf: position of glands on upper portion of petiole with few on base of leaf blade. Peduncle: length medium. Flowers on one year old shoot: present. Flowers: frequency of flowers with double petals none or very few, size medium, overlapping of petals touching. Sepal: shape narrow elliptic – elliptic. Petal: size medium, shape circular – obovate, undulation of margin medium. Stigma: position as compared with anthers mostly at the same level. Fruit: size large– medium large (mean diameter axially 63.5mm), general shape rounded to rounded-slightly flattened at stem end, position of maximum diameter at center, symmetry (front view) asymmetric, ground colour of skin red–dark red, colour of flesh light yellow, firmness of flesh medium firm, juiciness medium, degree of adherence of stone to flesh fully adherent (clingstone). Stone: size small – medium, general shape round – elliptical. Time of flowering: medium. Time of Ripening: medium.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: from an seedling selection ‘20EB314’. The seedling is a non-commercial breeding stock plant within breeder’s private collection. A large number of these open pollinated seedlings were grown and maintained under close observation, during which time the present variety exhibited the distinct and desirable characteristics and was selected for asexual propagation and commercialisation. Selection criteria: large sized, firm fleshed fruit with highly attractive red skin colour and good storage and shipping qualities. Propagation: asexual propagation by budding or grafting on to plum rootstock. Breeder: Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of flowering: medium, Time of Ripening: medium. Based on these grouping characteristics, ‘Santa Rosa’ and ‘Zaizaz’ (Pizazz®) were selected as the comparators. ‘Hiromi Red’ has red – dark red skin colour, large sized fruit and matures at the same time as ‘Santa Rosa’, compared to Pizazz® which has dark purple – black skin colour, medium – large sized fruit and matures approximately 4 days before ‘Hiromi Red’. ‘Santa Rosa’ has bright red – dark purple skin, medium sized fruit and matures at the same time as ‘Hiromi Red’. The parent

of 'Hiromi Red' was not considered as this is a non-commercial breeding line.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No. 9,858 dated Apr 15 1997. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Japanese Plum varieties (TG/84/3).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'Hiromi Red'

First sold in the USA in Nov 1996. First Australian sale Jul 2000.

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

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Noel Archer'

Application No: 2001/112 Accepted 30 Apr 2001.

Applicant: **Eric W Jordan**, Oakville, NSW.

Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy. Young leaf: colour of upper side dark green. Mature leaf: length long (mean 6.39cm), width narrow (mean 1.39cm), shape of blade oblanceolate, colour of upper side dark green, colour of lower side medium green, shape of apex acute. Inflorescence: number of flowers few. Pedicel: length medium. Calyx: present, formation of a corolla form absent or very weak. Flower: diameter medium (mean 6.25cm), shape funnel-shaped, fragrance absent or very weak, type of corolla single. Corolla lobe: colour of middle and margin of upper side salmon-red (RHS 39B), colour of middle of lower side salmon-red (RHS 39B). Flower throat: conspicuousness of markings very weak, spots not touching each other, colour red purple (RHS 74A), colour compared to colour of middle of upper side of corolla lobe same. Anther: colour brown. Pistil: length in comparison with stamens longer. Time of flowering: early. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Goyet' x pollen parent 'Splendens'. The seed parent is characterised by a double corolla, the colour of the upper side of the corolla lobe being red (RHS 53C). The pollen parent exhibits the colour of the upper side of the corolla lobe as red (RHS 51B). Hybridisation took place at Oakville in 1989. Selection criteria: flower colour, early flowering. Propagation: vegetative propagation since 1994. Breeder: Eric W Jordan, Oakville, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: type of corolla single, Corolla lobe: colour of middle of upper side red group. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Glory of Sunninghill', 'Orange Pride of Dorking'. The parents were excluded for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston NSW. (Latitude 33°40' South, elevation 200m), autumn-winter 2001. Conditions: trial conducted under shade cloth, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with standard potting mix, nutrition supplied by slow release fertiliser, pest and disease applied as required. Trial design: sixteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description **Mike Barrett**, Beecroft, NSW.

Table 39 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Noel Archer'	*'Glory of Sunninghill'	*'Orange Pride of Dorking'
FLOWER: SHAPE	funnel-shaped	open funnel-shaped	funnel-shaped
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	39B	47C	45D
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	39B	47C	45D
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	39B	47C	45D
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	very weak	very weak	medium
FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS	medium	medium	strong
FLOWER THROAT: COLOUR OF MARKINGS (RHS, 1995)	74A	60C	58A
ANTHER: COLOUR	brown	white	violet
PISTIL: LENGTH IN COMPARISON WITH STAMENS	early	late	late

'Princess Rosey'

Application Number: 2001/111 Accepted 30 Apr 2001.

Applicant: **James B Shanks**, Maryland, USA.

Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit broad bushy. Young leaf: colour of upper side dark green. Mature leaf: length long (mean 5.79 cm), width broad (mean 2.69 cm), shape of blade slightly obovate, colour of upper side dark green, colour of lower side medium green, shape of apex acute. Inflorescence: number of flowers few. Calyx: present, formation of a corolla form very strong. Flower: diameter large (mean 9.39 cm), shape open funnel-

shaped, fragrance absent or very weak, type of corolla double, number of petals medium. Corolla lobe: colour of margin and middle of upper side white (RHS 155D), colour of middle of lower side white (RHS 155D), markings present, colour of markings red (RHS 67C), pattern of markings speckled-striated, undulation of margin weak. Flower throat: conspicuousness of markings very weak, type of markings spots touching each other, colour yellow green (RHS 154C), colour compared to colour of middle of upper side of corolla same. Anther: colour white. Pistil: length in comparison with stamens longer. Time of flowering: early.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Princess Sharon' x pollen parent MD 68-46-5. The seed parent is characterised by double white flowers (RHS 155D) with no markings in the corolla lobe. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: vegetative propagation since 1997. Breeder: James B Shanks, Maryland, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying similar varieties of common knowledge were- Corolla lobe: colour white, markings present, Calyx: formation of a corolla form very strong. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following variety was included in the trial: 'Crown Jewel'. 'Princess Barbara', a sport of 'Princess Rosey', was excluded as the corolla lobe is pink (RHS 61C/67C). The seed parent 'Princess Sharon' was excluded for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Galston, NSW during 2001. Conditions: plants maintained under shade cloth, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with standard potting mix, nutrition supplied by slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Measurements: twelve plants of the candidate variety were available, measurements of leaves and flowers from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 40 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Princess Rosey'	*'Crown Jewel'
MATURE LEAF: WIDTH	broad	medium
MATURE LEAF: SHAPE	slightly obovate	oblanceolate
MATURE LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	medium green	light green
FLOWER: DIAMETER (cm)		
mean	9.4	7.8
std deviation	0.6	0.7
LSD/sig	0.3	P ≤ 0.01

COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1995)

155D	155D
67C (markings)	47C (markings)

COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1995)

155D	155D
67C (markings)	47C (markings)

COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1995)

155D	155D
67C (markings)	47C (markings)

COROLLA LOBE: PATTERN OF MARKINGS

speckled-striated	flecked-striated
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COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN

weak	medium
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FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS

very weak	weak
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FLOWER THROAT: TYPE OF MARKINGS

spots touching each other	spots not touching each other
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ANTHER: COLOUR

white	brown
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PISTIL: LENGTH IN COMPARISON WITH STAMENS
TIME OF FLOWERING:

early	medium
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'Angelina'

Application No: 2001/080 Accepted: 2 May 2001.
Applicant: **Hortibreed N.V.**, Lochristi, Belgium.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 8) Plant: growth habit broad bushy. Young leaf: colour of upper side medium green. Mature leaf: length medium to long (mean 5.03cm), width medium to broad (mean 1.89cm), shape of blade slightly obovate, colour of upper side medium green, colour of lower side medium green (light green), shape of apex mucronate. Inflorescence: number of flowers many (few but variable). Pedicel: length long to very long (medium to long). Calyx: absent, formation of a corolla form weak to medium (medium to strong). Flower: diameter medium (mean 7.08cm), shape wide funnel-shaped, fragrance absent or very weak, type of corolla double, number of petals very many (many). Corolla lobe: colour of margin of upper side white (RHS 155C), colour of middle of upper and lower sides white (RHS 155C), undulation of margin weak to very weak (weak). Flower throat: conspicuousness of markings medium to strong, type of marking spots not touching each other, colour of markings light green (RHS 145B), colour compared to colour of middle of upper side of corolla lobe darker. Time of flowering: medium. (Note: data in parentheses based on local measurements and observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 0020 x pollen parent 0040. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place at Kruishoutem Belgium in 1990. Selection criteria: better growth, better flowering, double flowers and longer flowering time. Propagation: vegetative propagation each year since 1991. Breeder: Johan Van der Haegen, Kruishoutem, Belgium.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: type of corolla double, Corolla lobe: colour white. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Aline' and 'Princess Sharon' were initially selected, but only 'Aline' was retained for observation purposes. 'Princess Sharon' was not included because it is similar to 'Aline' in that both varieties differ from 'Angelina' in having the calyx present and having a very weak corolla form.

Comparative Trial Description based on EU UPOV Report RDG 187 supported by local observations at Galston, NSW during 2001. Conditions: plants maintained under shade cloth, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with standard potting mix, nutrition supplied by slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Measurements: twelve plants of the candidate variety were available, measurements of leaves and flowers from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Angelina'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Angelina'

First sold in Belgium in Spring 1999. First Australian sale Nil.

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

Table 41 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Angelina'	*'Aline'
	absent	present
CALYX: FORMATION OF A COROLLA FORM	weak to medium	very weak
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS	very many	medium
FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS	medium to strong	very weak
FLOWER THROAT: TYPE OF MARKINGS	spots touching each other	spots not touching each other
FLOWER THROAT: COLOUR OF MARKINGS	145B	n/a
FLOWER THROAT: COLOUR COMPARED TO COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE OF COROLLA LOBE	darker	lighter

'Christine Matton'

Application No: 2001/081 Accepted 2 May 2001.

Applicant: **Hortibreed N. V.**, Lochristi, Belgium.

Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 9) Plant: growth habit broad bushy. Young leaf: colour of upper side medium green. Mature leaf: length long (medium to long mean 4.97cm), width broad (mean 2.12cm), shape of blade slightly ovate, colour of upper side dark green, colour of lower side light green, shape of apex mucronate. Inflorescence: number of flowers few. Pedicel: length medium to long (medium). Calyx: present, formation of a corolla form absent or very weak. Flower: diameter medium (mean 7.08cm), shape open funnel-shaped, fragrance absent or very weak, type of corolla double, number of petals few to medium (medium). Corolla lobe: colour of margin and middle of upper and lower sides rose-pink (RHS 48D), undulation of margin weak to medium. Flower throat: conspicuousness of markings absent or very weak (very weak), spots not touching each other, colour of markings light yellow (RHS 4D) and yellow green (RHS 145C), colour compared to colour of middle of upper side of corolla lobe lighter. Time of flowering: early (medium). (Note: data in parentheses based on local measurements and observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 0020 x pollen parent "unnamed seedling". Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place at Kruishoutem Belgium in 1989. Selection criteria: glossy leaves and stronger growth. Propagation: vegetative propagation since 1991. Breeder: Johan Van der Haegen, Kruishoutem, Belgium.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were- Corolla lobe: colour of margin and middle of upper and lower sides rose pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Comtesse de Kerchove' and 'Dancer' syn Ballerina were selected as comparators.

Comparative Trial Description based on EU UPOV Report RDG 159 supported by local observations at Galston, NSW during 2001. Conditions: plants maintained under shade cloth, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with standard potting mix, nutrition supplied by slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Measurements: twelve plants of the candidate variety were available, measurements of leaves and flowers from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Christine Matton'
USA	1999	Granted	'Christine Matton'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Christine Matton'

First sold in Belgium in April 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description **Mike Barrett**, Beecroft, NSW.

Table 42 *Rhododendron* varieties

'Christine Matton'	*'Dancer' syn *'Ballerina'	*'Comtesse de Kerchove'
CALYX: FORMATION OF A COROLLA FORM		
absent or very weak	very strong (hose in hose)	absent or very weak
FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
absent to very weak	medium	medium
FLOWER THROAT: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
spots not touching each other	spots touching each other	spots touching each other

'Rena'

Application No: 2001/110 Accepted 21 May 2001.

Applicant: **Karl Glaser**, Babenhausen, Germany.

Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 10) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy. Young leaf: colour of upper side dark green. Mature leaf: length long, width medium, shape of blade elliptic to slightly obovate, colour of upper side dark green, colour of lower side light green, shape of apex rounded. Inflorescence: number of flowers medium. Pedicel: length long (medium). Calyx: present, formation of a corolla form absent or very weak. Flower: diameter large (mean 8.16cm), shape open funnel-shaped, fragrance absent or very weak, type of corolla double, number of petals many to very many (medium). Corolla lobe: colour of margin and middle of upper and lower sides red- purple (RHS 72B), undulation of margin strong to very strong. Flower throat: conspicuousness of markings weak to medium, spots touching each other, colour brown-purple (RHS 185A) to greyed purple (RHS 185B), colour compared to colour of middle of upper side of corolla lobe lighter (same), Anther: colour violet. Pistil: length in comparison with stamens longer. Time of flowering: very early (early). (Note: data in parentheses based on local measurements and observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling". Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants from the breeder's collection. Hybridisation took place at Babenhausen Germany in 1990. Selection criteria: early blooming. Propagation: vegetative propagation since 1994. Breeder: Karl Glaser, Babenhausen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: type of corolla double, Corolla lobe: colour of margin and middle of upper and lower sides red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparators were initially selected: 'Happy Days' and 'Purple Rosina'. Subsequently 'Purple Rosina' was discarded because of later maturity.

Comparative Trial Description based on EU UPOV Report RDG 174 supported by local observations at Galston, NSW during 2001. Conditions: plants maintained

under shade cloth, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with standard potting mix, nutrition supplied by slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Measurements: twelve plants of the candidate variety were available, measurements of leaves and flowers from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1997	Granted	'Rena'

First sold in Germany and Belgium in Feb 2000. First Australian sale June 2001.

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

Table 43 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Rena'	*'Happy Days'
	large	medium
FLOWER: SHAPE		
	open funnel shaped	tubular funnel shaped
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
	medium	many
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	very strong	weak
FLOWER THROAT: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
	spots touching each other	spots not touching each other
FLOWER THROAT: COLOUR OF MARKINGS		
	185B	71B
FLOWER THROAT: COLOUR COMPARED TO COLOUR OF PISTIL: LENGTH IN COMPARISON WITH STAMENS		
	longer	shorter

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Prebian Candy'

Application No: 2000/157 Accepted: 5 Jun 2000.

Applicant: **Prego Royalty B.V.**, Naaldwijk, The Netherlands.

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

Characteristics (Table 44, Figure 1) Plant: type cut flower, habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, number of short prickles very few, number of long prickles medium. Leaf: size large, colour medium green, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade long (93-110mm), width of blade medium (50-73mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad ovate. Flower: type double,

number of petals many (39-63), diameter large (89-132mm), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions very weak. Petal: size large, colour of middle zone of inner side pale pink (RHS 56D), colour of marginal zone of inner side pale pink (RHS 56D), spot at base of inner side present, size small, colour pale yellow (RHS 1D) colour of middle zone of outer side pale pink (RHS 56D), colour of marginal zone of outer side pale pink (RHS 56B), spot at base of outer side present, size small, colour pale yellow (RHS 1D) reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Prebian'[♠] syn Bianca[♠]. The parent was characterised by bushy plant growth with large remontant white flowers (155B RHS, 1995). Selection took place in Rusenhout, The Netherlands in 1995. Selection criteria: from this selection a few cuttings were propagated and grown to ensure the mutation remained uniform and also to aid the breeder in identifying the new variety as a commercially viable cut rose, and was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour, stem strength, production and bud formation. Propagation: a large number stock plants were generated from these plants by vegetative propagation and was found to be uniform and stable. 'Prebian Candy' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Jr. TH. A. Segers, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit bushy, type cut flower. Flower: colour pale pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Suncredel' and 'Korruicil'[♠]. The original source material 'Prebian'[♠] from which the variety was selected was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding, but was rejected due to flower colour. (Ref: PVJ 10(1) p32).

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38°09' South, elevation 16m), between winter-spring 2001, measurements taken in early Oct 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in a controlled environment double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 330mm (3 plants per pot) and 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: four 330mm pots of 'Prebian Candy', three 330mm pots of 'Korruicil'[♠] and one hundred and eighty 210mm pots of 'Suncredel' in a unreplicated design. Measurements: from twenty plant specimens at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Applied	'Prebian Candy'

First sold in The Netherlands in Dec 1998. First Australian sales in 2000.

Description: **Christopher Prescott**, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC.

Table 44 Rosa varieties

	'Prebian Candy'	**Suncredel'	*Korruicil' [♠] syn Our Esther [♠]
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong) (shoot about 20cm long)			
	7	3	7
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE (1 = deep concave, 9 = high convex)			
	3	1	5
PRICKLE: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)			
short	1	5	1
long	5	5	5
LEAF SIZE (1=very small, 9=very large)			
	7	7	5
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1 = very light, 9 = very dark) (at time of first flowering)			
	5	5	7
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)			
	3	3	5
TERMINAL LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION (1 = concave, 9 = convex)			
	3	5	5
TERMINAL LEAFLET: BLADE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	95.5	89.6	71.5
std deviation	9.79	13.75	14.57
LSD/sig	10.97	ns	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: BLADE WIDTH (mm)			
mean	59.6	63.2	36.7
std deviation	7.40	9.96	5.08
LSD/sig	7.37	ns	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE			
	obtuse	rounded	rounded
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES			
	few	medium	few
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION			
	broad-ovate	ovate	ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	47.9	32.6	30.0
std deviation	8.44	2.76	4.03
LSD/sig	5.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	108.3	123	98.9

Table 44 (continued)

std deviation	13.77	8.14	3.39
LSD/sig	8.56	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART			
	flat	concave	flat
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1=very small, 9=very strong)			
	1	5	3
PETAL SIZE (1=very small, 9=very large)			
	7	7	7
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
inner side:			
middle zone	56D	27C faded to 155D	49B
marginal zone	56D	27C faded to 155D	49B
outer side:			
middle zone	56D	27C faded to 155D	36D
marginal zone	56D	27B faded to 155D	50D
PETAL: BASAL SPOT SIZE (1=very small, 9=very large)			
inner side	3	3	5
outer side	3	3	3
COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)			
inner side	1D	2D	1D
outer side	1D	2D	157A
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1=absent, 9=very many)			
	7	7	7
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	yellow	yellow	yellow
SEED VESSEL: SIZE (at petal fall) (1=very small, 9=very large)			
	3	5	3

'Ruibrei' syn Optima Bright

Application No: 2000/209 Accepted: 17 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 45, Figure 2) Plant: type miniature rose, habit broad bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side flat to concave, number short prickles very few, number of long prickles few. Leaf: size small, colour dark green, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short (28.4-35.6mm), width of blade narrow (15.5-20mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (47-72), diameter small (43.6-54.1mm), view from above round to irregularly

round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side orange-red (RHS 40B), colour of marginal zone of inner side orange-red (RHS 40A), spot at base of inner side present, size very small, colour yellow (RHS 11B), colour of middle zone of outer side orange-red (RHS 45C), colour of marginal zone of outer side orange-red (RHS 45C), spot at base of outer side present, size very small, colour yellow (RHS 11B), reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament orange. Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'unnamed seedling' x 'unnamed seedling' a planned breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands in 1995. From this cross, the seedling was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: for use as a compact miniature rose for pot production or garden use. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Ruibrei' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. A. A. Pouw, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: compact miniature. Flowering shoot: medium. Flower: diameter small to very small, colour orange-red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Intersept'^(b) syn Ruby Rosamimi^(b).

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38°09' South, elevation 16m), between winter-spring 2001, measurements taken late Nov, 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in an unheated double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production, and a shade cover of 70%. Plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of each variety in a row design, two pots wide on benches. Measurements: from all plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Ruibrei'

First sold in The Netherlands in Nov 1998. First Australian sale in 2000.

Description: **Christopher Prescott**, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC.

Table 45 Rosa varieties

	'Ruibreij' syn Optima Bright	*'Intersept' ^(b) syn Ruby Rosamini ^(b)
LEAF SIZE (1=very small, 9 =very large)	3	1
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1=very light, 9=very dark) (at time of first flowering)	7	5
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1=absent, 9=very strong)	7	5
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	32.94	25.89
std deviation	2.82	3.380
LSD/sig	3.55	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	18.55	16.25
std deviation	1.31	1.820
LSD/sig	1.81	P≤0.01
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	5	7
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	45.58	34.16
std deviation	3.47	1.196
LSD/sig	6.670	P≤0.01
FLOWER: VIEW FROM ABOVE	round to irregularly rounded	irregularly rounded
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART	flat	flattened convex
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART	flattened convex	flat
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1=absent, 9=very strong)	3	1
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1=very small, 9=very strong)	3	5
PETAL: SIZE (1=very small, 9=very large)	3	1
PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
inner side:		
middle zone	40B	45B
marginal zone	40A	45B
outer side:		
middle zone	45C	45D
marginal zone	45C	45D

PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE
(RHS, 1995)

6B

155B

PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1=absent, 9=very strong)

3

7

OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF
FILAMENT

orange

orange

'Ruiklij' syn **Pink Calypso**

Application No: 2000/203 Accepted: 19 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 46, Figure 3) Plant: type cut flower, narrow bushy, height medium, width narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, hue reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, number of short prickles absent, number of long prickles medium. Leaf: size large, colour dark green, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section concave to flat, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade long (81-112mm), width of blade broad (67-85mm), shape of base cordate. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few to very few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad ovate. Flower type: double, number of petals medium (23-36), diameter large (118-137mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size large, colour of middle zone of inner side pink (RHS 29D-50D), colour of marginal zone of inner side pink (RHS 29D-50D), spot at base of inner side present, size medium, colour yellow (RHS12B), colour of middle zone of outer side pink (RHS 29D-50D), colour of marginal zone of outer side pink (RHS 29D-50D), spot at base of outer side present, size medium, colour yellow (RHS 12B), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'unnamed seedling' x 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands in 1994. From this cross, the seedling was chosen in 1995 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: for use for cut flower production in a glasshouse or similar environment. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through grafting, budding and cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Ruiklij' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings and budded plants from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr A.A. Pouw, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit narrow bushy, type cut flower. Flower: petal colour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties

were included in the trial: 'Suncredel' and 'Korruicil'^(b) syn Our Esther^(b).

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38°09' South, elevation 16m), between winter-spring 2001, measurements taken in late Oct 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in a controlled environment double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 330mm (3 plants per pot) and 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of 'Ruiklij', three 330mm pots of 'Korruicil'^(b) and one hundred and eighty 210mm pots of 'Suncredel' in unreplicated design Measurements: from twenty plant samples.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Ruiklij'
EU	1999	Granted	'Ruiklij'

No prior overseas sale. First Australian sale in 2000.

Description: **Christopher Prescott, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd**, Clyde, VIC

Table 46 Rosa varieties

	'Ruiklij' syn Pink Calyspo	*'Suncredel'	*'Korruicil' ^(b) syn Our Esther^(b)
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong) (shoot about 20cm long)	7	3	7
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE (1 = deep concave, 9 = high convex)	3	1	5
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)	1	5	1
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)	1	5	5
LEAF SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	7	7	5
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1 = very light, 9 = very dark) (at time of first flowering)	7	5	7
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	3	5
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION (1 = concave, 9 = convex)	4	5	5
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	5	3	3

TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	98.6	89.6	71.5
std deviation	10.60	13.75	14.57
LSD/sig	10.97	ns	P≤0.01

TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	75.3	63.2	36.7
std deviation	5.62	9.96	5.08
LSD/sig	7.37	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BLADE			
	cordate	rounded	rounded

FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES			
	few	medium	few

FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION			
	broad-ovate	ovate	ovate

FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	127.9	123	98.9
std deviation	5.90	8.14	3.39
LSD/sig	8.56	ns	P≤0.01

FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART			
	flattened	flat	flat
	convex		

FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART			
	concave	concave	flat

SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = very small, 9 = very strong)			
	5	5	3

PETAL: SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)			
	7	7	5

PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
inner side:			
middle zone	29D-50D	27C faded to 155D	49B
marginal zone	29D-50D	27C faded to 155D	49B
outer side:			
middle zone	29D-50D	27C faded to 155D	36D
marginal zone	29D-50D	27B faded to 155D	50D

PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)			
inner side	6	3	5
outer side	6	1	3

PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)			
inner side	12B	2D	1D
outer side	12B	2D	157A

PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very many)			
	7	7	7

OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	yellow	orange	orange

SEED VESSEL: SIZE (at petal fall) (1 = very small, 9 = very large)			
	7	5	3

'Ruipottwodr' syn Apricot Festival

Application No: 2000/210 Accepted: 19 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **De Ruiters' Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 5) Plant: type miniature rose, habit bushy, height short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent. Prickles: present, shape of lower side flat to concave, number of short prickles very few, number of long prickles many. Leaf: size small, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave to flat, undulation of margin absent. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short (22-37mm), width of blade medium (14-22mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very many. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower type: double, number of petals very many (74-126), diameter small (46-54mm), 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 very small, colour of middle zone of inner side apricot to pink (RHS 29C-49D), colour of marginal zone of inner side apricot to pink (RHS 29C-49D), spot at base of inner side present, size medium, colour yellow (RHS 4B), colour of middle zone of outer side pink (RHS 49D), colour of marginal zone of outer side pink (RHS 49D), spot at base of outer side present, size medium, colour yellow (RHS 4B), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'unnamed seedling' x 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands in 1995. From this cross, the seedling was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: for use as a compact miniature rose for pot production or garden use. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Ruipottwodr' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. A. A. Pouw, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit compact miniature. Flowering shoot: many to very many. Flower: diameter small to very small, colour apricot. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Meilarac' syn Bella Minijet.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38°09' South, elevation 16m), between winter-spring 2001, measurements taken late Nov 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in an unheated double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production, and a shade cover of 70%. Plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria),

nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of each variety in a row design, two pots wide on benches. Measurements: from all plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Ruipottwodr'

First sold in The Netherlands in Feb 1999. First Australian sale in 2000.

Description: **Christopher Prescott**, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC

Table 47 Rosa varieties

	'Ruipottwodr' syn Apricot Festival	*'Meilarac' syn Bella Minijet
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER (1=absent, 9=very many)	7	3
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1=very light, 9=very dark) (at time of first flowering)	5	3
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1=absent, 9=very strong)	5	1
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	29.5	23.3
std deviation	5.06	3.50
LSD/sig	4.97	P≤0.01
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (1=very few, 9=very many)	9	7
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES	medium	few
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART	flattened convex	flat
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1=absent, 9=very strong)	3	1
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1=very small, 9=very strong)	5	3
PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
inner side:		
middle zone	24C-49D	28B-36B fading to 155B
marginal zone	24C-49D	28B-36B fading to 155B
outer side:		
middle zone	49D	36D
marginal zone	49D	36D
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE (1=very small, 9=very large)		
inner side	3	5
outer side	3	5

Table 47 (continued)

PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)		
inner side	4B	5C
outer side	4B	5C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1=absent, 9=very strong)		
	7	5
SEED VESSEL: SIZE (at petal fall) (1= very small, 9=very large)		
	5	3

'Ruizweef' syn Sweet Festival

Application No: 2000/211 Accepted: 19 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

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

Characteristics (Table 48, Figure 4) Plant: type miniature rose, habit bushy, height short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, number short prickles few, number of long prickles medium. Leaf: size very small, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat to slight concave, undulation of margin very weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short (23.9-31.8mm), width of blade medium (19.5-26mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very many. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower type: double, number of petals many (58-95), diameter small (43.3-52.3mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat to concave, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side pink (RHS 55A), colour of marginal zone of inner side pink (RHS 55A), fading to 55B), spot at base of inner side present, size small, colour yellow (RHS 11A, fading 11D), colour of middle zone of outer side pink (RHS 55A), colour of marginal zone of outer side pink (RHS 55A), spot at base of outer side present, size small, colour yellow (RHS 11B, fading to 11D), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin very weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'unnamed seedling' x 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands in 1995. From this cross, the seedling was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: for use as a compact miniature rose for pot production or garden use. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Ruizweef' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. A. A. Pouw, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: compact miniature. Flowering

shoot: many to very many. Flower: diameter small to very small, colour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Meiselgra' syn Pink Minijet, and 'Meihauzrey' syn Bright Minijet.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38°09' South, elevation 16m), between winter-spring 2001, measurements taken late Nov 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in an unheated double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production, and a shade cover of 70%. Plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of each variety in a row design, two pots wide on benches. Measurements: from all plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Ruizweef'

First sold in The Netherlands in Nov 1998. First Australian sale in 2000.

Description: **Christopher Prescott**, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC.

Table 48 Rosa varieties

	'Ruizweef' syn Sweet Festival	*'Meihauzrey'* syn Bright Minijet	'Meiselgra' syn Pink Minijet
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)	5	1	1
LEAF: green colour (1 = very light, 9 = very dark) (at time of first flowering)	5	3	5
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	5	3	5
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION (1 = concave, 9 = convex)	4	5	5
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	28.9	23.8	26.9
std deviation	2.41	2.50	3.26
LSD/sig	2.88	P<0.01	ns
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	22.2	16.1	16.33
std deviation	2.03	1.84	2.101
LSD/sig	2.97	P<0.01	P<0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	rounded	obtuse	obtuse
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	9	7	7

FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	81.8	45	65.6
std deviation	12.74	3.50	11.92
LSD/sig	10.92	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	47.53	38.09	37.57
std deviation	2.49	1.94	1.97
LSD/sig	2.45	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)			
	3	3	1
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = very small, 9 = very strong)			
	7	3	3
PETAL: SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)			
	3	1	1
PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
inner side:			
middle zone	55A	N66A	N57C
marginal zone	55A	N66A	N57C
outer side:			
middle zone	55A	N67A	N66C
marginal zone	55A	N67A	N66C
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE (1=very small, 9=very large)			
inner side	3	1	5
outer side	3	1	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)			
inner side	11A	157C	11B
outer side	11B	157C	11B
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1=absent, 9=very many)			
	5	3	3
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	yellow	orange	yellow

Schefflera heptaphylla
Schefflera

'Jungle Gem'

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

Characteristics (Table 49, Figure 34) Plant: vigour medium, growth habit erect, persistence of leaves evergreen. Stems: shape rounded, colour green (RHS 146B) aging to brown (ca. RHS 199B), lenticels present on immature stems. Leaves: arrangement alternate, type compound digitate, attitude acute. Petiole: length long (150-300mm), stem sheathing present, colouration red-brown (ca. RHS 177A) extending along midrib becoming paler towards the leaflet apex. Leaflets: length (including petiolule) 200-300mm (av. 228mm), width 70-90mm (av. 62mm), shape in cross section concave, veins prominent, apex acute-mucronate, base cuneate numbers 6-9 (av. 7), margin deeply toothed (5-9 teeth per leaflet, av. 5), glossiness of upper surface strong, colour of upper surface green (RHS 147A), stellate hairs scattered, colour of lower surface paler green (RHS 147B), New growth: leaves and inflorescence colour green-brown (RHS 152C), surface

puberulent. Inflorescence: type terminal panicle, size large, branching strong. Flowers: size small (diameter 7-10mm), arrangement in clusters (5-12 small umbels at the end of panicle branches), corolla 5-6 petals, colour pale green (RHS 150C), calyx absent, ovary inferior, anthers 5-6. Buds: shape orbicular, colour yellow-green (RHS 144A), Flowering: infrequent, spring. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open-pollination followed by seedling selection: seeds from the wild form *Schefflera heptaphylla* were collected in 1989. These seeds were grown in trial beds at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW. Several hundred seedlings were raised. Those seedlings exhibiting desirable plant habit were retained and unsuitable selections were discarded in 1992. The remaining 4 plants, all with nice growth habit, were allowed to open pollinate. The resultant seed was collected and sown in 1994. Several hundred seedlings resulted and were grown-on in pots. There was substantial variation in the progeny. Selection criteria: 'Jungle Gem' was selected for its deeply serrated juvenile foliage, vigour and colour of new growth. Propagation: trials (via cuttings) commenced in 1996 and have continued for three years, producing several thousand plants, all of which have shown to be stable and uniform in all characteristics. Breeder: Bob Cherry, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The wild form of *Schefflera heptaphylla* was selected as the comparator. The comparator is the parent of the candidate. No other common forms or varieties are known to cultivation.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between 1995-2001. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings. Grown in 250mm pots in commercial potting mix with 30% shade with overhead watering. All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection and nutrition as required. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety arranged in a randomised block. Measurements: observations were taken from 12 plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

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

Table 49 *Schefflera* varieties

	'Jungle Gem'	*Wild form of <i>S. heptaphylla</i>
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
terminal leaflet margin	deeply toothed	entire, occasionally toothed
NUMBER OF LOBES ON TERMINAL LEAFLET (including apex)		
mean	5.0	1.6
std deviation	1.6	1.0
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

‘Admiral’

Application No: 2000/291 Accepted: 7 Nov 2000.

Applicant: **Cygnat Potato Breeders Ltd**, Milnathort, Scotland, UK.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 50, Figure 55) Plant: height short, growth habit semi-erect. Stem: thickness of main stem thin – medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent or weak. Leaf: size small – medium, silhouette medium – open, intensity of green colour light – medium, glossiness of the upper surface medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent. Leaflet: size medium, width narrow – medium, depth of vein medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin medium – strong. Flower: frequency of flowers very high, anthocyanin colouration on peduncle weak – medium, anthocyanin colouration on bud strong, size of corolla large, corolla colour white with anthocyanin on outside of petals, time of flowering late. Fruit: absent – few. Tuber: bulking medium, shape round – oval, colour of skin white, smoothness of skin medium – smooth, depth of eyes shallow – medium, anthocyanin pigmentation absent, colour of flesh cream. Lightsprouts: size small – medium, shape broad cylindrical, anthocyanin colouration to base medium, pubescence of base strong, size of tip small, habit of tip closed, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak, pubescence of tip medium, number of root tips few, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: pollen from ‘Estima’ was used to manually pollinate flowers of ‘Sovereign’ at Cambridge in the United Kingdom. Both parents differ from ‘Admiral’ in having lower frequency of flowers. The pollen parent is also susceptible to potato cyst nematode Ro1. Seed was obtained and sown into pots to produce small tubers. Selection criteria: succession of field trials over ten years in England and Scotland allowed

selection for high yield, resistance to tuber blight, common scab, blackleg, various viruses and storage rots. Processing quality and nematode resistance was also tested. The breeding line 88G120-141 was selected for release as ‘Admiral’. Propagation: clonally by tubers. Breeder: Dr. Alan Thomson, Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Tuber: colour of skin white, skin smooth, shape round or oval. On these bases, the nearest varieties are ‘Coliban’, ‘Nadine’, ‘Shine’, ‘Driver’, ‘White Delight’, ‘Discovery’, ‘St John’s’ and ‘White Lady’. ‘Driver’ and ‘White Delight’ have ovoid lightsprouts and ‘St John’s’ has cylindrical lightsprouts. These three varieties also have white flowers without anthocyanin colouration on the outside of the corolla. ‘Nadine’ has pink flowers. ‘Admiral’ was compared in trial to ‘Coliban’, ‘Shine’, ‘White Lady’ and ‘Discovery’. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1995	Granted	‘Admiral’

First sold in the United Kingdom on 6 Oct 1999, Australian sale Nil.

Description: **John Fennell**, Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 50 *Solanum* varieties

	‘Admiral’	*‘White Lady’	*‘Coliban’	*‘Discovery’	*‘Shine’
PLANT					
height	short	medium-tall	short-medium	tall	short-medium
STEM					
thickness of main stem	thin-medium	thick	thick	thick	thin-medium
extension of anthocyanin	absent	absent	medium-strong	absent	absent
LEAF					
silhouette	medium-open	medium-closed	medium	closed	medium
INFLORESCENCE					
time of flowering	medium	early	medium	medium	medium-late
corolla inner colour	white	white	white	pink	white
corolla outer anthocyanin	present	absent	absent	present	absent
LIGHTSPROUT					
size	small-medium	small-medium	large	small-medium	medium
shape	broad cylindrical	spherical	broad-cylindrical	conical	spherical
anthocyanin on base	medium	weak-medium	strong	weak	medium
habit of tip	closed	medium-closed	closed	closed	closed
number of root tips	few	medium-many	medium	many	few

'Andover'

Application No: 2000/093 Accepted: 11 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Cornell University**, Ithaca, NY, USA.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 51, Figure 56) Plant: height medium, growth habit semi erect. Stem: thickness of main stem thin, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent, nodes slightly swollen. Leaf: size small, silhouette medium – open, intensity of green colour medium, glossiness of the upper surface dull, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent. Leaflet: size medium, shape narrowly ovate, depth of vein medium, low frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin weak. Secondary leaflets: frequency medium. Flower: frequency of flowers high, anthocyanin colouration on bud absent, corolla size medium, corolla colour white on both sides, anther colour orange, anther size broad. Tuber: shape slightly oblong, colour of skin buff, smoothness of skin rough (flaky), depth of eyes shallow, colour of flesh white. Lightsprouts: size medium, shape conical, red-violet colouration at base medium, pubescence of base strong, habit of tip closed, pubescence of tip weak, number of root tips few, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1981 pollen from 'Atlantic' was used to manually pollinate flowers of 'Allegheny' at Ithaca, NY, USA. Both parents differ from 'Andover' in having pale pink (lavender) flowers. Seed was obtained and sown into pots in Apr 1982 at the same location. Small tubers were harvested in Sep 1982 and planted into single-hill plots at Willsboro, NY in 1983. Single tubers were taken from each plant and cut to established four-hill plots at Ithaca in 1984. PCN Ro1 screening tests were done. In 1985, 24-hill plots and in 1986 140-hill plots were grown at Ithaca and yield assessments were done. Each year until its release in Feb 1996 the

number of trial sites in the USA were increased. The variety was trialed as NYE55-44. Selection criteria: yield and processing characteristics. Propagation: clonally by tubers. Breeder: Professor R.L. Plaisted, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: colour of skin buff, smoothness of skin rough (flaky), shape round, dry-matter high, reducing sugars low. On these bases, 'Orion', 'Astra' and 'Crispa' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Pike' is a sister line from the same crossing program and was also chosen for comparison. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Andover'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Andover'

First sold in USA in 1 May 1996, Australian sale Nil.

Description: **John Fennell**, Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 51 *Solanum* varieties

	'Andover'	*'Pike'	*'Orion'	*'Astra'	*'Crispa'
PLANT					
height	medium	medium	tall	short-medium	short
STEM					
Thickness of main stem	thin	thick	thick	medium	medium
extension of anthocyanin	absent	strong	absent	absent	absent
LEAF					
size	small	medium-large	large	small	large
intensity of green colour	medium	dark	light-medium	medium-dark	dark
LEAFLET					
size	medium	medium-large	large	small	medium
frequency coalescence	low	medium	low	low	low
glossiness of upper side	dull	medium-dull	medium	medium-glossy	medium
anthocyanin on young leaflets	absent	weak	absent	absent	absent
INFLORESCENCE					
frequency	many	medium	medium	low-medium	medium
LIGHTSPROUT					
size	medium	medium	large	small	small
shape	conical	ovoid-spherical	ovoid	spherical	spherical
anthocyanin on base	medium	strong	weak	weak	absent
pubescence of base	strong	weak-medium	medium	very weak	medium

Note: the configuration of leaflets differed between 'Andover' and 'Pike'. 'Andover' usually had two large leaflets next to the terminal leaflet followed by two medium sized leaflets. 'Pike' usually had two small leaflets following the terminal leaflet followed by two large leaflets.

'Discovery'

Application No: 2000/025 Accepted: 21 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland,**

Armagh, N. Ireland, UK.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd,** Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 52, Figure 57) Plant: height tall. Stem: thickness of main stem thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: size medium, silhouette closed, intensity of green colour light – medium, glossiness of the upper side medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent. Leaflet: size medium – large, width medium, depth of veins medium – deep, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin medium. Flower: time of flowering medium – early, frequency of flowers very high, corolla size medium, anthocyanin colouration on peduncle and bud absent, corolla colour pink without white tips, anthers colour orange. Fruit: absent – few. Tuber: shape oval, colour of skin buff, smoothness of skin smooth, depth of eyes shallow, anthocyanin pigmentation absent, colour of flesh white. Lightsprouts: size small-medium, shape conical, habit of tip closed, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip absent-weak, pubescence of base strong.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Discovery' was selected from progeny of a cross, made in 1989 using 'Cara' as a male parent and 'Arma' as a female parent. The female parent is characterised by round oval tuber shape and medium depth of eye. The pollen parent has white flowers and red tuber skin colour. Seedlings from this cross were produced in 1990 in a glasshouse from which minitubers were obtained. 'Discovery' (seedling L3479/64) was selected following several years of evaluation in Northern Ireland. Selection criteria: high yield, white skin for fresh and pre-pack market. Propagation: clonally by tuber. Breeder: Dr. Paul Watts, Northern Ireland Horticulture and Plant Breeding Station, The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland, Armagh, N. Ireland, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: colour of skin white, smoothness of skin smooth, shape oval or oblong. On these bases, 'Nadine'^(d) and sister variety 'Pomeroy' were considered as the most similar varieties for the trial. 'Discovery' is resistant to Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) Ro1 whereas 'Nadine'^(d) is susceptible. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety

were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1998	Applied	'Discovery'
EU	2001	Applied	'Discovery'

The variety has not been sold in Australia or overseas.

Description: **John Fennell,** Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 52 *Solanum* varieties

	'Discovery'	*'Pomeroy'	*'Nadine' ^(d)
PLANT			
height	tall	tall	medium
STEM			
thickness of main stem	thick	medium	medium
LEAF			
size	medium	small	medium
LEAFLET			
size	medium-large	medium	medium
width	medium	narrow-medium	medium
waviness of margin	medium	wavy	very weak
depth of vein	medium-deep	deep	shallow-medium
glossiness of upper side	medium-glossy	glossy	medium
INFLORESCENCE			
time of flowering	medium-early	late	late
frequency of flowers	high	medium	very low
anthocyanin on bud	absent	weak	strong
TUBER			
shape	oval	oblong	round-oblong
LIGHTSPROUT			
size	small-medium	medium-large	medium
shape	conical	broad-cylindrical	conical
anthocyanin on base	weak	strong	strong
pubescence on base	strong	weak	strong
habit of tip	closed	medium-open	medium

'Inova'

Application No: 2001/058 Accepted: 16 Mar 2001.

Applicant: **Handelmaatschappij VAN RIJN bv**, Gravenzande, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 53, Figure 58) Plant: height medium, growth habit semi erect. Stem: thickness of main stem thin-medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Leaf: size medium-large, silhouette closed – medium, intensity of green colour light – medium, glossiness of the upper surface dull, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent. Leaflet: size medium – large, width medium, depth of vein shallow, frequency of coalescence high, waviness of margin weak. Secondary leaflets: frequency medium. Flower: number of inflorescences low, anthocyanin colouration on peduncle and bud absent, corolla size small, corolla colour white on both sides. Fruit: absent or few. Tuber: bulking early, shape long oval, colour of skin yellow, smoothness of skin smooth, depth of eyes shallow, colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration on skin absent. Lightsprouts: size medium – large, shape broad-cylindrical, anthocyanin colouration to base strong, pubescence of base strong, size of tip medium – large, habit of tip medium – closed, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak, pubescence of tip medium, number of root tips medium – many, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots short-medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1987 pollen from 'Impala' was used to manually pollinate flowers of 'Nicola' at Emmeloord, Netherlands. Seed was obtained and sown into pots in 1988 at the same location to produce small tubers. These tubers were planted as individual breeding lines and selected on disease resistance and quality traits. Successive field trials were run between 1989 and 1994 in the Netherlands and in other countries. Breeding line VR 88-108 was finally selected for commercial release in 1994. Selection criteria: yield, resistance to diseases and table quality. Propagation: clonally by tubers. Breeder: Handelmaatschappij VAN RIJN bv, Gravenzande, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: corolla colour white, Tuber: colour of skin yellow, colour of flesh yellow, shape long-oval. On these bases, 'Nicola', 'Impala' and 'Gloria' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Inova' has strong pubescence of the base to the lightsprout, whereas 'Impala', the pollen parent, and 'Gloria' have weak pubescence, therefore, these two varieties were excluded from the trial. 'Inova' was also distinguished from 'Panda', which is a taller plant and has numerous pink flowers. 'Nicola' the seed parent, was included in the trial for comparison.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing

unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Inova'
EU	1996	Granted	'Inova'
Czech Republic	1997	Applied	'Inova'
Israel	1997	Applied	'Inova'
South Africa	1999	Granted	'Inova'
Poland	2001	Applied	'Inova'

First sold in the Netherlands on 1 Feb 1998, Australian sale Nil.

Description: **John Fennell**, Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 53 Solanum varieties

	'Inova'	*'Nicola'
STEM		
thickness of main stem	thin-medium	medium
LEAF		
size	medium-large	medium
silhouette	medium-closed	medium-open
LEAFLET		
size	medium-large	small-medium
frequency of coalescence	high	low
glossiness of upper side	dull	medium-glossy
waviness of margin	weak	none
LIGHTSPROUT		
size	medium-large	medium
shape	broad-cylindrical	conical
anthocyanin of base	strong	medium
habit of tip	medium-closed	open

'Midas'

Application No: 2000/292 Accepted: 7 Nov 2000.

Applicant: **Cygnnet Potato Breeders Ltd**, Milnathort, Scotland, UK.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 54, Figure 59) Plant: height short – medium, growth habit erect. Stem: thickness of main stem thin – medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent or weak. Leaf: size medium, silhouette medium – closed, intensity of green colour light – medium, glossiness of the upper surface glossy, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent. Leaflet: size medium, width broad, depth of vein medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin weak. Flower: inflorescence size large, frequency of flowers medium, anthocyanin colouration on peduncle and bud absent, size of corolla large, corolla colour red-violet on both sides with large white tips, time of flowering late.

Fruit: absent. Tuber: bulking medium-late, shape round – oblong, colour of skin white, smoothness of skin medium – smooth, depth of eyes shallow – medium, anthocyanin pigmentation absent, colour of flesh light yellow. Lightsprouts: size small – medium, shape broad cylindrical, anthocyanin colouration to base light, pubescence of base strong, size of tip small, habit of tip medium – open, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak, pubescence of tip weak, number of root tips medium, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: pollen from D47-11, a breeding line developed by the Plant Breeding Institute, was used to manually pollinate flowers of ‘Proceres’ at Cambridge in the United Kingdom. The seed parent does not have pallida resistance and the pollen parent does not have high dry matter or blight resistance. The combination of PCN pallida resistance, high dry matter and late blight resistance in ‘Midas’ differentiate it from its parents. Seed from the cross was obtained and sown into pots to produce small tubers. Selection criteria: succession of field trials over ten years in England and Scotland allowed selection for high yield, resistance to tuber blight, common scab, blackleg, various viruses and storage rots. Processing quality and nematode resistance was also tested. The breeding line 84N37-2 was selected for release as ‘Midas’. Propagation: clonally by tubers. Breeder: Dr. Alan Thomson, Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: colour of skin white, smoothness of skin medium – smooth, flesh colour light yellow, dry matter high, reducing sugars low. On these bases, ‘Hermes’, Maris Piper’, ‘Nadine’, ‘Atlantic’ and ‘Smith’s Comet’ are the closest varieties of common knowledge. ‘Hermes’ is much shorter than ‘Midas’. ‘Midas’ is known to have considerably fewer flowers and fruits than ‘Maris Piper’. ‘Nadine’ and ‘Atlantic’ have white tuber flesh; ‘Midas’ and ‘Smith’s Comet’ have light yellow or cream flesh. ‘Smiths Comet’ and ‘Atlantic’ were determined as the varieties for comparison. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1993	Granted	‘Midas’
EU	1998	Granted	‘Midas’
South Africa	1999	Applied	‘Midas’

First sold in the United Kingdom on 5 Feb 1998, Australian sale Nil.

Description: **John Fennell**, Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 54 *Solanum* varieties

	‘Midas’	*‘Smith’s Comet’	*‘Atlantic’
PLANT			
height	short-medium	tall	medium
STEM			
thickness of main stem	thin-medium	medium-thick	thick
LEAF			
size	medium	medium-large	medium
silhouette	closed	medium	medium-open
intensity of green colour	light-medium	light	medium-dark
LEAFLET			
size	medium	medium-large	medium
length	medium	long	medium
waviness of margin	weak	medium	weak
glossiness of upper side	glossy	dull	dull-medium
INFLORESCENCE			
time of flowering	late	late	early
inflorescence size	large	medium	medium
flower frequency	medium	low	many
corolla colour inner side	pink	white	pink
corolla colour outer side	pink	white	pink
Corolla white tips	large	n/a	medium
TUBER			
shape	round-oblong	oval	round
colour of flesh	light yellow	light yellow	white
LIGHTSPROUT			
shape	broad-cylindrical	spherical	spherical
pubescence of base	strong	very weak	strong
habit of tip	medium	closed	medium
number of root tips	medium	many	medium

'Pomeroy'

Application No: 2000/026 Accepted: 21 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland,**

Armagh, N. Ireland, UK.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd,** Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 55, Figure 60) Plant: height tall, growth habit erect. Stem: thickness of main stem medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: size small, silhouette closed, intensity of green colour medium-dark, glossiness of the upper side glossy, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent. Leaflet: size medium, width narrow-medium, depth of veins deep, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin strong. Flower: time of flowering late, frequency of flowers medium, corolla size medium, anthocyanin colouration on peduncle medium, anthocyanin colouration on bud weak, corolla colour pink with white tips. Tuber: shape oblong, colour of skin buff, smoothness of skin smooth, depth of eyes shallow, anthocyanin pigmentation absent, colour of flesh white. Lightsprouts: size medium-large, shape broad cylindrical, habit of tip medium-open, pubescence of base medium, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base strong, pubescence of base weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Pomeroy' was selected from progeny of a cross, made in 1989 using 'Cara' as a male parent and 'Arma' as a female parent. 'Pomeroy' has pale purple flowers and differs from the male parent, which has white flowers. The female parent is semi erect and susceptible to PCN Ro1 whereas 'Pomeroy' is erect, taller and resistant to this nematode. Seedlings from this cross were produced in 1990 in a glasshouse from which minitubers were obtained. 'Pomeroy' (seedling L3479/55) was selected following several years of evaluation in Northern Ireland. Selection criteria: yield, French fries and washing. Propagation: clonally by tuber. Breeder: Dr. Paul Watts, Northern Ireland Horticulture and Plant Breeding Station, The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland, Armagh, N. Ireland, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant height: tall. Tuber: colour of skin white, smoothness of skin smooth, shape oval or oblong. On these bases, 'Discovery' was considered as the most similar variety for the trial. 'Maris Piper' is similar in tuber characteristics but was excluded for its shorter plant height. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety

were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1998	Applied	'Pomeroy'
EU	2001	Applied	'Pomeroy'

The variety has not been sold in Australia or overseas.

Description: **John Fennell,** Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 55 *Solanum* varieties

	'Pomeroy'	**'Discovery'
STEM		
thickness of main stem	medium	thick
LEAF		
size	small	medium
LEAFLET		
size	medium	medium-large
width	narrow-medium	medium
waviness of margin	wavy	medium
depth of vein	deep	medium-deep
glossiness of upper side	glossy	medium-glossy
INFLORESCENCE		
time of flowering	late	medium-early
anthocyanin on bud	weak	absent
TUBER		
shape	oblong	oval
LIGHTSPROUT		
size	medium-large	small-medium
shape	broad-cylindrical	conical
anthocyanin on base	strong	weak
pubescence on base	weak	strong
habit of tip	medium-open	closed

'Rioja'

Application No: 2000/009 Accepted: 3 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **Veszprem University,** Keszthely, Hungary.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd,** Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 56, Figure 61) Plant: height short, growth habit semi-erect. Stem: thickness of main stem medium to thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration medium (localised). Leaf: size small to medium, silhouette medium – open, intensity of green colour medium, glossiness of the upper side dull, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib strong. Leaflet: size medium, width medium, depth of veins medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin weak, anthocyanin pigmentation of in young leaflets medium – strong. Secondary leaflets: frequency medium. Flower: frequency of flowers very high, corolla size large, anthocyanin colouration on peduncle and bud medium, corolla colour dark red on both sides with conspicuous white tips. Fruit: frequency of fruits few. Tuber: shape oval – oblong, colour of skin dark red, smoothness of skin smooth, depth of eyes shallow, colour of

flesh cream. Lightsprouts: size medium, shape conical, anthocyanin colouration at base pink, pubescence of base weak, habit of tip medium-closed, size of tip small, number of root tips few, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1977 pollen from NDK71.17/6N+B, a breeding line from East Germany was used to manually pollinate flowers of Ke7, a breeding line from the University of Veszprem program selected for good disease resistance. The female parent is characterised by round tuber shape. The pollen parent is characterised by pink flower colour. Seed was obtained and sown into pots in Keszthely. Seedling 78.6088 was selected. It was trialed for 10 years as KE59 and released as 'Rioja'. Selection criteria: Virus Y and blight resistance. Propagation: clonally by tuber. Breeder: Dr. Horvath, Veszprem University, Keszthely, Hungary.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Tuber: colour of skin red, shape oval or oblong, skin smooth. On these bases, 'Red Rascal'^ϕ and 'Ruby Lou' were chosen as the most similar varieties for the trial. UPOV data for 'Red Gem' was also used to distinguish this variety, which has smaller lightsprouts with stronger anthocyanin and pubescence to base, leaf veins are shallower than in 'Rioja'. 'Desiree' and 'Symfonia'^ϕ have light yellow tuber flesh and smaller white tips to the flowers than 'Rioja'. 'Pontiac' and 'Tasman' are white-fleshed varieties and have irregular round tubers. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Rioja'

The variety has not been sold in Australia or overseas.

Description: **John Fennell**, Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 56 *Solanum* varieties

	'Rioja'	*'Red Rascal' ^ϕ	*'Ruby Lou'
PLANT height	short	medium-tall	tall

STEM			
thickness of main stem	medium-thick	medium	thin
extension of anthocyanin	medium	very strong	medium-strong
LEAF			
size	small-medium	small-medium	small
silhouette	medium-open	medium-closed	closed
intensity of green colour	medium	dark	medium
extension of anthocyanin of mid rib	strong	strong	weak
LEAFLET			
size	small-medium	small	medium
width	medium	narrow	narrow-medium
waviness of margin	weak	none	weak-medium
glossiness of upper side	dull	dull	medium-glossy
INFLORESCENCE			
time of flowering	medium	medium-late	early
anthocyanin in peduncle	medium	very weak	medium
frequency of flowers	many	low	medium
anthocyanin on bud	medium	very weak	absent
flower size	large	small	small-medium
flower colour	red	pale pink	pink
TUBER			
shape	oval-oblong	flat oval	oval
eye depth	medium	medium	deep
eye colour	red	red	light red
flesh colour	cream	white	white
LIGHTSPROUT			
size	medium	small	small
shape	conical	ovoid	conical
pubescence of base	weak	weak-medium	strong
habit of tip	medium-closed	closed	closed

'White Lady'

Application No: 2000/010 Accepted: 21 Jul 2000.

Applicant: **Veszprem University**, Keszthely, Hungary.

Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Laverton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 57, Figure 62) Plant: height medium-tall, growth habit semi erect. Stem: thickness of main stem thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: size large, silhouette medium – closed, intensity of green colour medium, glossiness of the upper side medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent. Leaflet: size medium – large, width broad, depth of vein medium, frequency of coalescence medium,

waviness of margin weak. Secondary leaflets: frequency medium. Flower: time of flowering early, frequency of flowers very high, corolla size medium – large, anthocyanin colouration on peduncle and bud absent, corolla colour white on both sides. Fruit: absent. Tuber: shape round-oblong, skin colour white, smoothness of skin smooth, depth of eyes shallow, colour of base of eyes yellow, colour of flesh cream – white. Lightsprouts: size small -medium, shape spherical, anthocyanin colouration of base weak-medium, pubescence of base absent or weak, size of tip very small, habit of tip medium-closed, number of root tips medium-many, protrusion of lenticels weak, length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1978 pollen from NDK71.17/6N+B, a breeding line from East Germany was used to manually pollinate flowers of Ke40, a breeding line from the University of Veszprem program selected for good disease resistance. The female parent is characterised by yellow flesh colour. The pollen parent is characterised by red tuber skin colour. Seed was obtained and sown into pots in Keszthely. Seedling 79.16855 was selected. It was trialed for 10 years as KE64 and released as ‘White Lady’. Selection criteria: virus Y and blight resistance. Propagation: clonally by tuber. Breeder: Dr. Horvath, Veszprem University, Keszthely, Hungary.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: colour of skin white, smoothness of skin smooth. On these bases, ‘Nadine’, ‘Coliban’, ‘Shine’, ‘White Delight’ and ‘St Johns’^(d) were considered as the most similar varieties. ‘St Johns’ was excluded for because it has short plant height. ‘Nadine’ excluded for its pink flowers. ‘Coliban’ and ‘White Delight’ have anthocyanin colouration on the main stems and were both excluded. ‘Shine’ was grown for comparison. As insufficient data was available for ‘Discovery’, this variety was also included in the trial but it was significantly taller than ‘White Lady’ and had pink flowers, therefore, excluded. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: East Devonport, TAS. Conditions: disease-free clonal plantlets were produced by tissue culture in Dec 2000. These were hand planted into a hydroponic minituber production unit in early Jan 2001. Plants were supported on trellis and wires allowing unrestricted growth. Trial design: each hydroponic tray was able to hold two varieties spaced 100mm apart. Three replicates, each of 25 plants were grown in a fully randomised design for both test and comparator varieties. Measurements: recording commenced in late Feb 2001 at the stage of first flowering. Twenty tubers of each variety were sent to Ballarat, VIC in late May 2001 where they were stored at low temperature for one month and were then placed under constant lighting for lightsprout assessments.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Hungary	1995	Granted	‘White Lady’
EU	1998	Granted	‘White Lady’

The variety has not been sold in Australia or overseas.

Description: **John Fennell**, Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Table 57 *Solanum* varieties

	‘White Lady’	*‘Shine’
PLANT		
height	medium-tall	medium
STEM		
thickness of main stem	thick	thin-medium
LEAF		
size	large	large
silhouette	medium-closed	medium-open
intensity of green colour	medium	medium-dark
LEAFLET		
width	broad	narrow
depth of vein	medium	medium
glossiness of upper side	medium	medium-glossy
INFLORESCENCE		
time of flowering	early	medium-late
flower size	medium-large	medium
TUBER		
shape	round-oblong	oval
LIGHTSPROUT		
pubescence of base	weak	medium
number of root tips	medium-many	few

Thuja occidentalis Thuja

‘Futuristic’

Application No.: 2001/303 Accepted: 22 Nov 2001.

Applicant: **Ronald Andrews**, Oyster Bay, NSW

Characteristics (Table 58, Figure 35) Plant: habit columnar, number of main stem one, speed of growth medium, density of branches medium. Branch: type non-monstrous, attitude erect. Branchlet of first order: density medium, type curved, attitude of spray oblique. Branchlets of penultimate and last order: mean length 40.4mm, mean width 21.6mm, colour of last order branchlet upper side RHS 143A grading to 144B in mid leaf region, 163A at leaf tips, colour of penultimate order branchlet upper side ca RHS 146A, foliage variegation absent. Branchlet: leaf type non-linear only. Non-linear leaf: width narrow (ca 1mm), thickness medium (ca 1mm), longitudinal axis straight, shape of tip acute, prominence of gland intermediate, number of gland one per leaf.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: ‘Futuristic’ has resulted by selection from a somatic mutant which occurred on one specimen of the parent plant ‘Smaragd’ in 1981. Selection criteria: uniformity, stability, branch habit, plant habit and foliage colour. The variety has been stabilised over many generations of vegetative cuttings since 1981. Propagation: vegetative, tip cuttings. Breeder: Ron Andrews, Oyster Bay, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Speed of growth: medium, Branch type:

non monstrous, Foliage variegation: absent. Based on these grouping characteristics, 'Holmstrup' and 'Smaragd' were selected as the comparators. 'Holmstrup' has similarities with 'Futuristic' particularly in the early stages of production when differences in growth habit are less apparent. 'Smaragd' is also the source material from which 'Futuristic' was selected. 'Star Struck' was excluded for its variegated foliage. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Natures' Workshop, Glenhaven, NSW, spring 1998 to spring 2001. Conditions: plants were grown in commercial potting media ultimately in 200mm standard pots with slow release and liquid feed nutrients as required in open beds with overhead irrigation. Pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety grown in a single unrandomised block. Measurements: taken from single samples from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Tim Angus**, ASAS Pty Ltd, Winston Hills, NSW.

Table 58 Thuja varieties

	'Futuristic'	'Smaragd'	'Holmstrup'
PLANT HABIT	columnar	conic	ovoid
NUMBER OF MAIN STEM	single	more than one	more than one
DENSITY OF BRANCHES	medium	medium dense	medium dense
BRANCH: NUMBER OF BRANCHLETS OF FIRST ORDER	medium	many	many
BRANCHLET OF FIRST ORDER: TYPE	curved	twisted	flat
BRANCHLET OF FIRST ORDER: ATTITUDE OF SPRAY	oblique	horizontal	oblique
BRANCHLETS OF PENULTIMATE ORDER: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	yellow green 146A	green brighter than 137C	green 143A grading to 143B
BRANCHLETS OF LAST ORDER: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	green to yellow green 143A grading to 144B mid leaf, greyed orange at tips, 163A	green, 143A/B grading to 143C greyed orange at tips, 163C	green 143A grading to 143B, greyed orange at tips, 163A

BRANCHLETS OF PENULTIMATE ORDER: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE

yellow	green	green 143A
green 146A	brighter than 137A	grading to 143B

BRANCHLETS OF LAST ORDER: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE

green to yellow green 143A grading to 144B mid leaf	green, 143A grading to 143C	green 143C
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NON LINEAR LEAF: LONGITUDINAL AXIS

straight	straight	curved
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NON LINEAR LEAF: PROMINENCE OF GLANDS

intermediate	not prominent	prominent
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NON LINEAR LEAF: NUMBER OF PROMINENT GLANDS

one	na	one
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Triticum aestivum Wheat

'Braewood'

Application No: 2001/006 Accepted: 27 Feb 2001.

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

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

Characteristics (Table 59, Figure 54) Plant: growth habit erect, height medium, maturity medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves absent or very low to medium. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent to very weak, glaucosity of sheath absent or very weak. Culm: glaucosity of neck weak. Stem: pith in cross section thin. Ear: colour white, glaucosity absent or very weak, shape parallel sided, awns present, awn length very long. Apical rachis segment: hairiness weak to medium. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow, shoulder shape slightly sloping to straight, beak length long to very long, beak shape moderately curved, internal hairs medium. Lowest lemma: beak shape slightly curved to moderately curved. Grain: colour white. Seasonal type: spring. Disease resistance: resistant to current field strains of stem rust leaf rust and stripe rust. Possesses the stem rust gene *Sr38*. Possesses the leaf rust genes *Lr13* and *Lr37*. It gives a differential reaction to the leaf rust strain 104-2,3,6,(7).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent backcross F_1 breeding material developed by The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute to transfer the rust resistance genes present in the breeding line VPM1 into 'Cook', which is susceptible to rust. The early cycles of pedigree selection (F_1 - F_3) included seedling and adult plant selection for disease resistance. Subsequent selection for disease resistance (F_3 - F_7) coupled with selection for agronomic plant type, grain quality and grain yield were undertaken. Final evaluation for yield, quality and disease resistance was conducted by agencies involved in the

Northern Wheat Improvement Program. Propagation: by seed. Breeder(s): F.W. Ellison, G.N Brown, S.G. Moore and D.J. Mares. The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri and Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Straw: pith in cross section thin, Ear: colour white, Awns: present, Seasonal type: spring, Disease resistance: presence of stem rust gene *Sr38* and leaf rust gene *Lr13*. On these bases, ‘Sunbri’ was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge. ‘Sunbri’ is a sister line of the candidate variety. The parental variety ‘Cook’ was excluded because it is susceptible to leaf rust and stem rust.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2000. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 75kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 20m long and 1m wide (2 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Stephen Moore**, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW.

Table 59 *Triticum* varieties

	‘Braewood’	*‘Sunbri’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	intermediate
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED LEAVES	absent or very low to medium	medium
TIME TO EAR EMERGENCE	91	100
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE	parallel sided	semi-clavate
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH	narrow	medium
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE	straight	strongly elevated
LOWER GLUME: BEAK SHAPE	strongly curved to geniculate	strongly curved
LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE	slightly curved to moderately curved	slightly curved
DISEASE RESISTANCE		
stem rust gene <i>Sr 38</i>	present	present
leaf rust gene <i>Lr 13</i>	present	absent
leaf rust gene <i>Lr 37</i>	present	present

Zoysia matrella Zoysia Grass

‘Cavalier’

Application No: 2001/018 Accepted: 16 Mar 2001.

Applicant: **The Texas A&M University System**, College Station, TX, USA.

Agent: **Pizzeys Patent and Trademark Attorneys**, Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 60nn, Figure 65) Plant: ploidy diploid (2n = 40 chromosomes), growth habit creeping, height short, type perennial grass spreading laterally by stolons and rhizomes. Stolon: simple nodes with one axillary leaf but often with >1 axillary stolon, internode length short, internode thickness thin, colour reddish-purple (when exposed to sunlight). Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length long, width narrow, hairs absent, colour dark green. Ligule: row of short silky hairs ca. 2 mm long. Inflorescence: spike-like raceme, length short.

Origin and Breeding Single plant selection: ‘Cavalier’ is a single plant selection from a segregating population of cultivated common zoysia grass plants grown under lawn conditions near Ooneshima, Kyushu, Japan in 1982 (Latitude 31°14’ North and Longitude 130°47’ East). Selection criteria: it was selected on the basis superior morphological attributes for turf use: fine textured leaf, dense weed-free sod characterised by low rhizome and high stolon numbers. Propagation: ‘Cavalier’ has since been propagated in the USA by sod, plugs, sprigs, and stolons. No seedling establishment from ‘Cavalier’ has been noticed in either greenhouse or field studies in the USA. Breeder: Dr. Milton C Engelke, Texas A&M University Research and Extension Centre, Dallas, TX, USA.

Choice of Comparators The genus *Zoysia* includes ±10 species, only three of which (*Z. japonica*, *Z. matrella*, *Z. tenuifolia*) have been exploited commercially as turfgrasses. ‘Facet’ (also known as ‘Diamond’) – a fine-textured greens quality cultivar – is the only other *Z. matrella* variety of common knowledge. ‘Cavalier’, like other *Z. matrella* genotypes, produces narrower leaves than the *Z. japonica* varieties of common knowledge, which range from coarse-textured types with broad leaves (e.g. ‘El Toro’^(b), ‘Meyer’) through to finer-textured ones (e.g. ‘De Anza’, ‘Victoria’) with leaf widths approaching those of the coarsest *Z. matrella* genotypes. ‘El Toro’^(b), ‘De Anza’ and ‘Meyer’ were included in description trials as additional comparators, but mainly for reference purposes to demonstrate differences between *Z. matrella* and the much more widely cultivated *Z. japonica*. Common zoysia (*Z. japonica*) seed marketed under various brand names is variable in leaf width and length (and also other morphological characteristics including plant habit, stolon and inflorescence colour, stolon internode length and thickness, leaf hairs, inflorescence number and length), but typically has coarser leaves than ‘El Toro’^(b) and longer, more elevated inflorescences than ‘Meyer’ and ‘El Toro’^(b). ‘Emerald’ was also rejected as a comparator, firstly because it is a hybrid zoysia (*Z. japonica* x *tenuifolia*) and secondly because it produces shorter, wider leaf blades, shorter leaf sheaths, and thinner, much shorter internodes than ‘Cavalier’ (Ref: US Plant Patent No. 10,778).

Comparative Trial Location: Dallas, TX, USA (Latitude 32°59' North, Longitude 96°47' West, elevation 208m); 2000-2001. Conditions: Leaf and rhizome measurements were taken from established plants growing in sand beds in the field at Dallas TX under irrigation on 4 Oct 2000; plants not defoliated. Trial design: 10 replications in a completely randomised design. Inflorescence measurements were taken from established plants growing in flats in the glasshouse on 12 Mar 2001; plants not defoliated; 10 replications in a completely randomised design.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Cavalier'
PCT	1998	Applied	'Cavalier'
South Korea	2000	Applied	'Cavalier'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Cavalier'
EU	2001	Applied	'Cavalier'

First sold in USA on 21 Mar 1997. Australian prior sales Nil.

Description: **D. S. Loch**, QDPI Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD and **A. D. Genovesi**, Texas A&M University Research and Extension Center, Dallas, TX.

'Facet'

Application No: 2001/200 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.

Applicant: **The Texas A&M University System**, College Station, TX, USA.

Agent: **Pizeys Patent and Trademark Attorneys**, Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 60, Figure 66) Plant: ploidy diploid ($2n = 40$ chromosomes), growth habit creeping, height very short, type perennial grass spreading laterally by stolons and rhizomes. Stolon: simple nodes with one axillary leaf but often with >1 axillary stolon, internode length short to very short, internode thickness very thin, colour reddish-purple (when exposed to sunlight). Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length short, width very narrow, hairs absent, colour mid-green. Ligule: row of short silky hairs ca. 2-2.5 mm long. Inflorescence: spike-like raceme, length very short.

Origin and Breeding Single plant selection: 'Facet' was selected as an aberrant seedling from a planting of PI 231146 (received from China in 1956) at Dallas TX in the fall of 1981 along with a number of other *Zoysia* accessions. In terms of winter hardiness, it was superior to the "parental" accession PI 231146, all replications of which died during the winter of 1981/82. 'Facet' was also unique amongst the wider experimental population at Dallas, differing primarily in its denser rhizome development and finer leaf texture. The plant was removed and vegetatively increased to be included in a replicated turf trial at Texas Agricultural Experiment Station – Dallas in 1983 along with several other introductions and their progeny. Selection criteria: evaluate turf quality, persistence and general performance. Propagation: 'Facet' has since been propagated in the USA by sod, plugs, sprigs, and stolons. No seedling establishment from 'Facet' has been noticed in either greenhouse or field studies in the USA. Breeder: Dr. Milton C Engelke, Texas A&M University Research and Extension Centre, Dallas, TX, USA.

Choice of Comparators The genus *Zoysia* includes ± 10 species, only three of which (*Z. japonica*, *Z. matrella*, *Z. tenuifolia*) have been exploited commercially as turfgrasses. 'Cavalier' is the only other *Z. matrella* variety of common knowledge. *Z. matrella* produces narrower leaves than the *Z. japonica* varieties of common knowledge, which range from coarse-textured types with broad leaves (e.g. 'El Toro'[Ⓛ], 'Meyer') through to finer-textured ones (e.g. 'De Anza', 'Victoria') with leaf widths approaching those of the coarsest *Z. matrella* genotypes. 'El Toro'[Ⓛ], 'De Anza' and 'Meyer' were included in description trials as additional comparators, but mainly for reference purposes to demonstrate differences between *Z. matrella* and the much more widely cultivated *Z. japonica*. Common zoysia (*Z. japonica*) seed marketed under various brand names is variable in leaf width and length (and also other morphological characteristics including plant habit, stolon and inflorescence colour, stolon internode length and thickness, leaf hairs, inflorescence number and length), but typically has coarser leaves than 'El Toro'[Ⓛ] and longer inflorescences than 'Meyer' and 'El Toro'. 'Emerald' was also rejected as a comparator, firstly because it is a hybrid zoysia (*Z. japonica* x *tenuifolia*) and secondly because it produces longer, wider leaves, longer leaf sheaths, and thicker stolons than 'Facet' (Ref: US Plant Patent No. 10,636).

Comparative Trial Location: Dallas, TX, USA (Latitude 32°59' North, Longitude 96°47' West, elevation 208m); 2000-2001. Conditions: Leaf and rhizome measurements were taken from established plants growing in sand beds in the field at Dallas TX under irrigation on 4 Oct 2000; plants not defoliated. Trial design: 10 replications in a completely randomised design. Inflorescence measurements were taken from established plants growing in flats in the glasshouse on 12 Mar 2001; plants not defoliated; 10 replications in a completely randomised design.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Diamond'

First sold in USA on 16 May 1998. Australian prior sales Nil.

Description: **D. S. Loch**, QDPI Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD and **A. D. Genovesi**, Texas A&M University Research and Extension Center, Dallas, TX.

Table 60 *Zoysia* varieties

	'Cavalier'	'Facet'	*'De Anza'	*'El Toro' [Ⓛ]	*'Meyer'
INTERNODE LENGTH – fourth visible internode (mm) (LSD = 8.1)					
mean	28.8 ^b	18.4 ^c	34.5 ^b	43.6 ^a	26.5 ^b
std deviation	3.88	3.69	7.66	6.67	4.70
INTERNODE DIAMETER – fourth visible internode (mm) (LSD = 0.22)					
mean	1.38 ^{bc}	1.19 ^c	1.39 ^{bc}	1.71 ^a	1.54 ^{ab}
std deviation	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.18

NODE DIAMETER – fourth visible node (mm) (LSD = 0.31)

mean	1.88 ^b	1.56 ^c	1.93 ^b	2.63 ^a	2.16 ^b
std deviation	0.31	0.22	0.26	0.14	0.20

LEAF LENGTH – third youngest leaf (mm) (LSD = 2.7)

mean	10.0 ^a	4.4 ^b	6.7 ^b	10.8 ^a	12.2 ^a
std deviation	3.72	0.87	1.74	1.69	3.54

LEAF WIDTH – third youngest leaf (mm) (LSD = 0.39)

mean	1.58 ^b	1.09 ^c	1.73 ^b	3.51 ^a	3.54 ^a
std deviation	0.19	0.22	0.49	0.37	0.56

INFLORESCENCE LENGTH (mm) (LSD = 2.1)

mean	6.3 ^b	4.1 ^c	n/a	n/a	32.5 ^a
std deviation	0.9	0.3	n/a	n/a	2.8

PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) (LSD = 19.7)

mean	36.7 ^b	5.5 ^c	n/a	n/a	95.8 ^a
std deviation	15.1	1.2	n/a	n/a	23.0

NUMBER OF SPIKELETS PER INFLORESCENCE
(LSD = 3.1)

mean	11.1 ^b	6.8 ^c	n/a	n/a	33.6 ^a
std deviation	2.33	1.14	n/a	n/a	3.5

ADAXIAL LEAF COLOUR ('Munsell Colour Charts for Plant Tissues', 1977)

2.5 GY	2.5 GY	to 2.5 G	2.5 GY	2.5 G
5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	3/4

Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.01$.

GRANTS

Acacia cognata
Bower Wattle‘UY2’^(b)

Application No: 1999/343 Grantee: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Yarra Glen, VIC.

Certificate No: 1877 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

‘UY3’^(b)

Application No: 1999/393 Grantee: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Yarra Glen, VIC.

Certificate No: 1891 Expiry Date: 10 December, 2021.

Anthurium hybrid
Flamingo Flower‘Antinkeles’^(b) syn **Pink Champion**^(b)

Application No: 2001/013 Grantee: **Anthura bv.**

Certificate No: 1882 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Agent: **W & E Sieverding Wholesale Nursery**, Kemps Creek, NSW.

Avena sativa
Oats‘Yiddah’^(b)

Application No: 2001/010 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation.**

Certificate No: 1892 Expiry Date: 10 December, 2021.

Agent: **Waratah Seed Company Ltd**, Wellington, NSW.

Bracteantha bracteata
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower‘Colourburst Gold’^(b)

Application No: 1999/166 Grantee: **The University of Sydney**, Camperdown, NSW and **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Certificate No: 1890 Expiry Date: 10 December, 2021.

Brassica napus var oleifera
Canola‘PACN164’^(b)

Application No: 2000/036 Grantee: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Certificate No: 1867 Expiry Date: 4 December, 2021.

‘Varola 50’^(b) syn **Surpass 400**^(b)

Application No: 2000/037 Grantee: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Certificate No: 1868 Expiry Date: 4 December, 2021.

Chamelaucium hybrid
Waxflower**'My Sweet Sixteen'**^(D)

Application No: 1998/250 Grantee: **Western Flora**,
Coorow, WA.

Certificate No: 1874 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Clematis serratifolia
Clematis**'Kugotia'**^(D) syn **Tiara Gold**^(D)

Application No: 1997/106 Grantee: **HJM Kuijf & Zn.**

Certificate No: 1871 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga
Park, VIC.

Coprosma hybrid
Mirror Bush**'Cappuccino'**^(D)

Application No: 2000/333 Grantee: **Annton Nursery Ltd.**

Certificate No: 1881 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Eragrostis elongata
Lovegrass**'Elvera'**^(D)

Application No: 1997/167 Grantee: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon,
NSW.

Certificate No: 1888 Expiry Date: 10 December, 2021.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton**'DP 555 BG/RR'**^(D)

Application No: 1999/355 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia**
Pty Ltd, Narrabri, NSW.

Certificate No: 1866 Expiry Date: 4 December, 2021.

Hebe hybrid
Hebe**'Southern Sunrise'**^(D)

Application No: 1999/221 Grantee: **Bryan E Jackson**,
Dromana, VIC.

Certificate No: 1876 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Hydrangea macrophylla
Hydrangea**'Hobella'**^(D)

Application No: 1995/254 Grantee: **JG Hofstede and**
WJG Hofstede.

Certificate No: 1870 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga
Park, VIC.

'Homigo'^(D)

Application No: 1998/092 Grantee: **JG Hofstede and**
WJG Hofstede.

Certificate No: 1873 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga
Park, VIC.

'Hopaline'^(D)

Application No: 1998/091 Grantee: **JG Hofstede and**
WJG Hofstede.

Certificate No: 1872 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga
Park, VIC.

Leptospermum hybrid
Tea Tree**'Daydream'**^(D)

Application No: 1999/390 Grantee: **Peter James**
Ollerenshaw, Bungendore, NSW.

Certificate No: 1885 Expiry Date: 6 December, 2021.

'Love Affair'^(D)

Application No: 1999/391 Grantee: **Peter James**
Ollerenshaw, Bungendore, NSW.

Certificate No: 1886 Expiry Date: 6 December, 2021.

'Outrageous'^(D)

Application No: 1999/389 Grantee: **Peter James**
Ollerenshaw, Bungendore, NSW.

Certificate No: 1884 Expiry Date: 6 December, 2021.

'Pageant'^(D)

Application No: 1999/392 Grantee: **Peter James**
Ollerenshaw, Bungendore, NSW.

Certificate No: 1887 Expiry Date: 6 December, 2021.

'White Wave'^(D)

Application No: 1999/388 Grantee: **Peter James**
Ollerenshaw, Bungendore, NSW.

Certificate No: 1883 Expiry Date: 6 December, 2021.

Petunia hybrid
Petunia**'Cobink'**^(D)

Application No: 1999/156 Grantee: **NuFlora International**
Pty Ltd, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Certificate No: 1875 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

Pittosporum tenuifolium
Pittosporum**'Golden Sheen'**^(D)

Application No: 1999/122 Grantee: **Greenhills**
Propagation Nursery, Tynong, VIC.

Certificate No: 1863 Expiry Date: 4 December, 2026.

'Ivory Pillar'^(D)

Application No: 1999/124 Grantee: **All Grow Wholesale**
Nursery.

Certificate No: 1864 Expiry Date: 4 December, 2026.

Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

'Ivory Sheen'^(D)

Application No: 1999/125 Grantee: **All Grow Wholesale**
Nursery.

Certificate No: 1865 Expiry Date: 4 December, 2026.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Serruria florida x *Serruria rosea*
Serruria

‘Carmen’^(D)

Application No: 2000/138 Grantee: **Agricultural Research Council**.

Certificate No: 1879 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

‘Victoria’^(D)

Application No: 1999/121 Grantee: **HZPC Holland BV**.
Certificate No: 1862 Expiry Date: 8 November, 2021.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

Sutera cordata
Bacopa

‘Novasnow’^(D)

Application No: 2000/207 Grantee: **RW Rother**.
Certificate No: 1893 Expiry Date: 14 December, 2021.
Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite t/a Florabundance Wholesale Nursery**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Trifolium pratense
Red Clover

‘Broadway’^(D)

Application No: 2001/060 Grantee: **AgResearch Limited**.
Certificate No: 1869 Expiry Date: 4 December, 2021.
Agent: **AgResearch Australia Limited**, Drumcondra, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

‘Kukri’^(D)

Application No: 2000/151 Grantee: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1880 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

‘Mitre’^(D)

Application No: 2000/081 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1878 Expiry Date: 5 December, 2021.

‘Strzelecki’^(D)

Application No: 1999/327 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries** Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1894 Expiry Date: 18 December, 2021.

Vicia faba
Field Bean

‘Deep Purple’^(D)

Application No: 1998/198 Grantee: **Mannalea Nominees Pty Ltd**, Grass Valley, WA.
Certificate No: 1889 Expiry Date: 10 December, 2021.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Avena sativa
Oats

‘Yiddah’^(D)

Application No: 2001/010 Certificate No: 1892.
From: ‘MA5107’

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

‘Rivette’^(D)

Application No: 2000/218 Certificate No: 1855.
From: ‘BLN 1999’

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

‘AusVic’

Application No: 2000/194
From: ‘Beacon’

Rosa hybrid
Rose

‘Burgundy Iceberg’

Application No: 1999/274
From: ‘Red Iceberg’

SYNONYM ADDED

Pelargonium zonale
Zonal Pelargonium

‘Klecona’ syn **Arcona 2000**

Application No: 2000/131
Synonym Arcona 2000 has been added.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

‘Ruibrei’ syn **Optima Bright**

Application No: 2000/209
Synonym Optima Bright has been added.

‘Ruipottwodr’ syn **Apricot Festival**

Application No: 2000/210
Synonym Apricot Festival has been added.

'Ruizweef' syn Sweet Festival

Application No: 2000/211

Synonym Sweet Festival has been added.

CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

From: National Institute of Agrobiological Resources,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan
To: National Institute of Agrobiological Science

For the following PBR application:

Pyrus pyrifolia
Japanese Pear

'Gold Nijisseiki'

Application No: 1997/096

From: Brulan Bros

To: R C Parker as trustee of B & L Cameron

For the following PBR application:

Vicia Faba
Field Bean

'Taranto'

Application No: 1995/265.

CHANGE OF AGENT

From: Davies Collison Cave Patent Attorneys
To: Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd

For the following PBR application:

Prunus Ceraus x Prunus canescens
Cherry Rootstock

'Gisela 6' syn G I 148/1

Application No: 1998/164.

TERMINATION OF AGENT

Yates Vegetable Seeds is no longer the agent for the following PBR applications:

Phaseolus vulgaris
Snap Bean

'Bronco'^(D)

Application No: 1988/030 Certificate No: 33.

'XPB 247'^(D) syn Matador^(D)

Application No: 1993/032 Certificate No: 392.

Grain Pool of Western Australia is no longer the agent for the following PBR applications:

Brassica napus var olerifera
Canola

'Clancy'^(D)

Application No: 1996/189 Certificate No: 889.

'Scoop'^(D)

Application No: 1996/190 Certificate No: 897.

CHANGE OF APPLICANT'S NAME

From: The State of Western Australia through its department of agriculture called Agriculture Western Australia
To: State of Western Australia through its department of Agriculture

For all the PBR applications that included The State of Western Australia through its department of agriculture called Agriculture Western Australia previously as the applicant or the joint applicant.

From:

CSIRO Tropical Agriculture
CSIRO- through its Division of Horticulture
CSIRO Division of Horticulture
To: CSIRO

For all the PBR applications that included the above names previously as the applicants or the joint applicants.

From: Minister for Primary Industries and Resources
To: Minister for Primary Industries

For all the PBR applications that included Minister for Primary Industries and Resources previously as the applicant or the joint applicant.

From: Pyne Gould Guinness
To: Pyne Gould Guinness Limited

For the following PBR applications:

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Ceres Kingston'

Application No: 1999/322.

'Crusader'

Application No: 1999/323

From: Kings Park and Botanic Garden
To: Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority

For all the PBR applications that included Kings Park and Botanic Garden previously as the applicant.

From: Clive Wallis
To: Wallis's Nurseries Ltd

For the following PBR application

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Iceberg Supreme' syn Climbing Iceberg Supreme

Application No: 2000/033.

CHANGE OF AGENT'S NAME

From: AJ Park & Son
To: AJ Park

For all the PBR applications that included AJ Park & Son as the agent.

From: Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd
To: Anton Buskermolen

For the following PBR applications

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Tanaran'

Application No: 2000/293.

'Tanarua'

Application No: 2000/294.

'Tanedaj'

Application No: 2000/295.

'Tanotika'

Application No: 2000/296.

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Fantasy'

Application No: 1998/033.

'Kodelight' syn Inca Delight

Application No: 1998/029.

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Pink Annabel'

Application No: 1999/234.

Aster hybrid
Easter Daisy

'Suncoast'

Application No: 1999/394.

'Sunsimon'

Application No: 2000/011.

'Sunspring'

Application No: 1999/395.

Diascia hybrid
Twinspur

'Hebson' syn Blue Bonnet

Application No: 1999/002.

'Hebrace' syn Red Ace

Application No: 1999/001.

Fragaria x Potentilla hybrid
Strawberry

'Sweet Red'

Application No: 2000/220.

Lavandula stoechas ssp *pedunculata*
Lavender

'Willowbridge Snow'

Application No: 1997/313.

Nemesia foetens
Nemesia

'Ice Pink'

Application No: 2000/313.

Pelargonium xhortorum
Pelargonium

'BFP-721 Bright Lilac' syn Designer Bright Lilac

Application No: 1998/013.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ausguard'

Application No: 2001/143.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'NorValley'

Application No: 2000/246.

Solidago hybrid
Solidago

'Dansolgold'

Application No: 2000/012.

'Dansosolo'

Application No: 2000/013.

Trifolium pratense
Red Clover

'Genwest'

Application No: 2000/198.

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Sydney'

Application No: 1993/112 Certificate No:410.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Drum'

Application No: 1996/188 Certificate No:896.

Gypsophila paniculata
Baby's Breath

'Magic Arbel'

Application No: 1996/104 Certificate No:1155.

'Magic Tavor'

Application No: 1996/103 Certificate No:1154.

Lavandula stoechas ssp *pedunculata*
Lavender

'Willowbridge Wings'

Application No: 1998/043 Certificate No:1548.

Mandevilla sanderi
Mandevilla

'Cinderella'

Application No: 1993/176 Certificate No:683.

Medicago tornata
Disc Medic

'Rivoli'

Application No: 1991/046 Certificate No:193.

Osteospermum ecklonis
Cape Daisy

'Kwazulu'

Application No: 1996/051 Certificate No:926.

'Volta'

Application No: 1996/269 Certificate No:900.

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Adventurer'

Application No: 1996/262 Certificate No:1334.

'Silk Road'

Application No: 1996/263 Certificate No:1331.

'Traveller'

Application No: 1996/264 Certificate No:1332.

Protea amplexicaulis
Protea

'Joey'

Application No: 1991/007 Certificate No:377.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Aquarell'

Application No: 1996/048 Certificate No:1053.

'Beenak'

Application No: 1995/305 Certificate No:1081.

'Potpurri'

Application No: 1995/307 Certificate No:1052.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Baby Jack'

Application No: 1998/158 Certificate No:1573.

'Benmable' syn Benardella's Waltz

Application No: 1998/161 Certificate No:1574.

'Benmjul' syn Benardella's Ruby

Application No: 1998/162 Certificate No:1575.

'Interlene'

Application No: 1998/263 Certificate No:1595.

CORRIGENDA

Avena sativa
Oats

'Taipan'

Application No: 2000/299

Journal Reference: PVJ 14.1 page 26.

For 'A.C. Assiniboia'^(d) syn 'Graza 68'^(d), the stem: hairiness of top node rating should read 1 and the Primary grain: hairs on the base rating should read 1.

Cynodon transvaalensis x *Cynodon dactylon*
Hybrid Bermuda Grass

'Tift 94'

Application No: 2001/063

Journal Reference: PVJ 14.3 page 25.

Under Prior Applications and Sales, 'Tif 94' should read as 'Tift 94'.

Hardenbergia violacea
False Sarsparilla

‘White Out’

Application No: 1999/009

Journal Reference: PVJ 14.3 page 33.

Under Origin and Breeding, the first sentence should read as follows:

Spontaneous mutation: first observed as a sport from *Hardenbergia violacea* ‘Happy Wanderer’ at Frankston, VIC in 1996. (Southern Advanced Plants is deleted).

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

‘Fitzroy’

Application No: 1997/179

Journal Reference: PVJ 12.2 page 40.

The description of the above variety did not include data on how ‘Fitzroy’ is distinct from the similar varieties ‘Boomer’ and ‘Roper’. Consequently a supplementary trial was conducted in Hamilton, VIC during 2001. The results of this trial are presented in the following table as an addition to the table published in PVJ 12.2 page 40:

	‘Fitzroy’	*‘Roper’^Φ	*‘Boomer’^Φ
FLOWERING DATE (days from 1st September)			
mean	45.6	47.3	26.3
std deviation	18.07	16.47	10.36
LSD/sig	9.19	ns	P≤0.01
GLUME LENGTH (mm)			
mean	11.4	9.4	10.2
std deviation	1.25	1.50	1.33
LSD/sig	0.87	P≤0.01	ns

Melia azedarach
White Cedar

‘Lady Gwenda’

Application No: 1997/102

Journal Reference: PVJ 12.1 page 64.

Under Choice of Comparators, the last sentence should be replaced with the following:

‘Lady Gwenda’ differs from the similar variegated form known as ‘Beuley’s form’ by having a sparse amount of early season variegation.

Verticordia plumosa x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Waxflower Hybrid

‘Jasper’

Application No: 1997/137

Journal Reference: PVJ 14.1 page 73.

In the description of the above variety it was stated that the flowering time is late. Additional data has shown that the flowering time differs from season to season depending on prevailing weather conditions. Accordingly flowering time is not uniform and is no longer claimed as a distinctive characteristic. In addition to the characteristics listed in Table 50 of PVJ 14.1 the following data on number of harvestable stem is presented:

	‘Jasper’	*‘Eric John’^Φ
NUMBER OF HARVESTABLE STEM (50-60cm)		
mean	45.2	19.4
std deviation	22.2	16.6
LSD/sig	24.4	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF HARVESTABLE STEM (60-70cm)		
mean	34.6	11.3
std deviation	17.1	13.2
LSD/sig	19.0	P≤0.01

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.

The Treasurer has determined that all statutory fees under PBR regulations will be exempted from GST.

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).

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 44 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 breeders 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 75 of the Act.

FEES**Basic Fees**

	Schedule			
	A	B	C	D
	\$			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
<u>Total Basic Fees</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>2050</u>	<u>1400</u>
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 Paul Brennan
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl McCaffery
Proprietor
Eclipse IP Management
PO Box 2221 Milton Business Centre
MILTON QLD 4064
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David Moore
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing consumers

Mr Peter Neilson
Crop and Food Research
Birrabee Park
Bowna via
ALBURY NSW 2640
Representing Plant Breeders

Mr Hugh Roberts
Farmer
'Birrabee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Ms Anna Sharpe
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr Doug Waterhouse (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the PBR 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)**

Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoe Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Portman, Anthony Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg Smith, Daniel
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Swinburn, Garth
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	Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa Prince, John
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Chequer, Robert Cross, Richard Easton, Andrew Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj Light, Kate McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul

	Sanders, Milton Scholefield, Peter Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Moore, Stephen Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Roake, Jeremy Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Swinburn, Garth Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce
Clover	Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip

Conifer	Stearne, Peter
Cotton	Derera, Nicholas AM Khan, Akram Leske, Richard
Cucurbits	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
Fibre Crops	Khan, Akram
Fig	Darmody, Liz FitzHenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoe Pullar, David
Forage Brassicas	Goulden, David
Forage Grasses	Fennell, John Harrison, Peter Kirby, Greg Mitchell, Leslie Slatter, John Smith, Kevin
Forage Legumes	Fennell, John Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Hill, Jeff Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Slatter, John Snowball, Richard
Forest Trees	Lubomski, Marek
Fruit	Beal, Peter Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Kennedy, Peter Lenoir, Roland Maddox, Zoe McCarthy, Alec Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter

Fungi, Basidiomycetes Cairney, John	Native grasses Quinn, Patrick Waters, Cathy	Van der Ley, John Watkins, Phillip
Fungi, Entomopathogenic Milner, Richard		Ornamentals – Indigenous
Grapes Biggs, Eric Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Smith, Daniel Stearne, Peter Swinburn, Garth Sykes, Stephen	Oat Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg	Abell, Peter Allen, Paul Angus, Tim Barrett, Mike Barth, Gail Beal, Peter Cunneen, Thomas Dawson, Iain Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Eggleton, Steve Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Hockings, David Jack, Brian Johnston, Margaret Kirby, Greg Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lullfitz, Robert Lunghusen, Mark McMichael, Prue Milne,Carolynn Mitchell, Hamish Molyneux, W M Nichols, David Oates, John Paananen, Ian Prince, John Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Singh, Deo Smith, Daniel Stearne, Peter Taaffe, Lindsay Tan, Beng Watkins, Phillip Worrall, Ross
Grevillea Herrington, Mark	Oilseed crops Downes, Ross Kidd, Charles Poulsen, David Slatter, John	
Hydrangea Hanger, Brian Maddox, Zoe	Olives Bazzani, Mr Luigi Gingis, Aron Pullar, David	
Impatiens Paananen, Ian	Onions Cross, Richard Fennell, John Gingis, Aron Khan, Akram McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	
Jojoba Dunstone, Bob	Ornamentals – Exotic Abell, Peter Armitage, Paul Angus, Tim Barth, Gail Beal, Peter Collins, Ian Cross, Richard Cunneen, Thomas Darmody, Liz Dawson, Iain Derera, Nicholas AM Eggleton, Steve Fisk, Anne Marie Fitzhenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Guy, Gareme Harrison, Peter Hempel, Maciej Johnston, Margaret Kirkham, Roger Kulkarni, Vinod Lamont, Greg Larkman, Clive Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lubomski, Marek Lunghusen, Mark Maddox, Zoe McMichael, Prue Milne, Carolynn Mitchell, Hamish Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, David Oates, John Paananen, Ian Prince, John Robb, John Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Singh, Deo Smith, Daniel Stearne, Peter Stewart, Angus Taaffe, Lindsay	
Legumes Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cruickshank, Alan Downes, Ross Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Imrie, Bruce Kirby, Greg Khan, Akram Knights, Edmund Lake, Andrew Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Mitchell, Leslie Nutt, Bradley Rose, John Snowball, Richard		Ornithopus Foster, Kevin Nichols, Phillip Nutt, Bradley Snowball, Richard
Lentils Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David Khan, Akram		Osmanthus Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Lucerne Lake, Andrew Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip		Pastures & Turf Aberdeen, Ian Anderson, Malcolm Avery, Angela Cameron, Stephen Cook, Bruce Downes, Ross Croft, Valerie Harrison, Peter Kaapro, Jyri Kirby, Greg Loch, Don Miller, Jeff Mitchell, Leslie Rose, John Smith, Raymond Scattini, Walter John Slatter, John Smith, Kevin Wilson, Frances
Lupin Collins, David Sanders, Milton		
Magnolia Paananen, Ian		
Maize Slatter, John		
Myrtaceae Dunstone, Bob		

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Abell, Peter	02 9351 8825 02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029 03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900 03 5571 1523 fax 017 870 252 mobile	Victoria
Andrews, Judith	02 6951 2614 02 6955 7580 fax	Southern NSW, Northern VIC
Angus, Tim	02 4751 5702 ph/fax	Australia and New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233 03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria
Avery, Angela	02 6030 4500 02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6426 2545 03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087 02 9980 1662 fax 0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8389 7479	SA and Victoria
Baxter, Leslie	03 6224 4481 03 6224 4468 fax 0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207 08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia
Beal, Peter	07 3286 1488 07 3286 3094 fax	QLD & Northern NSW
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733 08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695 02 6795 4358 fax 0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400 03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553 08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 5362 2159 03 5362 2187 fax	South Eastern Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903 j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	Sydney
Chequer, Robert	03 5382 1269 0419 145 262 mobile	Victoria
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax 0154 42694 mobile	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563 08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200 07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900 03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 2074 fax 07 4160 0722	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4162 3238 fax 02 4889 8647	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8657 fax 03 9756 6105	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071 02 6246 5399 fax	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072 02 9639 0345 fax 0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph 02 6278 4676 fax 0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia South East NSW
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666 07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097 03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871 03 5334 7892 fax 0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 4862 2487 ph/fax 0417 891 651 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
Foster, Kevin	03 9752 0005 fax 08 9368 3670	Australia Mediterranean areas of Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333 02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308 07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120 03 9769 1522 fax 0419 878658 mobile	Victoria, South Australia and Southern NSW
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400 64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Guy, Graeme	03 9457 1927 gguy@netspace.net.au	Victoria
Hanger, Brian	03 9837 5547 ph/fax 0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232 02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph 08 8948 3894 fax 0407 034 083 mobile	Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, incl. NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376 02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010 02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211 07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487 08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax 02 4474 0951	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0952 imrieccsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040 08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278 07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240 07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Kaapro, Jyri	02 9637 8711 02 9637 8599 fax	Sydney and surrounding areas
Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269 03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 7600 02 6382 2228 fax	New South Wales
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821 02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591 08 8842 3066 fax	
Kirby, Greg	0417 336 458 mobile 08 8201 2176	Southern Australia
Kirby, Neil	08 8201 3015 fax 02 4754 2637	South Australia
Kirkham, Roger	02 4754 2640 fax 03 5957 1200 03 5957 1210 fax	New South Wales
Knights, Edmund	0153 23713 mobile 02 6763 1100 02 6763 1222 fax	Victoria
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221 08 9992 2049 fax	North Western NSW
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558 0418 818 798 mobile lake@arcom.com.au	Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 9652 1285 02 9652 1924 fax	SE Australia
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344 03 6266 4023 fax	Sydney region
Larkman, Clive	0418 312 910 mobile 03 9735 3831 03 9739 6370	Australia
Law, Mary Ann	03 9739 6370 larkman@tpgi.com.au 07 4637 9960 07 4637 9962 fax	Victoria
Lee, Peter	malaw@bigpond.com 03 6330 1147 03 6330 1927 fax	Toowoomba region
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410 02 6622 2080 fax	SE Australia
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136 07 4671 3113 fax	Australia Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW
Light, Kate	03 5362 2175 0419 145 768 mobile	Victoria
Loch, Don	07 3286 1488 07 3286 3094 fax	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750 02 4389 4958 fax	
Lubomski, Marek	0411 327390 mobile 07 5525 3023 ph/fax	Sydney, Central Coast NSW NSW & QLD

Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA	Smith, Daniel	08 8373 2488	
Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083			08 8373 2442 fax	South Australia
	03 5998 2089 fax			03 5573 0900	
Mackay, Alastair	0407 050 133 mobile	Melbourne & environs	Smith, Kevin	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
	08 9310 5342 ph/fax			03 6336 5234	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia	Smith, Stuart	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Maddox, Zoe	03 9756 6105	Australia		08 9368 3517	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Malone, Michael	03 9752 0005 fax		Snowball, Richard	02 9262 2611	
	+64 6 877 8196	New Zealand		02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
	+64 6 877 4761 fax			02 4385 9788ph/fax	
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	South West WA	Stewart, Angus	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
	08 9780 6136 fax			07 4690 2666	
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	SE Australia	Stuart, Peter	07 4630 1063 fax	SE Queensland
	08 8373 2442 fax			02 6889 1545	
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	Australia	Swane, Geoff	02 6889 2533 fax	
	08 8723 0660 fax			0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	Manawatu region, New Zealand	Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	Murray Valley Region – from Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
	64 3 351 8142 fax			03 5021 3131 fax	
Milne,Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD	Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
Milner, Richard	02 6246 4169			03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
	02 6246 4042 fax		Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	richardm@ento.csiro.au	Australia		03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Mitchell, Hamish	03 9737 9568	Victoria	Taaffe, Lindsay	02 4883 7878	NSW
	03 9737 9899 fax		Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	VIC, Southern NSW		08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
	03 5831 1592 fax		Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	Victoria		07 4681 4274 fax	
	03 5965 2033 fax		Topp, Bruce	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Moore, Stephen	02 6799 2230	NSW		07 4681 1255	
	02 6799 2239 fax			07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	Australia	Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	New South Wales
	07 4783 6001 fax			02 6361 3573 fax	
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	East of Melbourne	Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	03 9800 3521 fax	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Vic.		02 6561 5138 fax	Sydney to Brisbane and New England area
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755		Vertigan, Wayne	0417 423 768 mobile	
	03 5977 4921 fax			03 6336 5221	Tasmania
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	Western Australia	Waters, Cathy	03 6334 4961 fax	
	08 9383 9907 fax			02 6888 7404	
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	Western Australia	Watkins, Phillip	02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
	08 9383 9907 fax			08 9525 1800	
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	Sydney region, Eastern Australia	Westra Van Holthe, Jan	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
				03 9706 3033	
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051		Wilson, Frances	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
	02 4381 0071 fax			64 3 318 8514	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle	Winston, Ted	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	QLD, Northern NSW		07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	07 4639 8800 fax			0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1233	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
	07 5460 1455 fax			02 4348 1900	
Portman, Anthony	08 9274 5355	South-west Western Australia	Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
	08 9250 1859 fax			07 4690 2666	
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Young, Heidi	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
	07 4661 5257 fax			03 5382 1269	
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	Victoria	Zadow, Diane	03 5381 1210 fax	
	03 5998 5333			0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
	0417 340 558 mobile	SE QLD	Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
Prince, John	07 5533 0211			0418 984 555	Eastern Australia
	07 5533 0488 fax				
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	Australia			
	03 9419 1317 fax	SE Australia			
	0418 575 444 mobile	Victoria			
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485				
Richardson, Clive	03 51550255	Sydney Region			
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830				
	02 9351 8875 fax				
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	Sydney, Central Coast NSW			
	02 4376 1271 fax				
	0199 19252 mobile				
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	SE Australia			
	08 8373 2442 fax				
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	SE Queensland			
	07 4661 5257 fax				
Rudolph, Paul	03 5381 2168	Victoria			
	03 5381 1210 fax				
	0438 083 840 mobile	Southern Australia: WA, Vic, NSW, SA			
Sanders, Milton	08 9825 8087	Tropical & sub-tropical Aust.			
	08 9387 4388 fax				
	0427 031 951 mobile				
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax				
Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	SE Australia			
	08 8373 2442 fax				
	018 082022 mobile				
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	Brisbane			
	07 3207 5998 fax				
Slatter, John	07 4635 0726	Australia			
	07 4635 2772 fax				
	0155 88086 mobile				

APPENDIX 4**INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'****Name**

- Allen, Antony
 Ali, S
 Baelde, Arie
 Baker, Ian
 Barr, Andrew
 Batta, Rohitas
 Beatson, Ron
 Bell, David
 Birmingham, Erika
 Brennan, Paul
 Breust, P
 Brewer, L
 Brindley, Tony
 Buchanan, Peter
 Bunker, John
 Bunker, Kerry
 Burton, Wayne
 Cameron, Nick
 Cant, Russell
 Chin, Robert
 Chivers, Ian
 Clayton- Greene, Kevin
 Constable, Greg
 Cook, Esther
 Cox, Michael
 Craig, Andrew
 Dale, Gary
 Dear, Brian
 de Betue, Remco
 Delaporte, Kate
 Done, Anthony
 Donnelly, Peter
 Downe, Graeme
 Draganovic, Oliver
 Dyer, Natalie
 Eastwood, Russell
 Ebb, Fran
 Eisemann, Robert
 Elliott, Philip
 Engel, Richard
 Gibson, Peter
 Gomme, Simon
 Granger, Andrew
 Green, Allan
 Guerin, Jenny
 Hall, Nicola
 Harden, Patrick
 Hart, Ray
 Higgs, Robert
 Hill, Jeffrey
 Hollamby, Gil
 Hoppo, Sue
 Howie, Jake
 Irwin, John
 Jackson, B
 Jackson, Ken
 Jaeger, M
 Johnston, Christine
 Jupp, Noel
 Kaehne, Ian
 Katelaris, A
 Kebblewhite, Tony
 Kennedy, Chris
 Kimbeng, Collins
 Knights, Ted
 Knox, Graham
 Kobelt, Eric
 Lacey, Kevin
 Langbein, Suanne
 Leighton, Alan
 Leonforte, Tony
 Lewin, Laurence
 Lewis, Hartley
 Liu, Chunji
 Loi, Angelo
 Lockett, David
 Macleod, Nick
 Mann, Dorham
 Mason, Lloyd
 McCallum, Lesley
 Mcdonald, David
 Mcmaugh, P
 Mendham, Neville
 Menzies, Kim
 Moody, David
 Neilson, Peter
 Newman, Allen
 Norriss, Michael
 Oakes, John
 Offord, Cathy
 Patel, Narandra
 Paull, Jeff
 Pearce, Bob
 Peppe, Ivan
 Perrott, Neil
 Pressler, Craig
 Piperidis, George
 Reeve, Christopher
 Reid, Peter
 Richardson, Thomas
 Roberts, Sean
 Rose, Ian
 Rowles, Cherie
 Salmon, Alexander
 Sammon, Noel
 Sandral, Graeme
 Sanewski, Garth
 Saperstein, Sylvia
 Schreuders, Harry
 Scott, Ralph
 Smith, Michael
 Smith, Raymond
 Smith, Sue
 Song, Leonard
 Stiller, Warwick
 Sutton, John
 Tonks, John
 Toyer, Christine
 Trimboli, Daniel
 Van der Spek, Folke
 Vaughan, Peter
 Weatherly, Lilia
 Whalley, R.D.B.
 Whiley, Tony
 Williams, Rex
 Williams, Thomas
 Wilson, Rob
 Wilson, Stephen
 Wirthensohn, Michelle
 Wright, Gary
 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 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA

Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
P O Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650
e-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

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- 11eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 37 22
Fax: (32 2) 208 37 16

BOLIVIA

Direccion Nacional de Semillas
Secretaria Nacional De Agriculatural
y Ganaderia
Avda. 6 de Agosto 2006, Edif. V.
Centenario
Casilla 4793
La Paz

Phone (591-2) 391 953
Fax: (591-2) 391 608
e-mail: semillas@mail.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL

Servico Nacional de Protecao de
Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection
Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento
Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do
Abastecimento
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco D,
Anexo A
Terreo, Sala 1-12
CEP 70043-900, Brasilia, DF

Phone: (55-61) 218-2433
Fax: (55-61) 224 2842
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

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 Breeder's 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

Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

CHINA

The Office for the Protection of New
Varieties of Plants
Ministry of Agriculture
11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 100026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029
Fax: (86-10) 6419 3082
e-mail: cnpvp@agri.gov.cn

COLOMBIA

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario
(I.C.A.)
Division de Semillas
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695
e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CROATIA

Central Institute for Supervising and
Testing in Agriculture
Department of Plant Variety Rights
Za Opravnou 4
150 06 Praha 5 – Motol

Phone: (420-2) 5721 1755
Fax: (420-2) 5721 1752
e-mail: motol@ooz.zeus.cz

CZECH REPUBLIC

Ministry of Agriculture
Department of European Integration
Tesnov 17
117 05 Prague 1

Phone: (420) 2 2181 2474
Fax: (420) 2 2181 2970

DENMARK

Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and
Soil Science)
Teglvaerksvej 10, Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 53 59 61 41
Fax: (45) 53 59 01 66

ECUADOR

Instituto Esuatoriano de la Propiedad
Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de Obtenciones
Vegetales

Eloy Alfaro y Amazonas
Edificio MAG, 3^{er} piso
Quito
Phone: (593-2) 566 686
Fax: (593-2) 562 258
e-mail: sectagro@impsat.net.ec

ESTONIA

Variety Control Department
Estonian Plant Production
Inspectorate
EE-71024 Viljandi
Phone: (372 4) 334 650
Fax: (372 4) 334 650
e-mail: plant@plant.agri.ee

FINLAND

Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 232
SF-00171 Helsinki
Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 160 2443

FRANCE

Comite de la protection des
obtentions vegetales
11, rue Jean Nicot
F-75007 Paris
Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

GERMANY

Bundessortenamt
Postfach 61 04 40
D-30604 Hannover
Phone: (49 511) 95 66 5
Fax: (49 511) 56 33 62
e-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

HUNGARY

Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest
Phone: (36 1) 312 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841

IRELAND

Controller of Plant Breeder's Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare
Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e-mail: backwest@indigo.ie

ISRAEL

Plant Breeder's Rights Council
The Volcani Center
PO Box 6
Bet-Dagan 50 250
Phone: (972) 3 968 3669
Fax: (972) 3 968 34 92
e-mail: ilpbr_tu@netvision.net.il

ITALY

Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del
Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19, via Molise
I-00187 Roma
Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN

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

Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate
Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi
Tel: (254 -2) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZSTAN

State Agency of Intellectual Property
House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek
Tel: (996-3312) 510 810
Fax: (996 3312) 510 813
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

MEXICO

Servicio Nacional de Inspeccion y
Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia
y Desarrollo Rural
Lope de Vega 125 8. Piso
Col. Chapultepec Morales
México, D.F. 11570
Phone: (52-5) 203 9427
Fax: (52-5) 250 64 83

NETHERLANDS

Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Borad of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen
Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl

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) 983 3946

NICARAGUA

Registro de la Propiedad Industrial e
Intelectual
Ministerio de Economía y Desarrollo
(MEDE)
Apartado postal 8
Managua
Phone: (505) 267 3061, 237 2417
Fax: (505) 267 5393
e-mail: rpi-nic@ibw.com.ni

NORWAY

Plantesortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Frokontrollen
N-1432 As
Phone: (47) 64 94 75 04
Fax: (47) 64 94 02 08

PANAMA

Direccion General del Registro
de la Propiedad Industrial
(DIGERPI)\
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4
Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

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

Research Center of Cultivars Testing
(COBORU)
63-022 Slupia Wielka

Phone: (48 61) 285 2341
Fax: (48 61) 285 3558
e-mail: coboru@bptnet.pl

PORTUGAL

Centro Nacional de Registo de
Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da DGPC
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351 213) 613 216
Fax: (351 213) 613 222
e-mail:
dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

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

ROMANIA

State Office for Inventions and
Trademarks (OSIM)
5, Ion Ghica Str., Sector 3
P.O. Box 52
70 018 Bucharest

Phone: (40-1) 315 90 66
Fax: (373-2) 312 38 19
E-mail: office@osim.ro

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

State Commission of the Russian
Federation
for Selection Achievements Test and
Protection
Orlicov per., 1/11
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26
e-mail: desel@agro.aris.ru

SLOVAKIA

Ministry of Agriculture
Dodrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (421 7) 306 62 90
Fax: (421 7) 306 62 94

SLOVENIA

Plant Variety Protection and
Registration Office
Parmova 33
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-61) 136 3344
Fax: (386-61) 136 3312
e-mail: UVRSR@gov.si

SOUTH AFRICA

The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and Quality
Control
PO Box 25322
Gezina

Phone: (27 12) 808 0365
Fax: (27 12) 808 0365
e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

SPAIN

Oficina Espanola de Variedades
Vegetales (OEVV)
Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y
Tecnologia
Agraria y Alimentaria
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y
Alimentacion
Jose Abascal, 4-7^a pl.
E-28003- Madrid

Phone: (34 91) 347 66 00
Fax: (34 91) 594 27 68

SWEDEN

Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170
e-mail: info@vaxtsortnamnden

SWITZERLAND

Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft
Buro fur Sortenschutz
Mattenhofstr. 5
CH-3003 Bern

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Controller (Ag)
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
34 Frederick Street
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221

e-mail:

Controller.IPOffice@opus.co.tt

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

Instituto Nacional de Semillas
(INASE)
Casilla de Correos 7731
Pando Canelone

Phone: (59 82) 288 7099
Fax: (59 82) 288 7077
e-mail: inasepre@adinet.com.uy

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 25 64 32
Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina²
 Australia³
 Austria^{2,4}
 Belgium^{1,4}
 Bolivia²
 Brazil²
 Bulgaria³
 Canada²
 Chile²
 China²
 Columbia²
 Croatia³
 Czech Republic²
 Denmark^{3,4}
 Ecuador²
 Estonia³
 Finland^{3,4}
 France^{2,4}
 Germany^{3,4}
 Hungary²
 Ireland^{2,4}
 Israel³
 Italy^{2,4}
 Japan³
 Kenya²
 Kyrgyzstan³
 Mexico²
 Netherlands^{3,4}
 New Zealand²
 Nicaragua³
 Norway²
 Panama²
 Paraguay²
 Poland^{2,5}
 Portugal^{2,4}
 Republic of Moldova³
 Romania³
 Russian Federation³
 Slovakia^{2,5}
 Slovenia⁵
 South Africa^{2,5}
 Spain^{1,4}
 Sweden^{3,4}
 Switzerland²
 Trinidad and Tobago²
 Ukraine²
 United Kingdom^{3,4}
 USA³
 Uruguay²
 (Total 49)

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 also 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	R Rudolph	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> ,	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	<i>Clematis</i>	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, persian clover	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	<i>Bougainvillea</i>	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
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	<i>Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera, Jasminum</i>	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	<i>Angelonia</i>	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	<i>Cuphea</i>	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne	30/6/00
Queensland Department of Primary Industries Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	<i>Cynodon, Zoysia</i> and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	<i>Bracteantha</i>	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms	I Dawson	31/12/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	<i>Petunia, Calibrachoa</i>	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	<i>Triticum, Hordeum, Avena</i>	field irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore, NSW	<i>Leptospermum</i>	Field, shadehouse greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01
S J Saperstein	Mullumbimby NSW	<i>Rhododendron</i> (vireya types)	Field and propagation facilities	S Saperstein	31/12/01

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd	Somersby and Tuggerah, NSW	<i>Rosa</i>	Tissue culture lab, glasshouse, quarantine and nursery facilities	I Paananen
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	<i>Osteospermum, Rhododendron</i>	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Glasshouse	I Paananen
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	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

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES¹

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*, *xTriticosecale*, *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*

¹ From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

* 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.

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

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994, the Register of Plant Varieties will be kept only in one location, the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. Please contact PBR office if you need further information.

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index

For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>
Aglaonema	<i>Aglaonema</i> hybrid
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Ashitaba	<i>Angelica keiskei</i>
Asian White Birch	<i>Betula platyphylla</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Bacopa	<i>Sutera cordata</i>
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Beehive Ginger	<i>Zingiber spectabile</i>
Bird of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon</i> hybrid
Bower Wattle	<i>Acacia cognata</i>
Calibrachoa	<i>Calibrachoa</i> hybrid
Canola	<i>Brassica napus</i> var <i>oleifera</i>
Cape Daisy	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>
Cape Daisy	<i>Osteospermum</i> hybrid
Cherry Rootstock	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> x <i>Prunus canescens</i>
Chick Pea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clematis	<i>Clematis serratifolia</i>
Confetti Bush	<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>
Coral Bush	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>
Cordyline	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>
Creeping Blue Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Disc Medic	<i>Medicago tornata</i>
Easter Daisy	<i>Aster</i> hybrid
Eucalyptus Hybrid	<i>Corymbia ptychocarpa</i> x <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>
Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>
Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia</i> hybrid
Everlasting Daisy	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>
False Sarsparilla	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
Feather Flower Hybrid	<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> x <i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>
Field Bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>
Field Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Flamingo Flower	<i>Anthurium</i> hybrid
Forage Sorghum	<i>Sorghum</i> hybrid
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia</i> hybrid
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>
Golden Dewdrop	<i>Duranta repens</i>
Grevillea	<i>Grevillea</i> hybrid
Grevillea	<i>Grevillea leiophylla</i> x <i>humilis</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>
Hebe	<i>Hebe</i> hybrid
Hybrid Bermuda Grass	<i>Cynodon transvaalensis</i> x <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Italian Lavender	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>
Italian Ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Ivy Pelargonium	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Japanese Pear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>

Japanese Plum	<i>Prunus salicina</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> ssp <i>pedunculata</i>
Lechenaultia	<i>Lechenaultia</i> hybrid
Lilly Pilly	<i>Acmena smithii</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> hybrid
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis elongata</i>
Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> hybrid
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla sanderi</i>
Marguerite Daisy	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>
Mexican Cypress	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>
Mirror Bush	<i>Coprosma</i> hybrid
Nemesia	<i>Nemesia foetens</i>
Nemesia	<i>Nemesia</i> hybrid
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Ornamental Ginger	<i>Zingiber macrodemia</i> x <i>Zingiber spectabile</i>
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pelargonium	<i>Pelargonium xhortorum</i>
Pelargonium Hybrid	<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i> x <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>
Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Peruvian Lily	<i>Alstroemeria</i> hybrid
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> hybrid
Petunia	<i>Calibrachoa</i> hybrid
Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Protea	<i>Protea amplexicaulis</i>
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> hybrid
Schefflera	<i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>
Serruria	<i>Serruria florida</i> x <i>Serruria</i> <i>rosea</i>
Small Leaf Lilly Pilly (Rheophytic Race)	<i>Acmena smithii</i> var <i>minor</i>
Snap Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Solidago	<i>Solidago</i> hybrid
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i> x <i>Potentilla</i> hybrid
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria xananassa</i>
Strawflower	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>
Sweet Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Tea Tree	<i>Leptospermum</i> hybrid
Thuja	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Tomorrow's Leaf	<i>Angelica keiskei</i>
Triticale	x <i>Triticosecale</i>
Twinspur	<i>Diascia</i> hybrid
Variiegated Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> hybrid
Waxflower	<i>Chamelaucium</i> hybrid
Waxflower Hybrid	<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> x <i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
White Cedar	<i>Melia azerdarach</i>
Zonal Pelargonium	<i>Pelargonium zonale</i>
Zoysia Grass	<i>Zoysia matrella</i>

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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.

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