Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Three 1999 Volume 12 Number 3

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia

Treloar Roses

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

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeders Rights:

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

PBR applied for on the following varieties:

KORDREKES	Cut Flower	99/204
KORFLEUR	Cut Flower	99/201
KORKULARIS	Cut Flower	99/202
KORLUMARA	Cut Flower	99/199
KORMEERAM	Cut Flower	99/200
KORROGILO	Cut Flower	99/105
KORSETAG	Cut Flower	99/203

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar Roses Pty Ltd

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

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

Plant Varieties Journal

QUARTER THREE, 1999 **VOLUME 12 NUMBER 3**

Part 1 – General Information

Part 2 – Public Notices

SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES AND ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

PLANT BREEDERS RIGHTS AUSTRALIA
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601
Telephone: (02) 6272 4228 Facsimile: (02) 6272 3650
Homepage: http://www.affa.gov.au/agfor/pbr/pbr.html

CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 12 NO 4: December 17, 1999.

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

Doug Waterhouse
Registrar

Nik Hulse
Deputy Registrar

Katte Prakash
Examiner

Tanvir Hossain
Examiner

Helen Costa
Examiner

Kathryn Dawes-Read
Administration Officer

S.(Angie) Kingdom
Resource Co-ordinator

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Part 1 – General Information

Objections

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

a) considers their commercial interests would be affected by a grant of PBR to the applicant; **and**

b) considers that the applicant will not be able to fulfil all the conditions for the grant of PBR to the variety.

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

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

Comments. Any person may make comment on the eligibility of any application for PBR, free of charge. If requested a comment will be kept confidential. If the comment is soundly based the person may be requested to lodge a formal objection. Comments may also be made regarding the name of a variety if it is believed to be scandalous or offensive.

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

Applying For Plant Breeders Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

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

On 29 June 1999, Slovenia deposited with the Secretary-General of the UPOV its instrument of accession to the 1991 Act of the convention. The Act of 1991 of the convention thus entered into force for Slovenia on July 29, 1999. On that date, Slovenia became the 44th member state of the UPOV.

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

Instruction to Authors: New Format For Preparing Varietal Description

Starting from this issue we are introducing a new format for the varietal description. This new format **replaces the long and short descriptions with a single, comprehensive description which will be known as the Detailed Description.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For consistency, botanical and common names should follow those of: *Hortus Third*, Staff of the LH Bailey Hortorium, Macmillan Publishing Company, 1976; *Census of Australian Vascular Plants*, RJ Hnatiuk, AGPS, 1990; *The Smart Gardeners Guide to Common Names of Plants*, M Adler, Rising Sun Press, 1994; *A Checklist of Economic Plants in Australia*, CSIRO, 1994; *Australian Plant Name Index,* Australian Biological Resources Study, AGPS, 1991.

Example 1

COMMON NAME OF THE SPECIES
Genus species
'Variety' syn **Synonym** (if applicable)
Application No: xx/xxx Accepted: dd month year.
Applicant: **Applicant's Name,** Town, State (abbreviation) and Country (if not Australia).
Agent: **Agent's Name,** Town, State (abbreviation).

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

Example 2

Characteristics (Table nn, Figure nn) Plant: habit narrow bushy, height medium, early maturing. Stem: anthocyanin absent, internodes short. Leaf: length long, width narrow, variegation present, predominant colour green (RHS 137A), secondary margin colour pale green-yellow (RHS 1A). Inflorescence: corymb. Flower: early, pedicel short, diameter small (average 12.5mm), petals 5, petal colour yellow (RHS 12A), sepals 5 …..etc (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, ie. controlled pollination, open pollination, induced mutation, spontaneous mutation, introduction and selection, seedling selection etc. Give the name of the parents. Also give the characteristics of the parental material by which they differ from the candidate variety. Briefly describe the breeding procedure and selection criteria used in developing the new variety. Also indicate the mode of propagation used during breeding. Give the name(s) of the breeder.

Example 3

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

Example 4

Origin and Breeding Introduction and selection: 5 cycles of selection within <accession number> originating from <originating country> and supplied by the <company name> under a materials transfer agreement. When grown CI2204 was heterogeneous with both hooded and non-hooded types and differences in seed colour. Repeated selection for hooded types produced seven breeding lines (726.1-726.7) which were evaluated for forage and seed production potential. From these lines, an uniform single line known as 726.2.1 was selected to become 'Variety'. Selection criteria: seedling vigour, dry matter yield, uniformly hooded (awnless), seed colour (black). Propagation: by seed. Breeder: <name>, <location>, <country>.

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

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

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

Example 7

Comparative Trial : Comparator(s): 'Comparator 2', 'Comparator 3'. Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 38º06' South, elevation 35m), summer-autumn 1996/97. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

Example 8

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	'Variety'
Denmark	1994	Granted	'Variety'

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

Example 9

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

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

Example 10

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

Comparative Table
While preparing the table **NEVER** use the "table creating features" of word processing packages as they insert hidden formatting blocks that are difficult to remove before publication. Instead, use single tabs to align columns. NEVER use drawing objects to create lines, boxes or shading. Instead use the underscore character (_) to create lines for tables. Tables should normally be either 8.5cm wide (half page) or 17.5cm wide (full page). If necessary a very wide table can be presented in landscape orientation.

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).

- Arrange the characteristics in order – this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.

- If a UPOV technical guideline is not available use the order same as in the text part: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower, Flower parts, Fruit, Fruit parts, Seed, special characters etc.

- For measured characteristics Mean, Standard Deviation, Least Significant Difference (LSD)* at P≤0.01 is mandatory.

- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: P→0.001, P→0.01, or ns.

- For discrete characters do not use scores. Please give a word description. e.g. round, medium, tall etc.

- For ranked characteristics just give the numbers, do not use 'normal' statistical analysis. Non-parametric statistical procedures may be used in such cases.

- Use only the number of significant decimal places appropriate to the level of accuracy of the observations.

- If there are two or more candidate varieties, use range tests rather than an LSD, such as Duncan's Multiple Range Test or any other appropriate multiple range test. Enter the grouping characters as alphabet superscripts.

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

Plant Breeders Rights Australia
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

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

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

Important Changes

AMENDMENTS TO THE PBR ACT

'FREEING UP' THE USE OF VARIETY NAMES

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

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

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

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

HERBARIUM SPECIMENS

It is a requirement of the PBR Act that, for all native species, a suitable specimen be sent to the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (ACRA). The processing of these specimens attracts a fee from ACRA (currently $50). Payment of the fee should be sent directly to ACRA along with the specimen and a completed 'ACRA Herbarium Specimen' (Herb1) form.

CURRENT PBR FORMS

The official forms for PBR purposes are periodically updated. A list of current PBR forms with their numbers and date of last update is given below. When a form is updated, the month and the year of the last update follows the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in September 1998 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/98). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before filing in the Part 1 Application. To avoid delays we suggest that you use the latest version of the forms.

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

If you do not have the latest version of the form(s), please contact the PBR office. Alternatively, forms can be downloaded from the PBR web site at http://www.affa.gov.au/agfor/pbr/pbr.html

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 1 – General Information	Form P1	September 1998
Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form	Part1ins	September1998
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	May 1999
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	July 1998
Certification by a Qualified Person	From QP 2	July 1998
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
Extension of Provisional Protection	Form EXTPP	July 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	October 1997

Overseas Test Reports

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

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

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

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

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

If you face difficulty in obtaining test reports directly from any overseas testing authorities then we can make a official request on behalf of you, however, please note that the applicant or the agent will be financially responsible for the report and under no circumstances the PBR office will bear any cost. Please contact the PBR office if you have any difficulties in obtaining overseas test reports.

Descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme

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

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

ACCEPTANCES

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

ABELIA
Abelia x*grandiflora*

'Short & Sweet'
Application No: 99/211 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant**: Robert Pearce,** McLeans Ridges, NSW.

AGAPANTHUS
Agapanthus hybrid

'Fragrant Blue'
Application No: 99/271 Accepted: 27 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Lifetech Laboratories Limited,** Albany, Auckland, New Zealand.
Agent: **Avondale Nurseries Ltd,** Glenorie, NSW.

AGAPANTHUS
Agapanthus orientalis

'Lavender Haze'
Application No: 99/272 Accepted: 27 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **R J & D M L Wood,** New Plymouth, New Zealand.
Agent: **Avondale Nurseries Ltd,** Glenorie, NSW.

'Regal Beauty'
Application No: 99/273 Accepted: 27 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **R J & D M L Wood,** New Plymouth, New Zealand.
Agent: **Avondale Nurseries Ltd,** Glenorie, NSW.

AGAPANTHUS
Agapanthus praecox subsp *orientalis*

'Silver Sword'
Application No: 99/214 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Janet & Mark Lamble,** Berry, NSW.

ALSTROEMERIA
Alstroemeria hybrid

'Stalog' syn **Olga**
Application No: 99/206 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

'Stabecor' syn **Sunny Rebecca**
Application No: 99/207 Accepted: 29 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

'Stalra' syn Tamara
Application No: 99/208 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

'Staloren' syn Lorena
Application No: 99/209 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

APPLE
Malus domestica

'Joburn'
Application No: 99/133 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **PJ Dennehy, PH Jackson – The JoburnTrust,** Hastings, New Zealand.
Agent: **AJ Park & Son,** Canberra, ACT.

ARIZONA CYPRESS
Cupressus glabra

'Highlight'
Application No: 99/189 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Peter & Ruth Donnelly,** Sommersby, NSW.

'Limeglow'
Application No: 99/190 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Peter & Ruth Donnelly,** Sommersby, NSW.

CANOLA
Brassica napus var *oleifera*

'Purler'
Application No: 99/160 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
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: **Wesfarmers Dalgety Seed Tech,** Bassenden, WA.

'BLN 1400'
Application No: 99/161 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
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: **SGB Australia,** Collin Street West, VIC.

'Insignia'
Application No: 99/169 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd,** Horsham, VIC.

'Georgie'
Application No: 99/217 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
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: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd,** Horsham, VIC.

COTTON
Gossypium hirsutum

'Sicot 189i'
Application No: 99/263 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit,** Narrabri, NSW.

'Sicot 53'
Application No: 99/264 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit**, Narrabri, NSW.

'Siokra V-17'
Application No: 99/265 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit,** Narrabri, NSW.

'Sicot 41'
Application No: 99/266 Accepted: 23-Sep 1999.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit,** Narrabri, NSW.

CREEPING JUNIPER
Juniperus horizontalis

'Monber Icee Blue' syn Icee Blue
Application No: 99/185 Accepted: 20 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Monrovia Nursery,** Azusa, Calfornia, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redlands Bay, QLD.

FIELD PEA
Pisum sativum

'Snowpeak'
Application No: 99/210 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

GREVILLEA
Grevillea hybrid

'Birdsong'
Application No: 99/165 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Ian and Linda Townsend,** Diddillibah, QLD.

'Burke 1'
Application No: 99/239 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Don & Marea Burke,** Kenthurst, NSW.

'Burke 2'
Application No: 99/240 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Don & Marea Burke,** Kenthurst, NSW.

'Burke 3'
Application No: 99/241 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Don & Marea Burke,** Kenthurst, NSW.

JAPANESE PLUM
Prunus salicina

'Hiromi Red'
Application No: 99/182 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.

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

KOALA FERN
Caustis blakei subsp *macrantha*

'Forest Fantasy'
Application No: 99/213 Accepted: 30 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **The University of Queensland,** St Lucia, QLD, **McGeoch's Birkdale Nursery Pty Ltd,** Birkdale, QLD and **Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation,** Barton ACT.
Agent: **Uniquest Pty Ltd,** St Lucia, QLD.

LILLY PILLY
Syzygium australe

'Elegance'
Application No: 99/030 Accepted: 7 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Brent E Wilson & A Rex Wilson,** Logan Reserve, QLD.

LILY
Lilium hybrid

'Topsy' syn **Vlettop**
Application No: 99/029 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer BV,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

NARBON BEAN
Vicia narbonensis

'Tanami'
Application No: 99/216 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

OAT
Avena sativa

'Targa'
Application No: 99/218 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **University of Tasmania** and **The Crown in Right of the State of Tasmania through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment,** Hobart, TAS.

ONION
Allium cepa

'Lucy's Mild Brown'
Application No: 99/205 Accepted: 20 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Tony Gurciullo,** Jerilderie, NSW.
Agent: **Breeders Rights International Pty Ltd,** Moorooduc, VIC.

PEACH
Prunus persica

'Sweet September'
Application No: 99/179 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

'Spring Snow'
Application No: 99/180 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

'Autumn Snow' syn **Yukon King**
Application No: 99/181 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

'Snow Fire'
Application No: 99/219 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
Lolium perenne

'Checkmate'
Application No: 99/187 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Pyne Gould Guinness Ltd,** Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Ian Aberdeen,** Kilmore, VIC.

'Arena'
Application No: 99/188 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Pyne Gould Guinness Ltd,** Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Ian Aberdeen,** Kilmore, VIC.

PHILOTHECA
Philotheca myoporoides

'Lime Delight'
Application No: 99/237 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **R J Cherry,** Kulnura, NSW.

PLUM (INTERSPECIFIC)
Prunus hybrid

'Dapple Dandy'
Application No: 99/183 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

'Blue Gusto'
Application No: 99/184 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

POINSETTIA
Euphorbia pulcherrima

'Dueimco' syn RED FOX Coco 2000
Application No: 99/232 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

POTATO
Solanum tuberosum

'Redstar'
Application No: 99/119 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **BV De ZPC,** Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Harvest Moon,** Forth, TAS.

'Victoria'
Application No: 99/121 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **BV De ZPC,** Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Harvest Moon,** Forth, TAS.

ROSE
Rosa hybrid

'Lydiver'
Application No: 99/173 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Interplant BV,** Leersum, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

'Interkuyl'
Application No: 99/174 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Interplant BV,** Leersum, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

'Internes'
Application No: 99/175 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Interplant BV,** Leersum, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

'Poulesta'
Application No: 99/246 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Poulezy'
Application No: 99/247 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Poulfio'
Application No: 99/248 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Poulpollo'
Application No: 99/249 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Poulobe'
Application No: 99/250 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Poulody'
Application No: 99/251 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Poulyn'
Application No: 99/252 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

SCABIOSA
Scabiosa columbaria

'Samanthas Pink'
Application No: 99/238 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Super Perennials Ltd,** Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand.
Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd,** Glenorie, NSW.

STRAWBERRY
Fragaria x*ananassa*

'Selene'
Application No: 99/212 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **C.I.V. Consorzio Italiano Vivaisti,** Perrara, Italy.
Agent: **Toolangi Certified Runner Growers Co-operative Ltd,** Toolangi, VIC.

'Rosa Linda'
Application No: 99/235 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Florida Foundation Seed Producers Inc,** Greenwood, Florida, USA.
Agent: **The State of Queesland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD.

SUGARCANE
Saccharum hybrid

'Q178'
Application No: 99/192 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Q179'
Application No: 99/193 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q181’
Application No: 99/194 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q182’
Application No: 99/195 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q185’
Application No: 99/196 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

WAX FLOWER
Chamelaucium axillare x *uncinatum*

‘GW1’
Application No: 99/152 Accepted: 29 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Westgold Flowers Pty Ltd,** City Beach, WA.

WINE GRAPE
Vitis vinifera

‘Malian’
Application No: 99/245 Accepted: 29 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Malcom David Cleggett,** Langhorne Creek, SA.

DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

AGLAONEMA
Aglaonema hybrid

‘Brilliant Beauty’
Application No: 98/104 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.
Applicant: **Dr B. Frank Brown,** Valkaria, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 13) Plant: habit bushy. Leaf: length medium, width large, shape elliptic, banded along secondary veins and maculated, undulation of margin low, length of apex short. Leaf colour: background greenness of upperside medium green (RHS 137C), banding greyish green (RHS 191C), many yellow macules, colour of main vein white with green maculation. Petiole: length medium, main colour white with green flecks.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent *Aglaonema nitidum curtisii* unnamed seedling x pollen parent *Aglaonema* ‘Rembrandt’(Þ in a planned breeding program in Valkaria, Florida. The seed parent was characterised by lanceolate to oblong shaped leaves and silvery grey banding along secondary veins with green petioles. The pollen parent was characterised by yellowish green banding along secondary veins and light pink (RHS 36C) petioles. The new variety is distinguished from its

parent varieties by its tricoloured leaves comprising yellow green macules and a greyish green banding along secondary veins overlaying a medium green background. The petiole is also predominantly white. Selection criteria: leaf markings and branching habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Dr B. Frank Brown, Valkaria, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The choice of comparators was based on leaf markings and colouration, plant habit and size. Initially 'Jubilee Green'Φ, 'Queen of Siam'Φ syn April in ParisΦ, and 'Rembrandt'Φ were considered as comparators. However, 'Jubilee Green'Φ and the pollen parent 'Rembrandt'Φ were excluded because of distinctly different leaf markings of 'Brilliant Beauty'. It has distinctly different leaf markings than any other PBR protected varieties and varieties of common knowledge. 'Queen of Siam'Φ syn April in ParisΦ was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge in plant habit, leaf shape and size. The seed parent was not included in the trial for the reasons outlined above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Queen of Siam'Φ syn April in ParisΦ. Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay QLD, spring to autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a heated polyhouse, plants propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soilless mix, standard slow release fertilizers were added, plants were grown under benches in reduced light, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurement: taken on five plants at random. One sample per plant. Leaf measurements recorded on most recently matured leaf.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **K.V. Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

'Grey Dawn'

Application No: 98/103 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.
Applicant: **Dr B. Frank Brown,** Valkaria, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 13) Plant: habit bushy. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape elliptic, banded along length of leaf excluding main vein and edges, undulation of margin low, length of apex long. Leaf colour: background greenness of upperside dark green (RHS 137A), banding greyish green (RHS 191C), yellow green macules nil, colour of main vein dark green. Petiole length medium, colour medium green.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent *Aglaonema crispum* 'Maraquit' x pollen parent *Aglaonema nitidum curtisii* 'Jeannie' in a planned breeding program in Valkaria, Florida. The seed parent was characterised by silvery green banding along the length of the leaf excluding the main vein and edges, background colour dark green with medium green petiole. 'Maraquit' is a much smaller growing variety with smaller leaves than 'Grey Dawn'. The pollen parent was characterised by dark green banding along main vein, background colour very light green with light green petiole. The new variety is distinguished from its parent varieties by its bushy growth habit, large leaves and distinctive leaf markings. Selection criteria: variegation of leaves and branching habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Dr B. Frank Brown, Valkaria, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The choice of comparators was based on leaf markings and colouration, plant habit and size. Initially 'Jubilee Green'Φ, 'Queen of Siam'Φ syn April in ParisΦ, and 'Rembrandt'Φ were considered as comparators. However, 'Jubilee Green'Φ and 'Rembrandt'Φ were excluded because of distinctly different leaf markings of 'Grey Dawn'. It has distinctly different leaf markings than any other PBR protected varieties and varieties of common knowledge. 'Queen of Siam'Φ syn April in ParisΦ was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge in plant habit, leaf shape and size. The parents were not included in the trial for the reasons outlined above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Queen of Siam'Φ syn April in ParisΦ. Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay QLD, spring to autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a heated polyhouse, plants propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soilless mix, standard slow release fertilizers were added, plants were grown under benches in reduced light, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurement: taken on five plants at random. One sample per plant. Leaf measurements recorded on most recently matured leaf.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **K.V. Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Table 1 *Aglaonema* varieties

	'Silver Rain'	**'Brilliant Beauty'**	**'Grey Dawn'**	***'Queen of Siam'Φ** syn **April in ParisΦ**
PLANT GROWTH HABIT				
	bushy	bushy	bushy	bushy
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.90				
mean	29.2[b]	29.2[b]	31.0[b]	37.1[a]
std deviation	2.8	1.6	3.5	1.8
LEAF BLADE WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤ 0.01) = 3.14				
mean	11.4[b]	11.7[ab]	10.8[b]	14.8[a]
std deviation	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
LEAF BLADE				
shape	elliptic	elliptic	elliptic	broad elliptic
undulation of margin	low	low	low	low
length of apex	long	short	long	long

variegation	banded along secondary veins and main vein	banded along secondary veins and maculated	banded along length of leaf excluding main vein and edges	banded along secondary veins and main vein
LEAF BLADE COLOUR (RHS) UPPERSIDE				
background greenness				
	dark green (137A)	medium green (137C)	dark green (137A)	dark green (137A)
banding	two tone greyish green (191C and 191A)	greyish green (191C)	greyish green (191C)	greyish green (191C)
presence of yellow green macules				
	no	yes	no	no
main vein colour				
	greyish green	white with green maculation	dark green	greyish green with white flecks
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.99				
mean	12.6[a]	10.5[a]	12.7[a]	14.6[a]
std deviation	2.2	0.5	2.7	2.2
PETIOLE COLOUR				
	medium green	white with green flecks	medium green	white with green flecks

Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01

'Lisa Joy'

Application No: 98/102 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.
Applicant: **Dr B. Frank Brown,** Valkaria, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 14) Plant: habit semi-bushy. Leaf: length long, width narrow, shape narrow elliptic, banding edged only, undulation of margin low, length of apex long. Leaf colour: background greenness of upperside dark green (RHS 137A), banding greyish green (RHS 191C), presence of yellow green macules nil, colour of main vein dark green. Petiole length short, colour dark green.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent *Aglaonema nitidum curtisii* x pollen parent *Aglaonema crispum* in a planned breeding program in Valkaria, Florida, USA. The seed parent was characterised by silver grey banding along secondary veins and lanceolate to oblong shaped leaves. The pollen parent was characterised by a greenish grey banding along secondary veins. Parent plants were sprayed with gibberellic acid to enhance flowering to facilitate hybridisation. The new variety is primarily distinguished from the parent varieties by the presence of grey green banding on the outer margins only. Selection criteria: leaf markings, winter hardiness, frequent suckering. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Dr B. Frank Brown, Valkaria, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The choice of comparators was based on leaf markings and colouration, plant habit and size. Initially 'Jubilee Green'(Φ), 'Queen of Siam'(Φ) syn April in Paris(Φ), and 'Rembrandt'(Φ) were considered as comparators. However, 'Queen of Siam'(Φ) syn April in Paris(Φ) and 'Rembrandt'(Φ) were excluded because of distinctly different leaf markings of 'Lisa Joy'. It has distinctly different leaf markings than any other PBR protected varieties and varieties of common knowledge. 'Jubilee Green'(Φ) was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge in plant habit, leaf shape and size. The parents were not included in the trial for the reasons outlined above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: Jubilee Green(Φ). Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay QLD, spring to autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a heated polyhouse, plants propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soilless mix, standard slow release fertilizers were added, plants were grown under benches in reduced light, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurement: taken on five plants at random. One sample per plant. Leaf measurements recorded on most recently matured leaf.

Prior Applications and Sales
Prior application nil.
First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale May 1998.

Description: **K.V. Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Rhapsody in Green'

Application No: 99/038 Accepted: 23 Mar 1999.
Applicant: **Dr B. Frank Brown,** Valkaria, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 14) Plant: habit bushy. Leaf: length medium, width narrow, shape narrow elliptic, banded along main vein, undulation of margin low, length of apex long. Leaf colour: background greenness of upperside mid green (RHS 137B), banding greyish green (RHS 191C), presence of yellow green macules nil, colour of main vein greyish green. Petiole length long, colour dark green.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent *Aglaonema nitidum* unnamed seedling x pollen parent *Aglaonema nitidum* 'Ernesto's Favourite' in a planned breeding program in Valkaria, Florida. The seed parent was characterised by grey stripes on a dark green leaf. The pollen parent was primarily characterised by a relatively wide (5 to 8cm) silver band covering the center of the leaf blade, surrounded by a light green border. The new variety is distinguished from the parent varieties by its bicoloured leaves comprising a greyish green center with an irregular outer edge and a surrounding solid green area to the margin. The leaves are relatively long and narrow, petioles are long, and the plant suckers more freely. Selection criteria: leaf colouration and markings and suckering habit. Propagation vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Dr B. Frank Brown, Valkaria, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The choice of comparators was based on leaf markings and colouration, plant habit and size. 'Rhapsody in Green' has distinctly different leaf markings than any other PBR protected varieties and varieties of common knowledge. 'Jubilee Green'(ϕ) was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge in plant habit, leaf shape and size. The parents were not included in the trial for the reasons outlined above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: Jubilee Green(ϕ). Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay QLD, spring to autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a heated polyhouse, plants propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soilless mix, standard slow release fertilizers were added, plants were grown under benches in reduced light, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurement: taken on five plants at random. One sample per plant. Leaf measurements recorded on most recently matured leaf.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Rhapsody in Green'

First sold in USA in April 1994. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **K.V. Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Table 2 *Aglaonema* varieties

	'Lisa Joy'	'Rhapsody in Green'	*'Jubilee Green'(ϕ)
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	semi bushy	bushy	bushy
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.30			
mean	30.94[a]	28.96[b]	24.30[bc]
std deviation	1.80	0.61	3.40
LEAF BLADE WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤ 0.01) = 1.42			
mean	9.14[a]	9.72[a]	9.40[a]
std deviation	0.97	0.52	0.65
LEAF BLADE			
shape	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic
undulation of margin	low	low	low
length of apex	long	long	long
variegation	banded along edges only	banding along main vein	banded along secondary veins and main vein
LEAF BLADE COLOUR (RHS) UPPERSIDE			
background greenness	dark green	mid green	dark green
RHS	(137A)	(137B)	(137A)
banding	greyish green (191C)	greyish green (191C)	greyish green (191C)
presence of yellow green macules	nil	nil	nil
main vein	dark green	greyish green	greyish green
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.51			
mean	11.8[b]	20.2[a]	9.4[c]
std deviation	0.8	1.6	1.3
PETIOLE COLOUR	dark green	dark green	dark green

Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01

'Silver Rain'

Application No: 98/105 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.
Applicant: **Dr B. Frank Brown,** Valkaria, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 13) Plant: habit bushy. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape elliptic, banded along secondary veins and main vein, undulation of margin low, length of apex long. Leaf colour: background greenness of upperside dark green (RHS 137A), banding greyish green (RHS 191C), presence of yellow green macules nil, colour of main vein greyish green. Petiole: length medium, colour medium green.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent *Aglaonema* 'King of Siam' x pollen parent *Aglaonema* 'Queen of Siam'(ϕ) in a planned breeding program in Valkaria, Florida. The seed parent was characterised by white petioles, yellow green maculation and greyish green banding along the main vein excluding the vein itself. The pollen parent characterised by leaf banding along secondary veins and main vein with whitish green petioles. The new variety is distinguished from its parent varieties by its two tone greyish green banding along secondary veins and the main vein. Selection criteria: leaf markings, vigorous growth and branching habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Dr B. Frank Brown, Valkaria, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The choice of comparators was based on leaf markings and colouration, plant habit and size. 'Queen of Siam'(ϕ) syn April in Paris(ϕ) was chosen as a comparator because it has a similar plant habit and leaf colouration, and is also the pollen parent. 'Silver Rain' has distinctly different leaf markings than any other PBR protected varieties and varieties of common knowledge. 'King of Siam' the seed parent, was not included because it is distinctly different in leaf markings as outlined above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Queen of Siam'(ϕ) syn April in Paris(ϕ). Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay QLD, spring to autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a heated polyhouse, plants propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soilless mix, standard slow release fertilizers were added, plants were grown under benches in reduced light,

pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurement: taken on five plants at random. One sample per plant. Leaf measurements recorded on most recently matured leaf.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **K.V. Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

ALSTROEMERIA
Alstroemeria hybrid

'Stanata' syn Natasja
Application No: 97/244 Accepted: 11 Nov 1997.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 1) Plant: stem length very long, stem thickness medium, density of foliage medium. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade recurved, length medium, width medium to broad. Inflorescence: umbel branch number medium, length long, pedicel length medium. Flower: colour pink and orange, size large, tepal spread medium, outer tepal shape broad ovate, depth of emargination very deep, stripes absent, colour orange at margins RHS 29B, red at centre RHS 53B (RHS 53C) and red purple at apex RHS 61D (RHS 62A), inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 9B (13C) at centre and red RHS 53B and red purple RHS 61D at apex, stripes medium, inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes few. Stamens: filament colour pink, spots absent, anther colour greenish. Ovary: anthocyanin weak to medium, style pink, stigma colour pink, spots absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denotes Dutch observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observations were based on the 1986 version).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 88T501-2 x pollen parent 86G713-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Stanata' was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Stanata' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staarveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Stabec'(Φ), 'Statiren'(Φ) and 'Stasabi' were initially considered for comparison because all have a red blotch in the centre of the outer tepal. Stabec'(Φ) was excluded because the lateral zone colour is white and the blotch colour is red-purple. 'Statiren'(Φ) was included because the blotch colour was all red. 'Stasabi' was chosen because the lateral zone colour is orange.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Stasabi' and 'Statiren'(Φ). Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Additional information on the candidate variety was collected from plants growing in red kraznozem soil in a multispan polyhouse in Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud and transported to Rye, VIC, and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed four to five days later.

Prior Applications and Sales.

Country	Year	Current status	Name applied
The Netherlands	1995	Withdrawn	'Stanata'
EU	1997	Granted	'Stanata'
South Africa	1997	Applied	'Stanata'
USA	1997	Granted	'Stanata'
Colombia	1998	Applied	'Stanata'

No prior sale.

'Stasabi' syn Sabina
Application No: 97/246 Accepted: 11 Nov 1997.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 2) Plant: stem length very long, stem thickness thick, density of foliage medium. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight to recurved, length long, width broad. Inflorescence: umbel branch number medium, length long, pedicel length medium. Flower: colour pink, size large, tepal spread medium to broad, outer tepal, shape obovate, depth of emargination medium, stripes very few, colour orange RHS 25D at apex margins and base, red RHS 45A at centres, inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour red RHS 51A at apex, yellow RHS 6C at margins and centre, stripes medium, inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes few. Stamens: filament colour pink, spots absent, anther brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin weak to medium, style pink, stigma colour pink, spots absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 87R1280-1 x pollen parent 87G1069-2 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Stasabi' was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Stasabi' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staarveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Stabec'(Φ), 'Statiren'(Φ) and 'Stanata' were initially considered for comparison because all have a red blotch in the centre of the outer tepal. 'Stabec'(Φ) was excluded because the lateral zone colour is white and the blotch colour is red-purple. 'Statiren'(Φ) was included because the blotch colour was all red. 'Stanata' was chosen because the lateral zone colour is orange.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Stanata' and 'Statiren'(ф). Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Additional information on the candidate variety was collected from plants growing in red kraznozem soil in a multispan polyhouse in Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud and transported to Rye, VIC, and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed four to five days later.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name applied
Colombia	1998	Applied	'Stasabi'
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Stasabi'
Germany	1995	Granted	'Stasabi'
EU	1996	Granted	'Stasabi'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Stasabi'
USA	1997	Granted	'Stasabi'
South Africa	1998	Applied	'Stasabi'

'Stasabi' was first sold in The Netherlands in 1996.

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

Table 3 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Stasabi'	'Stanata'	*'Statiren'(ф)
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	very long	very long	medium
thickness	thick	medium	medium to thick
density of foliage	medium	medium	medium
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	long	medium	medium
width	broad to broad	medium	broad
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic	narrow ovate
longitudinal axis of blade	straight to recurved	recurved	straight
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	medium	medium	medium
length of umbels	long	long	long
pedicel length	medium	medium	medium
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	pink	pink and orange	red to red purple
size	large	large	large
spread of tepals	medium to broad	medium	broad
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	broad obovate	obovate
depth of emargination	medium	very deep	n/a
main colour (RHS)	25D, 45A	29B, 53B	48A, 68C
stripes	very few	absent	few
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	elliptic	elliptic
colour (RHS)	6C	9B	3C
number of stripes	few to medium	medium	medium
stripe thickness	medium to large	medium	n/a
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
yellow colour	absent	absent	absent
stripes	few	few	absent
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
filament colour	pink	pink	pale pink
filament spots	absent	absent	absent
anther colour	brownish	greenish	greenish
style colour	pink	pink	pale pink
stigma colour	pink	pink	pale pink
spots on stigma	absent	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	weak to medium	weak to medium	absent

ARIZONA CYPRESS
Cupressus glabra

'Highlight'

Application No: 99/189 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Peter & Ruth Donnelly,** Somersby, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 34) Plant: habit erect, columnar, speed of growth slow to medium, (mean height 48.3cm at 2.5 years old), width: narrow (21.5cm at 2.5 years old). First order branchelets: dense (mean number 17.7 on top15cm of plant), short (mean length of 10th branchlet from apex 45.6cm), upper side main colour in winter RHS 3B, lower side main colour in winter RHS 149A.

Origin and Breeding Self pollination followed by seedling selection: seeds were collected from self pollinated 'Limelight'(ф) on applicant's property in May 1994. The parental variety was developed by the same breeder. The seeds were sown in September 1994 and 'Highlight' was selected out of the resulting progeny due to its dense, narrow habit and golden foliage, whereas the parent variety has a more open angular habit. Selection criteria: dense, narrow growth habit. Propagation: by cuttings and grafting through 4 generations. Breeder: Peter Donnelly, Somersby. NSW.

Choice of Comparator 'Limelight'(ф) was chosen because it is the seed parent. 'Limeglow' was included because it is a sister line and another candidate variety from the same breeder. No other similar varieties common knowledge of *Cupressus glabra* have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Limelight'(ф) and 'Limeglow'. Location: Somersby, NSW. (Lat 33º28', Long 151º 22', Elev 250m/AHD) Sept 98 – June 99. Conditions: trial conducted in open nursery using overhead irrigation, plants grown from cuttings potted into 200mm pots filled with soilless (pine bark based) potting mix, nutrition supplied by slow release fertilisers, no pest or disease control required. Trial design: 15 plants of each variety

arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Application and Sale: Nil.

Description: **Peter Donnelly,** Somersby, NSW.

'Limeglow'

Application No: 99/190 Accepted: 13 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Peter & Ruth Donnelly,** Somersby, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 35) Plant: habit broad columnar, speed of growth slow to medium, (mean height 46.3cm at 2.5 years old), width conic (mean width 35.2cm at 2.5 years old). First order branchelets: dense (mean number 21.1 on top 15cm of plant), short (mean length of 10th branchlet from apex 34.4cm), upper side main colour in winter RHS 12C, lower side main colour in winter RHS 149A.

Origin and Breeding Self pollination followed by seedling selection: seeds were collected from self pollinated 'Limelight'(ф) on applicant's property in May 1994. The parental variety was developed by the same breeder. The seeds were sown in September 1994 and 'Limeglow' was selected out of the resulting progeny due to its dense, compact habit and golden foliage, whereas the parent variety has a more open angular habit. Selection criteria: dense, compact growth habit. Propagation: by cuttings and grafting through 4 generations. Breeder: Peter Donnelly, Somersby. NSW.

Choice of Comparator 'Limelight'(ф) was chosen because it is the seed parent. 'Highlight' was included because it is a sister line and another candidate variety from the same breeder. No other similar varieties common knowledge of *Cupressus glabra* have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Limelight'(ф) and 'Highlight'. Location: Somersby, NSW. (Lat 33º28', Long 151º 22', Elev 250m/AHD) Sept 98 – June 99. Conditions: trial conducted in open nursery using overhead irrigation, plants grown from cuttings potted into 200mm pots filled with soilless (pine bark based) potting mix, nutrition supplied by slow release fertilisers, no pest or disease control required. Trial design: 15 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Application and Sale: Nil.

Description: **Peter Donnelly,** Somersby, NSW.

Table 4 *Cupressus* varieties

	'Limeglow'	'Highlight'	'Limelight'(ф)
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) (LSD = 5.71)			
mean	46.3a	48.3a	66.8b
std deviation	7.2	3.7	7.1
PLANT WIDTH (cm) (LSD = 3.78)			
mean	35.2b	21.5a	43.5c
std deviation	2.3	1.6	5.4
NUMBER OF FIRST ORDER BRANCHLETS ON TOP 15cm of PLANT (LSD = 2.57)			
mean	21.1b	17.7b	13.0a
std deviation	3.5	2.2	2.9
LENGTH OF FIRST ORDER BRANCHLET 10th FROM APEX (LSD = 11.96)			
mean	34.4a	45.6b	76.3c
std deviation	8.2	12.3	19.4
MAIN COLOUR OF FIRST ORDER BRANCHLET IN WINTER (RHS)			
upper surface	12C	3B	6B
lower surface	149A	149A	149A

Mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at P≤0.01, Duncans Multiple Range Test

BUFFALOGRASS*
Buchloe dactyloides

'Oasis'

Application No: 92/136 Accepted: 22 Sep 1992.
Applicant: **The Board of Regents, University of Nebraska,** Lincoln, Nebraska.
Agent: **Callinan Lawrie,** Kew, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 37) Plant: diploid (2n=40), stoloniferous, perennial female plant of the dioecious species, which has a yellow anther colour. Sward: canopy cover medium-dense in established stands; mature sward height 100-120mm. Root system: strongly fibrous, 1000-1500mm deep. Stolon: internodes long, 4-10 mm in length [mean 7.2 +/- 3.0 mm], internode diameter 0.7 – 1.0 mm [mean 0.9 +/- 0.2 mm], mid-summer colour green (RHS 143B), late autumn colour purple (RHS 65D) or green (RHS 142B), winter colour brown (RHS 164C). Ligule: fine fringe of hairs. Leaf: tiller length short with right tiller mean length 3.5 +/- 1.0 mm, mean length left tiller 2.8 +/- 1.0 mm, blade long, slender, 100 – 120mm, width narrow, mean 1.2 +/- 0.1 mm, pubescence minimal, colour in midsummer, blue-green (RHS 141C) to dark green (RHS 141A), colour in winter brown (RHS 164C). Female spikelet: length short, mean 3.5mm. Female inflorescence: height low, mean height from ground surface 28mm, density high. Male inflorescence: absent. Comparative drought resistance: high. In the USA, in the southern areas of adaptation eg Dallas, Texas, vegetative establishment from plugs rapid, with vigorous production of stolon numbers, individual stolon growth rate high. Other: 'Oasis' was developed specifically as a turf type with earlier cultivars forage types, adapted for use in turf situations. This cultivar is fine textured, of low growth habit, high shoot density, heat and drought tolerant, excellent blue-green colour in summer and strong retention of green colour through late autumn and early green-up in spring. 'Oasis' maintained high sward colour retention from summer through autumn [green colour rating of 7/10] with most other varieties turning brown in the same period in trials at Dallas, Texas. Best adapted to silty clay loam soils, neutral to slightly alkaline pH levels and high sunlight levels. (Note: Descriptive characters obtained from US Plant Patent Description PP 8475).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by plant selection: selection of a single female plant from a selection

labelled 1321.1 in 1984. 1321.1 arose from open-pollinated seed of a selection designated as TAES 1321, and 149 other accessions of Buchloe dactyloides, growing together at Texas A & M University, Renner, Texas USA. The selected female genotype was identified as NE 84-609 and evaluated at the John Seaton Anderson Turfgrass Research Facility, near Mead, Nebraska, with all future propagation done vegetatively from stolons. The original source materials were propagated from seed and constitute both male and female plants. Whereas 'Oasis' is composed only of female plants – there are no male plants, no pollen production and no seed production. Selection criteria: drought tolerance. Propagation: multiplied vegetatively between 1985–1988. Breeders: Riordan; Terrance P. (Lincoln, NE); Baxendale; Frederick P. (Lincoln, NE); de Shazer; Susan A. (Lincoln, NE); Kinbacher; Edward J. (Lincoln, NE); Svoboda; Jeana L. F. (Altus, OK); Engelke; Milton C. (Richardson, TX); Wit, Jr.; Leonard A. (Bennet, NE).

Choice of Comparators 'Texoka' was chosen because it is a seed propagated standard cultivar of Buffalo grass of common knowledge. The internodes of 'Oasis' are similar to 'Texoka' in width but longer in length. Two new releases from University of Nebraska, NE 84-315 and NE 84-378, more generally known as 315 and 378 respectively were also included in the trial. The length of internode of 'Oasis' is longer than NE 84-315 and NE 84-378, but internode widths are similar. The most similar cultivar morphologically to 'Oasis' is 'Prairie', a new release from Texas A&M University. In comparative dehydration avoidance experiments as accessed by percent fixing observed during 48 days of drought stress 'Oasis' exhibited very high level of dehydration tolerance compared to low in 'Prairie'. To supplement field trials, DNA fingerprinting techniques by two separate primers [AO-1 primer being preferred] have been developed at the University of California.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Plant Patent 8,475, dated 23 November 1993. Field trials were conducted at numerous sites in the USA from 1988-1991. For detailed comparative data refer to US Plant Patent description.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1991	Granted	'609'

First sold in the USA in 1991, No prior Australian sales.

Description: **Peter G Harrison, PG Harrison & Associates,** Nightcliff, NT.

*Note: Buffalograss is the common name of *Buchloe dactyloides* in the USA. In Australia, *Stenotaphrum secundatum,* (St Augustinegrass in the USA), is commonly known as buffalograss.

CHICKPEA
Cicer arietinum

'Bumper'
Application No: 97/097 Accepted: 26 May 1997.
Applicant: **NSW Agriculture,** Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.
Agent: **Australian Agricultural Commodities,** Wee Waa, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 32) Plant: Kabuli chickpea, attitude semi erect, height medium (56.23cm), Stem: anthocyanin absent. Leaf rachis: length short to medium (54.87mm), leaflet number on rachis medium (15.03). Leaflet: width narrow (10.98mm), length medium (14.68mm), ratio length/width medium (1.34), foliage colour green, intensity of colour medium. Flower: colour white, peduncle length short (11.15mm), time of flowering medium. Pod: width wide (13.36mm), length long (30.41mm), ratio length/width high (2.28), predominant number of ovules one – two, time of maturity of pod medium. Seed: weight very high (48.72 g/100 seeds), shape round to angular, colour beige, intensity of colour light.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent F_1 (CPI56564 / 'Garnet') x pollen parent SP 1.563. The segregating materials retained as bulk population to and including F_5 generation, with mass selection for seed size in F_4 and F_5. 'Bumper' is the bulked progeny from a single F_6 plant selected for large white seeds in 1989. Selection criteria: large white seed and high yield. Propagation: by seed through four generations. Breeder: E J Knights, NSW Agriculture, Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement, Tamworth, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Kaniva' and 'Garnet' were chosen as comparators as they are the only two Kabuli type varieties available in Australia that have a similar growth to 'Bumper'. 'Garnet' also constitutes part of the pedigree of the F_1 seed parent. The variety 'Macareena' is available in Australia and grown in the Ord River in WA and in Central Queensland. This variety was not included as a comparator as it has an obviously different more prostrate growth habit, larger seed size and larger leaf size. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified. Two of the parents were not included because CPI 56564 is a Desi type chickpea and Sp1.563 is an unnamed experimental line within the breeding program.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Kaniva' and 'Garnet'. Location: Edgeroi, 25km north of Narrabri, NSW, Jun 1997 – Dec 1997. Conditions: plants were raised in soil in open beds as per any broad acre chickpea crop. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Measurements: taken from 15 specimens selected randomly from each of the four replicate plots. Each replicate plot was 2m x 5m, containing approximately 300 plants. In all 60 plants were sampled for each variety, a total of 240 for the trail. Total specimens in the trial approximate 4800.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in 1998. Overseas sale nil.

Description: **Sue Bestow,** Wee Waa, NSW.

Table 5 *Cicer* varieties

	'Bumper'	*'Garnet'	*'Kaniva'
NATURAL PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	56.23	56.38	56.06
std deviation	3.18	1.61	2.45
LSD/sig	1.85	ns	ns
PLANT ATTITUDE			
	semi erect	semi erect	semi erect
ANTHOCYANIN ON STEM			
	absent	absent	absent
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	23.35	23.31	23.82
std deviation	1.39	1.62	1.32
LSD/sig	1.29	ns	ns
FOLIAGE INTENSITY OF GREEN			
	medium	medium – dark	medium
LEAFLET WIDTH (mm) – widest part			
mean	10.98	12.09	12.01
std deviation	0.12	0.36	0.74
LSD/sig	0.49	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAFLET LENGTH (mm) – longest part			
mean	14.68	15.76	16.74
std deviation	0.33	0.71	0.97
LSD/sig	0.64	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAFLET LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	1.34	1.30	1.40
std deviation	0.03	0.02	0.02
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RACHIS LENGTH (mm) – stem to leaf base			
mean	54.87	55.75	59.99
std deviation	1.85	1.19	1.20
LSD/sig	1.66	ns	P≤0.01
LEAFLET NUMBER ON RACHIS			
mean	15.03	15.03	16.03
std deviation	0.16	0.90	0.16
LSD/sig	0.15	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR			
	white	white	white
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) – stem to elbow			
mean	11.15	12.66	14.84
std deviation	0.32	0.94	0.81
LSD/sig	0.657	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
DIAMETER OF CALYX (mm) – across widest part			
mean	18.92	18.96	19.12
std deviation	0.25	0.11	0.41
LSD/sig	0.25	ns	ns
ANTHOCYANIN ON PEDICLE			
	none	none	none
POD LENGTH (mm) – longest part, including point			
mean	30.41	26.04	27.61
std deviation	0.25	0.63	0.58
LSD/sig	0.38	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD WIDTH (mm) – widest part			
mean	13.36	12.53	12.28
std deviation	0.09	0.15	0.13
LSD/sig	0.09	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.28	2.08	2.25
std deviation	0.01	0.06	0.03
LSD/sig	0.03	P≤0.01	ns
POD INTENSITY OF GREEN COLOUR			
	medium	medium	medium
POD PREDOMINANT NUMBER OF OVULES			
	1-2	1-2	1-2
SEED COLOUR			
	beige	beige	beige
SEED INTENSITY OF COLOUR			
	light	light-medium	light
SEED WEIGHT (g/100 seeds)			
mean	48.72	39.70	42.45
std deviation	1.51	1.98	1.80
LSD/sig	0.82	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SEED SHAPE			
	round to angular	round to angular	round to angular
SEED RIBBING			
	weak	weak	weak
TIME OF FLOWERING			
	medium	medium	medium
TIME OF MATURITY OF POD			
	medium – late	medium	medium

'Gully'

Application No: 97/096 Accepted: 26 May 1997.
Applicant: **NSW Agriculture,** Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.
Agent: **Australian Agricultural Commodities,** Wee Waa, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 6a and 6b, Figure 33) Plant: Desi type chickpea, attitude semi erect, height short (51.20cm). Stem: anthocyanin absent, internode length short to medium (22.45mm). Leaf rachis: length medium (56.16mm), leaflet number on rachis high (17.08). Leaflet: width medium (7.93mm), length small to medium (12.76mm), ratio length/width medium (1.61), foliage colour green, intensity of colour light. Flower: colour pinkish purple, anthocyanin on pedicel absent, peduncle length medium (13.92mm), diameter of calyx small to medium (15.70), time of flowering medium. Pod: width large (10.55mm), length medium (22.41mm), ratio length/width medium (2.13), Predominant number of ovules two, time of maturity of pod medium. Seed: weight very high (25.38g/100 seeds), shape angular, seed ribbing strong, colour beige, intensity of colour light. Good field resistance to virus.

Origin and Breeding Progeny selection: 'Gully' was developed by 3 cycles of progeny line selection of NEC 1971 (also designated as T1315), which was one of about 450 lines introduced to Australia by the Arid Lands Agricultural Development (ALAD) program. NEC 1971 (T1315) was heterogenous and subjected to field selection under high virus disease pressure in Breeza, NSW in 1992. From this planting, 559 surviving plants were harvested separately and the progeny rows were grown in Tamworth, NSW in 1994. These rows showed a high degree of

variability in flowering time (a range of 13 days) and the progeny rows showing uniformity with a narrow flowering band (50% flowering on 18 and 19 October) were selected. Forty of such rows having similar seed characteristics were bulked. This composite was sown in a seed increase block in 1995 and rouged for any off types. Selection criteria: virus resistance, flowering time, seed size, seed colour and uniformity. Propagation: by seed for four generations. Breeder: E J Knights, NSW Agriculture, Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement, Tamworth, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Many chickpea varieties have an anthocyanin reddening on the stem (eg. 'Amethyst' and 'Tyson') and are thus clearly distinguishable from 'Gully' that doesn't have this reddening characteristic. Hence firstly, comparators were chosen that also do not show this characteristic. The four comparators, 'Dooen', 'Lasseter', 'Semsen' and 'Norwin' were chosen on this basis from similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Lasseter' and 'Semsen' were also chosen due to their similarity to the candidate variety 'Gully' in seed size. The parent T1315 was further compared with 'Gully' in a separate parental trial conducted in 1998.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Dooen', 'Lasseter', 'Semsen' and 'Norwin'. Location: Edgeroi, 25km north of Narrabri, NSW, Jun 1997 – Dec 1997. Conditions: plants were raised in soil in open beds as per any broadacre chickpea crop. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Measurements: taken from 20 specimens selected randomly from each of the four replicate plots. Each replicate plot was 2m x 5m, containing approximately 450 plants. In all 80 plants were sampled for each variety, a total of 480 for the trail. Total specimens in the trial approximate 7200. Parental trial comparator: T1315. Location: Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement. Conditions: trial conducted on a grey clay soil under rainfed conditions. Trial design: randomised complete block; 30 replicates, plot size 1m single row with 5 plants. Sown 20 August 1998 and harvested 7 January 1999.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in 1998. Overseas sale nil.

Description: **Sue Bestow,** Wee Waa, NSW.

Table 6a *Cicer* varieties

	'Gully'	***'Norwin**	***'Dooen'**	***'Semsen'**	***'Lasseter'**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)					
mean	51.20	57.01	55.55	49.48	55.69
std deviation	1.13	1.55	1.63	1.80	1.10
LSD/sig	1.32	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT ATTITUDE					
	semi erect	semi erect	semi erect	semi erect	semi erect
ANTHOCYANIN ON STEM					
	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) – point of measurement					
mean	22.45	21.46	24.81	23.66	23.92
std deviation	0.60	1.29	0.88	0.42	0.86
LSD/sig	0.79	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FOLIAGE INTENSITY OF GREEN					
	light	mid	dark	light	mid
LEAFLET WIDTH (mm) – widest part					
mean	7.93	7.25	8.29	9.78	7.99
std deviation	0.32	0.94	0.81		
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
LEAFLET LENGTH (mm) – longest part					
mean	12.76	12.04	14.23	13.96	13.08
std deviation	0.16	0.27	0.37	0.31	0.35
LSD/sig	0.28	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAFLET LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO					
mean	1.61	1.67	1.72	1.43	1.64
std deviation	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04
LSD/sig	0.02	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RACHIS LENGTH (mm) – stem to leaf base					
mean	56.16	48.55	59.00	55.92	62.72
std deviation	0.94	1.38	2.28	1.33	1.97
LSD/sig	1.68	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
LEAFLET NUMBER ON RACHIS					
mean	17.08	16.06	15.56	15.98	15.23
std deviation	0.06	0.15	0.22	0.12	0.21
LSD/sig	0.13	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 6a *Continued*

FLOWER COLOUR					
	pinkish purple	pinkish purple	pinkish purple	pinkish purple	pinkish purple
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) – stem to elbow					
mean	13.92	14.45	14.37	13.61	14.58
std deviation	0.20	0.37	0.49	0.13	0.38
LSD/sig	0.27	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
DIAMETER OF CALYX (mm) – across widest part					
mean	15.70	13.59	15.33	17.38	16.24
std deviation	0.24	0.21	0.11	0.23	0.23
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
ANTHOCYANIN ON PEDICEL					
	none	none	present	none	present
POD LENGTH (mm) – longest part, including point					
mean	22.41	19.31	22.54	22.87	22.38
std deviation	0.33	0.13	0.41	0.31	0.27
LSD/sig	0.27	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
POD WIDTH (mm) – widest part					
mean	10.55	9.11	10.34	10.80	9.60
std deviation	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.20	0.13
LSD/sig	0.08	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO					
mean	2.13	2.12	2.18	2.11	2.33
std deviation	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03
LSD/sig	0.03	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
POD INTENSITY OF COLOUR					
	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
PREDOMINANT NUMBER OF OVULES					
	2	2	2	2	2
SEED COLOUR					
	beige	tan	tan	tan	beige
SEED INTENSITY OF COLOUR					
	light	light – medium	light	medium	medium-dark
SEED WEIGHT (g/100 seeds)					
mean	25.38	17.68	17.86	22.15	25.43
std deviation	1.32	1.20	1.18	1.82	1.21
LSD/sig	0.58	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
SEED SHAPE					
	angular	angular	angular	angular	angular
SEED RIBBING					
	strong	strong	strong	strong	strong
TIME OF FLOWERING					
	medium	late	medium	early to medium	late
TIME OF MATURITY					
	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium

Table 6 b *Cicer* varieties

	'Gully'	***T1315**
SEED WEIGHT (g/100 seeds)		
mean	29.10	30.50
std deviation	1.49	1.05
LSD/sig	0.68	P≤0.01
DAYS TO FLOWER		
mean	80.51	82.57
std deviation	2.08	2.21
LSD/sig	1.07	P≤0.01

COTTON
Gossypium hirsutum

'Sicala 40'

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

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 24) Plant: shape conical, height short (mean 86.9cm), early maturity (171 days to mature), medium foliage density. Leaf: palmate, very slight pubescence of midrib, gossypol and nectary glands present.

Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens long (mean 2.6mm). Boll: size large, shape elliptical, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle short (mean 23mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (44x28 mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.40), length medium (29.8mm), strength high (33 g/tex), micronaire value medium (4.2). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 88001 x pollen parent 83055-33 at ACRI, Narrabri. The seed parent is distinguished by its earliness and segregating leaf shape. The pollen parent is distinguished by its later maturity and less erect plant habit. Two cycles of single plant selection (in the 1989/90 and 1992/93 seasons) followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight and *Verticillium* wilt, leaf hairiness, normal leaf shape, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr P E Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Sicala V-2'ϕ was chosen because it is a variety of common knowledge with normal leaf shape and is a selection from the pollen parent 83055-33. 'Sicala V-2'ϕ is the variety most likely to be replaced by 'Sicala 40'. 'CS 8S'ϕ was chosen because it has normal leaf shape and of similar maturity to 'Sicala 40'. The parent 88001 was not considered as a comparator because it is easily distinguished from 'Sicala 40' by its segregating leaf shape.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Sicala V-2'ϕ and 'CS 8S'ϕ. Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 1998/99 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15 entry trial in a row and column design with three replicates and three rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality trial locations: 13 trial locations from Warren, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 1997/98 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 60 entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g subsample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and sales
First sold in Australia in September 1998.

Description: **Peter Reid, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit**, Narrabri, NSW.

Table 7 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicala 40'	*'Sicala V-2'ϕ	*'CS 8S'ϕ
STIGMA DISTANCE ABOVE STAMENS (mm)			
mean	2.6	1.1	1.2
std deviation	0.5	0.2	0.2
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS			
LENGTH (mm)			
mean	29.75	30.40	29.07
std deviation	0.56	0.62	0.46
LSD/sig	0.31	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
UNIFORMITY INDEX (%)			
mean	85.54	84.85	84.68
std deviation	0.90	0.80	0.84
LSD/sig	0.37	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STRENGTH (g/tex)			
mean	33.15	32.85	30.43
std deviation	1.16	1.32	1.22
LSD/sig	0.59	ns	P≤0.01
EXTENSION (%)			
mean	4.02	4.30	4.52
std deviation	0.45	0.42	0.42
LSD/sig	0.09	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

COUCH GRASS
Cynodon dactylon

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

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 36) Plant: habit prostrate, dense, spreading. Low unmown height (mean 87mm). Stem: long spreading stolons (mean width 1.28mm), internode medium length (mean node frequency 4 per 5cm length). Leaf: length medium (mean 36.8mm), width broad (1.68mm), colour green (RHS 147A, 1995). Inflorescence: digitate. Other characters: very good low temperature colour retention.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: common couchgrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) growing in a bowling green at Homebush Bowling Club, Homebush, NSW in 1991. The parent plant was characterised by poor low temperature leaf colour retention and narrow leaf width. The mutant variety 'Riley's Evergreen' differs by showing good low temperature leaf colour retention and a broad leaf width. Vegetative propagation of the mutant stolons was commenced in 1993, when one stolon was planted into a pot. From this pot, in 1995, 50 stolons were planted into a nursery at Homebush Bowling Club. From this nursery, stolons have been removed and planted into a nursery area at Windsor Turf Farm. From this nursery, vegetative materials have been used to establish large areas on the farm for commercial production. Selection criteria: good low temperature leaf colour retention. Propagation: 'Riley's Evergreen' will be commercially propagated by vegetative sod and stolons. Breeder: R.J. Riley, Guildford, NSW.

Choice of Comparators *Cynodon dactylon* 'Wintergreen' and 'Windsor Green'ϕ were chosen as comparators for the trial for their superior leaf colour retention in low temperatures. The original parental material was not considered for the trial because 'Riley's Evergreen' was clearly distinguishable from the parent by its leaf colour retention when subject to low temperatures.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Wintergreen' and 'Windsor Green'ϕ. Location: Homebush Bowling Club,

Homebush, NSW. Trial established in spring 1995, measurements made autumn-winter 1999. Conditions: grasses were established in plastic tubs (70cm long, 37cm wide and 17cm deep). Tubs were filled with a sandy loam soil. 10 stolons planted into each tub. Trial irrigated and fertilised as required at standard rates. No mowing of the grass occurred. Trial design: two tubs of each variety in a completely randomised design. Measurements: 100 samples used for leaf length and width. 25 samples used for stolon thickness and node frequency. 10 measurements made for unmown height

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 8 *Cynodon* varieties

	'Riley's Evergreen'	***'Winter-green'**	***'Windsor Green'**(b)
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
– 3rd fully open leaf from terminal shoot			
mean	36.8	37.5	45.4
std deviation	5.83	10.06	14.86
LSD/sig	3.6	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
– 3rd fully open leaf from terminal shoot			
mean	1.68	1.30	1.42
std deviation	0.12	0.24	0.23
LSD/sig	0.066	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
– 3rd fully open leaf from terminal shoot			
mean	22	30	33
std deviation	3.45	12.34	12.3
LSD/sig	3.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STOLON THICKNESS (mm)			
– middle of 3rd internode from stolon tip			
mean	1.28	1.43	1.39
std deviation	0.13	0.15	0.15
LSD/sig	0.065	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
UNMOWN HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	8.7	21.2	20.2
std deviation	0.59	0.98	0.72
LSD/sig	0.57	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NODE FREQUENCY (number/5cm)			
– from tip of stolon			
mean	4	8	6
std deviation	0.47	1.46	1.25
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	147A	146A	146A

GAURA
Gaura lindheimeri

'Siskiyou Pink'

Application No: 97/132 Accepted: 18 Jun 1997.
Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo,** Medford, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia,** Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 7) Plant: perennial, open spreading evergreen shrub, height medium to tall. Stem: reddish green. Leaf: linear to lanceolate, variegation absent, green (RHS 137A). Flower: bud greyed-red (RHS 178A), flower tubular, petals 5, petal predominant colour red (RHS 55C), senesced flower red (RHS 54A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination and seedling selection: first observed as a open-pollinated seedling in a trial bed at applicant's property in Oregon, USA, among a crop of seedlings raised from *Gaura lindheimeri* which is usually white in flower colour. A pink variant was selected from the usual white flowered seedlings in 1994 and since then has been propagated vegetatively through many generations. Selection criteria: growth habit, foliage markings and flower colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Baldassare Mineo, Medford, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators *Gaura lindheimeri* was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. The source material represents the natural form of the species. 'Jo Adela' was selected for its similarity with the 'Siskiyou Pink' in flower colour especially as the flower ages. 'Corries Gold' was excluded because of its variegated leaves, which is significantly different from the candidate variety. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): *G. lindheimeri*, 'Jo Adela'. Location: Wonga Park, VIC, spring-autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	**Year**	**Current Status**	**Name Applied**
EU	1997	Applied	'Siskiyou Pink'
New Zealand	1998	Applied	'Siskiyou Pink'

First sold in USA in 1996. First Australian sale Feb 1998.

Description: Mark Lunghusen, Croydon, Vic.

Table 9 *Gaura* varieties

	'Siskiyou Pink'	***'Jo Adela'**	***G. *lindheimeri***
LEAF VARIEGATION			
	absent	present	absent
LEAF COLOUR (RHS 1966) edge of leaf			
	green 137A	green 139A	green 137B
LEAF COLOUR (RHS 1966) centre of leaf			
	green 137A	green 143B	green 137B

Table 9 *Continued*

FLOWER BUD COLOUR (RHS 1966) MATURE			
	greyed-red	yellow-green	yellow-green
	178A	149B	149C
FLOWER PETAL MAIN COLOUR (RHS 1966) OPEN FLOWER			
	red	white	white
	55C	155D	155D
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS 1966) SENESCED			
	red	red	red
	54A	49A	49C

HEBE
Hebe hybrid

'Gold Beauty'

Application No: 97/277 Accepted: 22 Oct 1997.
Applicant: **B.E. Jackson,** Dromana, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 8) Plant: evergreen, upright, many branched, variegated shrub. Leaf: opposite, elliptical, tip mucronate, variegation present, leaf edge colour yellow-orange (RHS 15C), centre colour green (RHS 137A).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of 'Oratia Beauty' at applicant's property in Keysborough, VIC. 'Gold Beauty' showed a different growth habit with variegated foliage rather than the solid green colour foliage of the parent. Selection criteria: leaf variegation, plant growth habit and growth characteristics. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: B.E. Jackson, Dromana, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Oratia Beauty' was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was developed. 'Waireka' was selected for its similarity with 'Gold Beauty' in the variegated leaf colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Oratia Beauty', 'Waireka'. Location: Dromana, VIC, summer-autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 175mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mark Lunghusen,** Croydon, Vic.

Table 10 ***Hebe*** **varieties**

	'Gold Beauty'	***'Oratia Beauty'**	***'Waireka'**
VARIEGATION			
	present	absent	present
LEAF COLOUR EDGE OF LEAF (RHS 1996)			
	yellow-orange	green	yellow
	15C	137A	9D
LEAF COLOUR CENTRE OF LEAF (RHS, 1966)			
	yellow-green	green	green
	146B	137A	137D

KALANCHOE
Kalanchoe sp.

'Elves Bells'

Application No: 97/290 Accepted: 13 Nov 1997.
Applicant: **John Churchus,** Devon Meadows, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 5) Plant: dwarf, upright, spreading; stem fleshy, glabrous, coloured greyed orange RHS 166A, density of foliage medium to dense. Leaf: fleshy, glossy, glabrous, shape narrow elliptic to lanceolate, margins dentate lacking anthocyanin, longitudinal axis of blade incurved, colour 147A on upper side and 146A on lower side. Inflorescence: dichasium cyme. Flower: calyx 4 sepals coloured greyed purple RHS 186A, corolla petals fused in urceolate tube coloured red purple RHS 64A with terminal pointed lobes 4, coloured yellow RHS 4B. Stamens: 8 filaments green white, anther green. Ovary: superior, apocarpous, 4 segments, style green white, stigma green white.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: 'Elves Bells' originated as an open pollinated seedling of 'Pixie Bells' s on the property of the applicant.. Selection criteria: 'Elves Bells' was selected on the basis of leaf colour contrasting with inflorescence production and ease of culture under high temperature growing conditions. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Elves Bells' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: John Churchus, Devon Meadows, VIC.

Choice of comparators *Kalanchoe* 'Pixie Bells' was chosen because it is the seed parent and has flowers of similar colour and conformation. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Pixie Bells'. Location: Devon Meadows (Lat. 38°S), VIC, between Nov 1998 and Aug 1999. Conditions: grown in a heated polyhouse; plants begun as cuttings in Sep 1998, transplanted to 200mm hanging baskets in Nov 1998; plants raised in soilless media with controlled release fertiliser. Trial design: paired replicates. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	**Year**	**Current status**	**Name Applied**
USA	1999	Applied	'Elves Bells'

'Elves Bells' was first sold in Australia in 1997.

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

Table 11 *Kalanchoe* varieties

	'Elves Bells'	*'Pixie Bells'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) to top of foliage		
mean	24.4	18.5
std deviation	2.2	2.0
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01
FOLIAGE DENSITY		
	medium to dense	dense
LEAF LENGTH (mm) largest leaf		
mean	104.9	69.7
std deviation	9.0	6.7
LSD/sig	11.0	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) largest leaf		
mean	24.3	28.9
std deviation	1.8	2.5
LSD/sig	2.7	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO largest leaf		
mean	4.4	2.4
std deviation	0.5	0.2
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF LOBES ON LEAVES largest leaf		
mean	11.3	7.6
std deviation	1.4	1.0
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01
LEAF		
shape	narrow elliptic	broad elliptic
anthocyanin on margins		
	absent	present
depth of emargination of lobes		
	medium	shallow
INFLORESCENCE NUMBER PER PLANT		
mean	20.8	31.8
std deviation	3.9	4.8
LSD/sig	3.5	P≤0.01
SEPAL COLOUR (RHS)		
	186A	77A
LENGTH OF FLOWER (mm)		
mean	30.2	32.1
std deviation	0.4	0.7
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01

LILLY PILLY
Syzygium paniculatum

'Little Lil'

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

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 27) Plant: erect, dense, compact, short, evergreen perennial shrub. Stem: upright, narrow, internodes short. Leaf: lanceolate, length small (mean 50.30mm), width medium (mean 13.93mm). Mature leaf colour RHS 147A, partially mature leaf colour RHS 146B, new foliage colour RHS 178A. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of *Syzygium paniculatum* 'Lillyput'(ф) in applicant's property in Upper Caboolture, QLD. The parental variety was developed by the same applicant. 'Little Lil' was selected because of its dense compact growth habit, smaller and shorter internodes compared to the parental variety. It was vegetative propagated through five generations and found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: short internodes, leaf size and general compact growth. Propagation: vegetatively through cuttings. Breeder: Terrance Denis and Carmel Mary Hennessey, Upper Caboolture, QLD.

Choice of Comparator 'Lillyput'(ф) was selected because it is the parental variety from which the candidate was developed. *S. paniculatum* 'Undercover' was excluded because of its prostrate growth habit. *S. australe* 'Tiny Trev'(ф) was not considered because it belongs to a different species.

Comparative Trial Comparator 'Lillyput'(ф). Location: Bush Garden Nursery, Upper Caboolture, QLD. Conditions: plants from cuttings raised in 140mm pots grown in full sun. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicates in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 12 *Syzygium* varieties

	'Little Lil'	*'Lillyput'(ф)
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	172.67	359.33
std deviation	26.58	43.83
LSD/sig	23.04	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) 3rd fully mature leaf from the apex		
mean	50.30	56.10
std deviation	7.31	7.94
LSD/sig	4.71	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) 3rd fully mature leaf from the apex		
mean	13.93	16.03
std deviation	2.48	3.17
LSD/sig	1.75	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) 3rd fully mature leaf from the apex		
mean	4.27	4.73
std deviation	0.58	0.52
LSD/sig	0.34	P≤0.01
TOP INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	12.30	21.07
std deviation	3.09	5.78
LSD/sig	2.94	P≤0.01
2nd INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	10.77	20.40
std deviation	3.85	6.04
LSD/sig	3.22	P≤0.01
3rd INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.17	21.43
std deviation	3.54	6.19
LSD/sig	3.21	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS,1995)		
immature	178A	175A
partially mature	146B	144A
mature	147A	137A

LILLY PILLY
Syzygium luehmannii

'Petite Blush'

Application No: 96/253 Accepted: 19 Nov 1996.
Applicant: **Andrew Walter Bryant** and **Steve Sutton,** Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 28) Plant: habit semi dwarf, much-branched shrub. Height to 1.8m width to 1.5m. Branching: more or less at right angles to main trunk. Leaf: narrow lanceolate, length medium (mean 48.4mm), width narrow (mean 8.2mm). Mature leaf colour green RHS 147A (1995), new foliage colour red purple RHS 58A (1995).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from a batch of open-pollinated seedlings of *Syzygium luehmannii* grown in applicant's property. The seedling was selected because of its dwarf habit and much smaller, narrower leaves. Vegetative cuttings were made from the seedling and the progeny has retained the characteristics of the selection. Selection criteria: leaf width, colour and growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through cuttings. Breeder: Andrew Walter Bryant and Steve Sutton, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Choice of Comparators A typical form of *Syzygium luehmannii* from the same batch of open pollinated seedling was used as comparator. 'Sophie' was excluded because of its variegated leaf, which is clearly distinguishable from the candidate.

Comparative Trial Comparators: *Syzygium luehmannii*. Location: Bonville, NSW, Jan 1997 – Feb 1997. Conditions: 100 cuttings of each form were propagated by mist propagation. Eighty plants of each were established in 140mm polythene pots. Grown under full sun. Trial design: plants were arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: thirty plants were selected at random from each variety. One sample taken from each plant selected.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

Description: **John Wrigley,** Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Table 13 *Syzygium* varieties

	'Petite Blush'	***Syzygium luehmannii***
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	294	586
std deviation	7.82	8.96
LSD/sig	5.59	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	48.4	42.4
std deviation	7.96	6.39
LSD/sig	4.94	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	8.2	19.7
std deviation	1.48	3.98
LSD/sig	2.2	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
immature leaf	58A	58A
mature leaf	147A	147A

OSMANTHUS
Osmanthus delavayi

'Heaven Sent'

Application No: 97/186 Accepted: 4 Sep 1997.
Applicant: **R.J. Cherry,** Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 23) Plant: dense, upright, bushy, evergreen shrub to 2m. Leaves: simple, av. length 30mm, av. width 16mm, mid green upper (lighter than RHS 147A), lighter below (RHS 146B), in cooler conditions leaves become more yellow (RHS 147B upper, RHS 146D lower), apex acute, base obtuse, margin serrated, shape ovate, attachment alternate, leaf cross section U-shaped (concave). Flowers (late winter): terminal and axillary in clusters of 4-6, pedicel short, flowers tubular, av. length of corolla tube 15mm, av. flower diameter 17mm, petals 4 (av. width 3mm), moderately reflexed, white (RHS 155D), highly fragrant. Flower density: dense. Note: (All colour measurements taken from RHS Colour Chart, 1966 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as a seedling selection of open pollinated *Osmanthus delavayi* at applicant's property. Several hundred seed of the commonly cultivated form of *O. delavayi* were collected at Paradise Plants following open pollination of the parent. The resultant seed was germinated in 1992 and progeny grown to flowering over 3 years. The resultant seedlings were screened for growth habit and free flowering habit. Selection criteria: 'Heaven Sent' was selected for clonal propagation in 1995 on the basis of compact plant habit, good vigour and free flowering habit. Propagation: by cuttings through three generations to ensure uniformity and stability. Breeder: R.J. Cherry**,** Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Pearly Gates' has been chosen as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge and also a sister line of the candidate. The common form of *Osmanthus delavayi* has been included as a comparator as it is the original source material from which the candidate variety was selected. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Pearly Gates' and common form of *Osmanthus delavayi*. Location: Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, 1996-1999. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base). Potted-up into 200mm pots after 1 year. Nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from all plants. Two samples per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Sep 1996.

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

'Pearly Gates'

Application No: 97/187 Accepted: 4 Sep 1997.
Applicant: **R.J. Cherry,** Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 14 and Figure 23) Plant: spreading, upright, bushy, evergreen shrub to 2m. Leaves: simple, av. length 30mm, av. width 16mm, dark green upper (RHS 147A), lighter below (RHS 147B), in cooler conditions leaves become more yellow (RHS 146A upper, RHS 146B lower), apex blunt acute, base attenuate, margin serrated, shape oval/elliptic, attachment alternate, leaf cross section V-shaped (concave). Flowers (mid winter): terminal and axillary in clusters of 4-6, pedicel short, flowers tubular, av. length of corolla tube 14mm, av. flower diameter 13mm, petals 4 (av. width 3mm), slightly reflexed, white (RHS 155D), highly fragrant. Flower density: dense. Note: All colour measurements taken from RHS Colour Chart, 1966 edition.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as a seedling selection of open pollinated *Osmanthus delavayi* at applicant's property. Several hundred seed of the commonly cultivated form of *O. delavayi* were collected at Paradise Plants following open pollination of the parent. The resultant seed was germinated in 1992 and progeny grown to flowering over 3 years. The resultant seedlings were screened for growth habit and free flowering habit. Selection criteria: 'Pearly Gates' was selected for clonal propagation in 1995 on the basis of compact plant habit, good vigour and free flowering habit. Propagation: by cuttings through three generations to ensure uniformity and stability. Breeder: R.J. Cherry**,** Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Heaven Sent' has been chosen as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge and also a sister line of the candidate. The common form of *Osmanthus delavayi* has been included as a comparator as it is the original source material from which the candidate variety was selected. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Heaven Sent' and common form of *Osmanthus delavayi*. Location: Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, 1996-1999. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base). Potted-up into 200mm pots after 1 year. Nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from all plants. Two samples per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Sep 1996.

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

Table 14 *Osmanthus* varieties

	'Pearly Gates'	**'Heaven Sent'**	***O. delavayi***
PLANT HABIT	dense, upright, spreading, side laterals are horizontal in growth	dense, upright, bushy, side laterals are upright in growth	sparse, spreading, side laterals are horizontal in growth
LEAF LENGTH – including petiole (mm) – taken from leaves at least 4 nodes from the growing tip			
mean	29.6	29.9	19.2
std deviation	4.7	6.4	2.0
LSD/sig	4.4	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH – at widest point (mm) – taken from leaves at least 4 nodes from the growing tip			
mean	16.3	16.3	11.6
std deviation	2.2	2.3	1.6
LSD/sig	3.0	ns	P≤0.01
OTHER LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
type	simple	simple	simple
attachment	alternate	alternate	alternate
angle to stem	acute	v. acute	acute-obtuse
apex	blunt acute	acute	blunt acute
base	attenuate	obtuse	attenuate
margin	serrated	serrated	serrated
cross section	V shaped	U shaped	slightly V shaped
colour			
upper	RHS 147A	light RHS 147A	RHS 147A
lower	RHS 147B	RHS 146B	RHS 147B
colour in cold			
upper	RHS 146A	RHS 147B	RHS 146A
lower	RHS 146B	RHS 146D	RHS 146B
FLOWER DIAMETER – from petal tip to tip – taken from any fully reflexed flower			
mean	13.0	16.7	n/a*
std deviation	1.2	1.7	n/a*
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01	n/a*
LENGTH OF COROLLA TUBE – from base to where petals fuse – taken from any fully reflexed flower			
mean	13.7	15.2	n/a*
std deviation	0.8	1.1	n/a*
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01	n/a*
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
type	simple	simple	simple **
colour	white (RHS155D)	white (RHS155D)	white (RHS155D)**
timing	early	mid	mid-late **
density	dense	dense	sparse **
petal reflexing	weak	moderate	weak **
perfume	strong	strong	strong **

* did not flower sufficiently to gather meaningful statistical data.
** visual observation taken from a few spot flowers.

PAPER DAISY
Bracteantha bracteata

'Broome Pearl'

Application No: 99/020 Accepted: 8 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 3) Plant: height short (mean 13cm). Leaf: length medium, width medium. Inflorescence: number of inflorescences and buds per plant many (mean 13), pedicel long, diameter large, shape in plan rounded, in profile flat, number of whorls of bracts many (mean 12). Involucral bract: length medium, width narrow (mean 5.7mm) colour white (RHS 155A). Flower bud: shape at tip rounded, colour pale pink (RHS 36D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: *Bracteantha bracteata* varieties 'Argyle Star'(Φ, 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Φ, 'Menindee Magic'(Φ and unnamed selections breeders code 67, 66 and 59. Open pollination took place at Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, QLD in 1995. 'Argyle Star'(Φ is characterised by large white star shaped blooms. The others are characterised by yellow orange, pale lemon, pink, pale orange and orange blooms respectively. Plants were grown in close proximity and flower heads were rubbed together manually to facilitate pollination, seed heads matured and seeds germinated where they fell in the propagation trays. One thousand seedlings were potted in 1996 and 'Broome Pearl' was selected. Selection criteria: compact plant growth habit, high flower number, and flower colour. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. 'Broome Pearl' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder : Dr KV Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, QLD, Australia.

Choice of Comparators 'Dargan Hill Monarch White', 'Cockatoo', 'Greta', 'Margaret McArthur' 'Lemon Colourburst'(Φ and 'Argyle Star'(Φ were initially considered for the comparative trial as they were similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Dargan Hill Monarch White', 'Cockatoo', 'Greta', 'Margaret McArthur' all produce large white flowers but the bushes are considerably larger than 'Broome Pearl'. 'Lemon Colourburst'(Φ is a taller bush and the light lemon coloured flower is too distinct from 'Broome Pearl'. 'Argyle Star'(Φ was chosen as the sole comparator because of its most similar bush shape and size, flower colour and size.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Argyle Star'(Φ. Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redlands Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 1999. Conditions: plants propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors under hail cloth, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurements: taken on ten plants at random. One sample per plant. Inflorescence measurements recorded on newly opened blooms.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 15 *Bracteantha* varieties

	'Broome Pearl'	*'Argyle Star'(Φ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	13.2	15.15
std deviation	0.9	1.2
LSD/sig	1.25	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.39	9.28
std deviation	1.31	0.91
LSD/sig	1.29	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	2.08	1.96
std deviation	0.42	0.23
LSD/sig	0.38	ns
NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES & BUDS PER PLANT		
mean	13.8	8.9
std deviation	2.2	1.7
LSD/sig	2.19	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	60.83	63.08
std deviation	2.29	1.39
LSD/sig	2.16	ns
INFLORESCENCE SHAPE		
in plan	rounded	star
in profile	flat	flat/reflexed
INVOLUCRAL BRACT LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.9	20.6
std deviation	1.0	0.8
LSD/sig	1.0	P≤0.01
INVOLUCRAL BRACT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	5.7	7.5
std deviation	0.3	0.3
LSD/sig	0.36	P≤0.01
INVOLUCRAL BRACT NUMBER OF WHORLS PER INFLORESCENCE		
mean	12.5	8.1
std deviation	0.52	0.87
LSD/sig	0.82	P≤0.01
INVOLUCRAL BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1966)		
	white	white
	155A	155A
FLOWER BUD SHAPE AT TIP		
	rounded	acute
FLOWER BUD/COLOUR (RHS, 1966)		
	pale pink	white
	36D	155A
PEDICEL LENGTH (cm)		
mean	16.7	9.6
std deviation	1.2	1.8
LSD/sig	1.8	P≤0.01

'Kalgoorlie Gold'

Application No: 99/021 Accepted: 8 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 4) Plant: height short (mean 11cm). Leaf: length medium, width narrow (mean

1.5cm). Inflorescence: number of inflorescences and buds per plant many (mean 16), pedicel short (mean 4.8cm), diameter large (mean 56mm), shape in plan rounded; in profile flat, number of whorls of bracts many (mean 13). Involucral bract: length medium, width narrow (mean 4.5mm), colour yellow (RHS 9A). Flower bud: shape at tip rounded, colour predominantly yellow (RHS 9A) with some yellow/orange streaks (RHS 17A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: *Bracteantha bracteata* varieties 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Φ), 'Argyle Star'(Φ), 'Menindee Magic'(Φ) and unnamed selections breeders code 67, 66 and 59. Open pollination took place at Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, QLD in 1995. 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Φ) is characterised by yellow/orange blooms on long pedicels. The others are characterised by white, pale lemon, pink, pale orange and orange blooms respectively. Plants were grown in close proximity and flower heads were rubbed together manually to facilitate pollination, seed heads matured and seeds germinated where they fell in the propagation trays. One thousand seedlings were potted in 1996 and 'Kalgoorlie Gold' was selected. Selection criteria: compact plant growth habit, high flower number, flower colour and short pedicels. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. 'Kalgoorlie Gold' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Dr KV Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, QLD, Australia

Choice of Comparators 'Diamond Head', 'Golden Beauty'™, 'Gold-N-Bronze', 'Hastings Gold', 'Dargan Hill Monarch Lemon', 'Dargan Hill Monarch Yellow', 'Lemon Colourburst'(Φ), 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Φ) and 'Menindee Magic'(Φ) were initially considered for the comparative trial as they were the similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Golden Beauty'™, 'Diamond Head' and 'Gold-N-Bronze' have very narrow short leaves with small flowers unlike 'Kalgoorlie Gold' which has larger leaves and flowers. 'Hastings Gold' is a similar sized bush but the blooms are star-shaped unlike the rounded double blooms of 'Kalgoorlie Gold'. 'Dargan Hill Monarch Yellow', 'Dargan Hill Monarch Lemon' and 'Lemon Colourburst'(Φ) are taller bushes with blooms held on long pedicels unlike 'Kalgoorlie Gold' which is a low compact bush with blooms produced on short pedicels. 'Menindee Magic'(Φ) has light straw lemon coloured blooms unlike the bright yellow of 'Kalgoorlie Gold'. In all the above cases, the colour of the involucral bracts of 'Kalgoorlie Gold' are distinctly different from the common varieties. 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Φ) was chosen as the sole comparator because of its most similar bush shape and size, yellow flower colour, similar shaped blooms.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Φ). Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redlands Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 1999. Conditions: plants propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors under hail cloth, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurements: taken on ten plants at random. One sample per plant. Inflorescence measurements recorded on newly opened blooms.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 16 *Bracteantha* varieties

	'Kalgoorlie Gold'	***'Sunraysia Splendour'(Φ)**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	11.2	13.9
std deviation	1.2	1.3
LSD/sig	1.46	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.4	9.9
std deviation	0.8	1.4
LSD/sig	1.34	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	1.51	2.10
std deviation	0.12	0.40
LSD/sig	0.34	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES & BUDS PER PLANT		
mean	16	8.5
std deviation	2.3	1.9
LSD/sig	2.41	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	56.3	53.2
std deviation	1.9	0.6
LSD/sig	1.65	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE SHAPE		
in plan	rounded	rounded
in profile	flat	flat
INVOLUCRAL BRACT LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.93	15.75
std deviation	0.65	1.18
LSD/sig	1.08	ns
INVOLUCRAL BRACT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	4.54	6.77
std deviation	0.35	0.17
LSD/sig	0.32	P≤0.01
INVOLUCRAL BRACT NUMBER OF WHORLS PER INFLORESCENCE		
mean	13.7	13.5
std deviation	1.6	1.4
LSD/sig	1.67	ns
INVOLUCRAL BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1966)		
	yellow 9A	yellow/orange 14A
FLOWER BUD SHAPE AT TIP		
	rounded	rounded
FLOWER BUD COLOUR (RHS, 1966)		
	predominantly yellow 9A with some yellow/orange 17A streaks	yellow/orange 17A
PEDICEL LENGTH (cm)		
mean	4.83	12.17
std deviation	1.56	3.35
LSD/sig	2.97	P≤0.01

PEACE LILY
Spathiphyllum hybrid

'Ceres' syn Ceres Star
Application No: 95/302 Accepted: 8 Jan 1996.
Applicant: **Gebr Braam,** De Kwakel, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Jacksons Nursery,** Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 17, Fig 15) Plant: compact rhizomatous evergreen perennial producing many basal shoots. Leaf blade: lanceolate, length short, width narrow, medium green colour, bulging between veins weak. Petiole: length of sheath short, length from sheath to leaf blade medium. Peduncle: length to base of spathe short. Spathe: length short to medium, width narrow, depth medium, length of fused part medium, predominant shape of base attenuate, area of green colour extending from tip on inner side absent or very weak; on outer side weak to medium. Spadix: length short to medium, diameter narrow to medium, length of stalk short to medium. Time of flowering: early to medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent 'White Success' x pollen parent 'Pallas' in a planned breeding program in De Kwakel, The Netherlands, in 1989. The seed parent is characterised by medium number of basal shoots, medium to broad spathe width and medium to long spadix, which is different from the candidate. The pollen parent is characterised by wider leaf length than that of the candidate. Selection criteria: from this cross, seedling number H 506 was selected on the basis hardiness and clumping habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Erik van Dordrecht, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The Qualified Person considers 'Pallas' to be the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of vegetative characteristics. 'Pallas' is also the pollen parent of the candidate. The seed parent 'White Success' was not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data from Plantenyhedsnaevnet, Tystofte, Denmark (Ref. No. 15022). The vegetative characteristics were confirmed by the Qualified Person under Australian conditions. Location: overseas trial was conducted at Forskingscenter, Arslev, Denmark and the local trial was conducted at Jackson's Nursery, The Gap, Brisbane, QLD. Conditions: the local trial was conducted in a greenhouse under irrigated condition. Trial design: 30 pots each of candidate and comparator were arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Israel	1995	Granted	'Ceres'
The Netherlands	1991	Surrendered	'Ceres'
EU	1995	Granted	'Ceres'
USA	1993	Granted	'Ceres'

First sold in The Netherlands in 1992. First Australian Sale January 1995.

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

Table 17 *Spathiphyllum* varieties

	'Ceres'	*'Pallas'
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	385.50	402.17
std deviation	25.30	24.20
LSD/sig	15.28	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	236.83	249.83
std deviation	11.71	11.63
LSD/sig	7.20	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	101.00	112.07
std deviation	8.87	8.18
LSD/sig	5.27	P≤0.01
BASAL SHOOTS		
mean	4.70	1.63
std deviation	1.91	1.45
LSD/sig	1.05	P≤0.01
LENGTH BETWEEN LEAF SHEATH AND BLADE (mm)		
mean	17.20	7.87
std deviation	11.46	5.71
LSD/sig	5.76	P≤0.01

POINSETTIA
Euphorbia pulcherrima

'Duecabrired' syn RED FOX Tabaluga Red
Application No: 98/253 Accepted: 26 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg Germany.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South VIC.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 16) Plant: habit compact with smooth large bracts and excellent colour, branching present with strong and uniformly long stems, width broad, height short, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour greenish. Leaf: length long, width broad, shape broad oval with a pointed end, base rounded, lobes weak, shape of sinus between lobes straight, colour of upper side greenish, lower side light green, veins of upper side green, veins of lower side light green. Petiole: colour of upper side reddish, lower side light greenish. Bract: distance between upper and lower bracts short, shape large ovate with some rugosity between the veins, length of bracts long, width of bracts broad, shape of base of bract is triangular to rounded, lobbing weakly developed, shape of the sinus between lobes is shallow and curved, colour of bract is fire engine red (RHS 45B, 1986). Cyme: width medium to large. Cyathium: size of glands compact and medium, colour of glands greenish yellow, red colour in gland margin present.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent FD129E x pollen parent HE 101E. The hybridisation was performed in 1994. Screening of the seedlings, grafting and second screening occurred in 1995. Further tests and additional tests at grower's properties confirmed uniformity

in 1996. Selection criteria: seedlings were allowed to flower and selected on bract characteristics and on cyathia size, stability and quality. The second cycle of selection was based on plant habit including branching, plant construction, stability, flower life and susceptibility to diseases such as botrytis. At least three cycles of selections on uniformity and distinctness were made before commercialising this variety. This variety was developed because of its smooth bracts with excellent colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The varieties 'Moni' syn RED FOX Moni, 'Duemenorca' syn RED FOX Menorca Red and 'Supjibi' (Gross™) all had a similar red coloured bract (RHS 45B, 1986) and were selected as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Duecap'(ϕ) syn RED FOX Capri Red(ϕ) had a similar habit but a different coloured red bract and was not included. The varieties, '490 Red'(ϕ) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(ϕ), 'Lilo' ('Regina', PLA Eckespoint), 'Duespot'(ϕ) syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark Red(ϕ), 'Duenidared' syn RED FOX Victory Red, 'Duelebri' syn RED FOX Elegance, 'Duesonata' and 'Duemal' syn RED FOX Malibu Red had different coloured bracts from the above two groups and were thus rejected as suitable comparators. The comparative trial that was set up also included a range of other varieties but their bract colours were clearly different and were not included in comparisons.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Moni' syn RED FOX Moni, 'Duemenorca' syn RED FOX Menorca Red and 'Supjibi'. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Sep – Dec 1998. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 6 to 12 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Duecabrired'
Poland	1997	Applied	'Duecabrired'

First sold in Germany in June 1996.

Description**: Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Table 18 *Euphorbia* varieties

	'Duecabrired'	*'Moni'	*'Duemenorca'	*'Supjibi'
PLANT HEIGHT	short	medium	medium-tall	medium-tall
BRACT SIZE	large	medium	medium	large
BRACT SHAPE	ovate	narrow-elliptic	broad-elliptic	ovate
MARGIN	entire	serrate	entire	entire
DEVELOPMENT OF LOBES	weak	medium	absent	absent
DEPTH OF SINUS	shallow	deep	absent	absent
ANGLE OF SINUS	curved	sharp	absent	absent
CYATHIUM	compact	compact	open	compact

'Duecohopi' syn RED FOX Coco Hot Pink

Application No: 98/257 Accepted: 26 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 17) Plant: width medium, habit symmetrical, strong growing with smooth brightly coloured bracts and strong branching, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour reddish. Leaf: length medium to small, width medium to narrow, shape triangular, base round to slightly triangular, lobbing present, shape of the sinus between lobes straight to slightly curved, margin slightly serrated, colour of upper side dark green with strong intensity, lower side green, veins of upper side dark with red pigment present, lower side light green. Petiole: colour of upper side red, lower side light red. Bract: distance between upper and lower bracts short to medium, shape ovate, length of bracts medium, width of bracts narrow to medium, shape of base of bract is rounded to cuneate, bract colour strong pink (RHS 46D, 1996). Cyme: width medium. Cyathium: size of glands medium to small, colour of glands greenish yellow, red colour in gland margin absent but gland margin is slightly pink.

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: 'Liberty Bright Red' (Royal Evelens) was irradiated in 1995. The parental variety is characterised by bright red coloured bract. The irradiated material was screened the following year and a new form was selected. Further tests and mother stock production confirmed uniformity in 1997. Selection criteria: irradiated plants were selected for interesting new colours. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Duecohopi' displays a unique pink colour, which distinguishes it from most poinsettias. 'Duecapink' syn RED FOX Capri Pink and 'Duespotpink' syn RED FOX Spotlight Pink are the most similar varieties based on morphological characteristics and pedigree. The only other available pink variety was '268 Pink'(Φ) syn Eckespoint Celebrate 2 Pink(Φ) was included in the trial. The variety, 'Maren' although originally included in the trial was subsequently rejected because of its strong salmon colour. 'Marble star' and 'Duestarapri'(Φ) syn RED FOX Apricot Highlight(Φ) were examined but both were clearly mottled and not suitable as comparators.

Comparative Trial Comparators: '268 Pink'(Φ) syn Eckespoint Celebrate 2 Pink(Φ), 'Duecapink' syn RED FOX Capri Pink' and 'Duespotpink' syn RED FOX Spotlight Pink. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Sep – Dec 1998. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper /pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 6 to 12 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Applied	'Duecohopi'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Duecohopi'

First sold in Germany 1997. First sold in Australia in 1999.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 19 *Euphorbia* varieties

	'Duecohopi'	*'268 Pink'(Φ)	*'Duecapink'	*'Duespotpink'
PLANT HEIGHT	short	short	medium	tall
STEM ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR	present and strong	absent	absent	present but very weak
FLOWERING TIME	early	late	early	late
BRACT SIZE	large	small	large	large
BRACT SHAPE	narrow obovate	narrow obovate	broad obovate	broad obovate
DEVELOPED LOBES	present weak, shallow, rounded	present strong, deep sharp	absent – –	present strong, deep rounded
MARGIN	undulate	serrate	undulate	undulate
BLISTERING	present	absent	present	present
BRACT COLOUR(RHS)	46D	48B	51A	51A
(Note: high summer growing temperatures resulted in faded, washed out colours.)				
CYATHIUM	dense	open	dense	open

'Duedeluxe' syn RED FOX De Luxe

Application No: 98/254 Accepted: 26 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg Germany.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 18) Plant: habit broad spreading, width medium, height short to medium, branching present, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour slightly reddish with weak intensity. Leaf: length long, width medium, shape broad triangular, base rounded, lobes present and distinct, shape of sinus between lobes straight to slightly rounded, margin incision present: colour of upper side dark green and intense, lower side green with medium intensity; veins of upper side dark but greenish, lower side main vein slightly red, minor veins green. Petiole: colour of upper side dark red with strong intensity, lower side reddish with weak intensity. Bract: distance between upper and

lower bracts long, shape broad and thin ovate, base triangular, many uniform coloured bracts (RHS 53B, 1986), bicoloured absent. Cyme width: small to medium. Cyathium: size of glands medium and yellow with a medium intensity of coloration present on the gland margin.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent DF128E x pollen parent EM 094E. The seed parent was selected for its reddish foliage colour. The pollen parent was characterised by medium bract size and intense red bract colour. The hybridisation was performed in 1994. Screening of the seedlings, grafting and second screening occurred in 1995. Further tests and additional tests at grower's properties confirmed uniformity in 1996 and this was repeated in 1997. Selection criteria: seedlings were allowed to flower and selected on bract characteristics and on cyathia size, stability and quality. The second cycle of selection was based on plant habit including branching, plant construction, stability, flower life and susceptibility to diseases such as botrytis. At least three cycles of selections on uniformity and distinctness were made before commercialising this variety. Propagation: the commercial variety is vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The variety '490 Red'(Ф) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(Ф) was chosen by the breeder for their European and American trials. In Australian PBR trial, also included were 'Lilo' ('Regina', PLA Eckespoint), 'Duespot'(Ф) syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark Red(Ф), 'Duenidared' syn RED FOX Victory Red, 'Duelebri' syn RED FOX Elegance, 'Duesonata' and 'Duemal' syn RED FOX Malibu Red because of their similarity in bract colour. The comparative trial that was set up included a range of other varieties but their bract colour was clearly different and these were not included in comparisons. The varieties, 'Moni' syn RED FOX Moni, 'Duemenorca' syn RED FOX Menorca Red, 'Duecabrired' syn RED FOX Tabaluga Red, 'Duecap'(Ф) syn RED FOX Capri Red(Ф) and 'Supjibi' all had a different red coloured bract and were therefore not compared.

Comparative Trial Comparators: '490 Red'(Ф) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(Ф), 'Lilo', 'Duespot'(Ф) syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark Red(Ф), 'Duenidared' syn RED FOX Victory Red, 'Duelebri' syn RED FOX Elegance, 'Duesonata' and 'Duemal' syn RED FOX Malibu Red. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Sep – Dec 1998. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper /pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 6 to 12 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Applied	'Duedeluxe'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Duedeluxe'

First sold in Germany and USA in 1998.

Description**: Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Table 20 *Euphorbia* varieties

	'Duedeluxe'	'Duemal'	*'Lilo'	*'490 Red'(Ф)	*'Deusonata'	*'Duelebri'	*'Duespot'(Ф)	*'Duenidared'
PLANT HEIGHT	medium	medium compact	tall	tall	medium	medium strong	medium strong	medium
FOLIAGE COLOUR	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green	dark green
BRACT ORIENTATION	upright	horizontal smooth	flat	floppy	flat	upright	flat	upright
BRACT SIZE	medium	medium large	large	medium	medium	very large	large	medium
BRACT SHAPE	ovate	ovate	ovate	broad elliptical	ovate	large ovate	ovate	ovate
BRACT COLOUR	dark red	dark red	dark red	dark red	dark red	dark red	dark red	dark red

'Dueimco' syn RED FOX Coco 2000

Application No: 99/ 232 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg Germany.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 19) Plant: habit medium to broad growth, branching absent, height medium, width medium, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour reddish with moderate intensity. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, shape obovate, base rounded, lobbing present but

weak, colour of upper side dark green with strong intensity, lower side greenish with medium intensity; veins of upper side reddish, lower side main vein reddish with smaller veins greenish. Petiole: colour of upper side dark red with strong intensity, lower side reddish with medium intensity. Bract: distance between upper and lower bracts short, darker coloured (RHS 187A-B, 1995) bracts present, colour of upper side red (RHS 46A, 1995) colour of lower side intense red, shape broad obovate with a rounded base, lobing sometimes present but weak, shape of sinus is acute, undulation of the margin present, bract length medium, width medium, rugosity present but weak. Cyme width: small and strongly compact. Cyathium: size of glands small to medium with slight red colouration on the margin.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent D101/M x pollen parent E097/V. The seed parent is characterised by green foliage compared to dark green foliage of the candidate. The pollen parent is characterised by a bluish bract colour. Hybridisation and first screening was done in 1995. Grafting and testing against other lines and varieties in 1996 and 1997 confirmed uniformity. Selection criteria: seedlings were allowed to flower and were selected on the basis of bract construction and stronger bract colour. At least three cycles of selections on uniformity and distinctness were made before commercialising this variety. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators '490 Red'Φ syn Eckespoint Freedom RedΦ and 'Lilo' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of similar coloured "red" bracts. Also included in the trial were 'Duespot'Φ syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark RedΦ and 'Fiscor' syn Cortez Red for their similarities in early flowering and bract colour. 'Dueimco' has similar bract colour to '490 Red'Φ and 'Fiscor' but could be differentiated on the amount of bract rugosity and lobbing.

Comparative Trial Comparators: '490 Red'Φ syn Eckespoint Freedom RedΦ, 'Lilo', 'Duespot'Φ syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark RedΦ and 'Fiscor' syn Cortez Red. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Jun – Aug 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Prior Applications and Sale

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Applied	'Dueimco'

First sold in Germany in 1999. First Australian sale nil.

Description**: Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

'Duemal' syn **RED FOX Malibu Red**

Application No: 98/208 Accepted: 26 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 18) Plant: habit compact, medium to broad growth, good branching, height small to medium, width medium, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour slightly reddish green with weak intensity Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, shape ovate, base rounded, lobbing present but weak, colour of upper side dark green with strong intensity, lower side greenish with medium intensity; veins of upper side reddish, lower side main vein reddish with smaller veins greenish. Petiole: colour of upper side dark red with strong intensity, lower side reddish with weak intensity. Bract: distance between upper and lower bracts short and held in a strongly horizontal compact position, darker coloured (RHS 187B, 1986) bracts present, colour of upper side red (RHS 53B, 1986) colour of lower side intense red, shape broad ovate with a rounded to triangular base, lobbing sometimes present but weak, bract length short to medium, width narrow to medium. Cyme width: small to medium. Cyathium: size of glands small to medium with none to slight red colouration on the margin.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent F/E101 x pollen parent M/F2 Seedlings were screened, grafted and re-screened. Further testing at grower's properties confirmed uniformity. Selection criteria: seedlings were allowed to flower and selected on bract characteristics and on cyathia size, stability and quality. The second cycle of selection was based on plant habit including branching, plant construction, stability, flower life and susceptibility to diseases such as botrytis. At least three cycles of selections on uniformity and distinctness were made before commercialising this variety. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The variety '490 Red'Φ syn Eckespoint Freedom RedΦ was chosen by the breeder for their European and American trials. In Australian PBR trial, also included were 'Lilo' ('Regina', PLA Eckespoint), 'Duespot'Φ syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark RedΦ, 'Duenidared' syn RED FOX Victory Red, 'Duelebri' syn RED FOX Elegance, 'Duesonata', 'Duedeluxe' syn RED FOX De Luxe because of their similarity in bract colour. The comparative trial that was set up included a range of other varieties but their bract colour was clearly different and these were not included in comparisons. The varieties, 'Moni' syn RED FOX Moni, 'Duemenorca' syn RED FOX Menorca Red, 'Duecabrired' syn RED FOX Tabaluga Red, 'Duecap'Φ syn RED FOX Capri RedΦ and 'Supjibi' all had a different red coloured bract and were therefore not compared.

Comparative Trial Comparators: '490 Red'Φ syn Eckespoint Freedom RedΦ, 'Lilo', 'Duespot'Φ syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark RedΦ, 'Duenidared' syn RED FOX Victory Red, 'Duelebri' syn RED FOX Elegance, 'Duesonata' and 'Duedeluxe' syn RED FOX De Luxe. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Sep – Dec 1998.

Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 6 to 12 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Applied	'Duemal'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Duemal'

First sold in Germany and USA in 1998.

Description**: Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

'Duenidared' syn **RED FOX Victory Red**

Application No: 98/207 Accepted: 26 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany
Agent**: F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 18) Plant: habit strong upright growth height medium, width broad, branching present, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour deep red with strong intensity. Leaf: length medium to long, shape broad ovate, base flat to triangular, lobbing present but weak, shape of sinus between lobes is straight to slightly rounded, colour of upper side dark green, veins of upper side are dark coloured and slightly red, lower side red with strong intensity Petiole: length long, colour of upper side red with strong intensity, lower side red with strong intensity. Bract: distance between upper and lower bracts medium to long, shape of bract broad ovate, base rounded to wedged shape, many uniform coloured bracts (RHS 53A, 1986), bicoloured bracts present, rugosity present, lobbing present, shape of sinus between lobes is straight to slightly rounded, bracts held horizontally to slightly down curved. Cyme width: medium. Cyathium: size of glands medium and yellow with a red coloration present on the gland margin.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent F/G1 x pollen parent M/E3. The first cross was performed in 1994. Screening of the seedlings, grafting and second screening occurred in 1995. Further tests and additional tests at grower's properties confirmed uniformity in 1996 and this was repeated in 1997. Selection criteria: seedlings were allowed to flower and selected on bract characteristcs and on cyathia size, stability and quality. The second cycle of selection was based on plant habit including branching, plant construction, stability, flower life and susceptibility to diseases such as botrytis. At least three cycles of selections on uniformity and distinctness were made before commercialising this variety. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The variety '490 Red'Φ syn Eckespoint Freedom RedΦ was chosen by the breeder for their European and American trials. In Australian PBR trial, also included were 'Lilo' ('Regina', PLA Eckespoint), 'Duespot'Φ syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark RedΦ and 'Duedeluxe' syn RED FOX De Luxe because of their similarity in bract colour. The comparative trial that was set up included a range of other varieties but their bract colour was clearly different and these were not included in comparisons. The varieties, 'Moni' syn RED FOX Moni, 'Duemenorca' syn RED FOX Menorca Red, 'Duecabrired' syn RED FOX Tabaluga Red, 'Duecap'Φ syn RED FOX Capri RedΦ and 'Supjibi' all had a different red coloured bract and were therefore not compared.

Comparative Trial Comparators: '490 Red'Φ syn Eckespoint Freedom RedΦ, 'Lilo', 'Duespot'Φ syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark RedΦ and 'Duedeluxe' syn RED FOX De Luxe. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Sep – Dec 1998. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper /pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 6 to 12 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Duenidared'

First sold in Germany and USA in Jun 1998. First Australian sale in 1999.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 21 *Euphorbia* varieties

	'Duenidared'	*'490Red'(ф)	*'Lilo'	*'Duespot'(ф)	*'Duedeluxe'
PLANT HEIGHT	medium	tall	medium -tall	tall	medium
BRANCHING	medium – strong	medium	medium	medium	strong
STEM COLOUR	deep reddish	reddish	green	reddish	reddish
BRACT POSITION	horizontal with slight down curving	down curved hanging	down curved hanging	down curved hanging	horizontal
BRACT SIZE	medium	large	medium	medium	medium
BRACT COLOUR	dark red strong	dark red medium	dark red medium	dark red medium-strong	dark red strong

'Fiscor' syn Cortez Red

Application No: 98/189 Accepted: 22 Oct 1998.
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH,** Dusseldorf, Germany.
Agent: **Barry Genrich**, Gladland Flowers, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 19) Plant: habit small to medium growth, branching present, height small, width medium, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour reddish with moderate intensity. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, shape elliptical, base rounded, lobbing present with medium development, colour of upper side dark green with moderate intensity, lower side greenish with medium intensity. Petiole: short to medium length, colour uniformly greenish. Bract: distance between upper and lower bracts short, colour of upper side (RHS 46A, 1995), shape elliptical with a rounded base, lobbing present with medium development, shape of sinus rounded, bract length medium, width medium, rugosity present but very weak. Cyme width: small with medium compactness.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent Seedling No. 263 (un-released Flora-Nova breeding line) x pollen parent 'Lilo' ('Regina', PLA Eckespoint). The seed parent was characterised by orange-red bract colour. The hybridisation was performed in May 1992. The resultant seedlings were grown and grafted in 1993. Clone number 275 was selected in autumn and winter of 1993. Selection criteria: the variety was selected on the basis of bract and foliage colour, shape and plant habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Katharina Zerr, Flora-Nova Pflanzen GmbH, Germany.

Choice of Comparators '490 Red'(ф) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(ф) and 'Lilo' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of similar coloured "red" bracts. 'Lilo' is also the pollen parent of the candidate variety. Also included in the trial were 'Duespot'(ф) syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark Red(ф) and 'Dueimco' syn RED FOX Coco 2000 for their similarities in early flowering and bract colour.

Comparative Trial Comparators: '490 Red'(ф) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(ф), 'Lilo', 'Duespot'(ф) syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark Red(ф) and 'Dueimco' syn RED FOX Coco 2000. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Jun – Aug 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Prior Applications and Sale

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Belgium	1995	Granted	'Fiscor'
Canada	1994	Granted	'Fiscor'
Germany	1994	Surrendered	'Fiscor'
Denmark	1994	Surrendered	'Fiscor'
Finland	1994	Applied	'Fiscor'
France	1994	Surrendered	'Fiscor'
UK	1994	Surrendered	'Fiscor'
Israel	1995	Applied	'Fiscor'
Italy	1994	Applied	'Fiscor'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Fiscor'
The Netherlands	1994	Surrendered	'Fiscor'

Norway	1994	Applied	'Fiscor'	First sold in European Union in Dec 1994. First Australian sale nil.
Poland	1996	Granted	'Fiscor'	
EU	1995	Granted	'Fiscor'	
Sweden	1994	Surrendered	'Fiscor'	
USA	1994	Granted	'Fiscor'	

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Table 22 *Euphorbia* varieties

	'Dueimco'	'Fiscor'	*'Lilo'	*'490 Red'(Þ)	*'Duespot'(Þ)
BRACT COLOUR (RHS,1995)	46A	46A	46B	46A	53B
BRACT SHAPE	obovate	elliptical	elliptical	obovate	triangular
BRACT: SHAPE OF SINUS	acute	rounded	rounded	acute	acute
RUGOSITY OF BRACTS	weak	weak	very strong	very strong	weak
DEVELOPMENT OF LOBBING	weak	medium	medium	medium	medium
COMPACTNESS OF CYATHIA	strong	medium	weak	medium	medium

'Fiscor Crème' syn Cortez White

Application No: 98/ 190 Accepted: 22 Oct 1998.
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH,** Dusseldorf, Germany.
Agent: **Barry Genrich**, Gladland Flowers, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 20) Plant: habit small to medium growth, branching present, height small, width medium, monstrosity absent. Stem: colour green with moderate intensity. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, shape obovate, base rounded, lobbing present with medium development, colour of upper side dark green with moderate intensity, lower side greenish with medium intensity; veins of upper side greenish. Petiole: short to medium length, colour uniformly greenish. Bract: distance between upper and lower bracts short, colour of upper side (RHS 154A, 1995), shape obovate with a rounded base, lobbing present with medium development, shape of sinus rounded, bract length medium to large, width medium to large, rugosity present but weak. Cyme width: small with late development.

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: irradiation on 'Fiscor' was performed in May 1994 in Ahrensburg, Germany. A white mutation (plant no. 647) was found in Feb 1995. It was selected and screened in summer and autumn 1995. Subsequent grafting and testing trials in Germany and Portugal confirmed stability of the selection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of presence of smooth white bracts and compact habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated from stock plants. Breeder: Katharina Zerr, Flora-Nova Pflanzen GmbH, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'White Freedom'(Þ syn Eckespoint Freedom White(Þ and 'Top White' were chosen as varieties of common knowledge on the basis of similar coloured "white" bracts, also included was 'Dueday'(Þ syn RED FOX Highlight White(Þ, which was chosen as an early flowering commercial variety of similar bract colour.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'White Freedom'(Þ syn Eckespoint Freedom White(Þ, 'Top White' and 'Dueday'(Þ syn RED FOX Highlight White(Þ. Location: trials conducted at F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Jun – Aug 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. No growth regulators were applied to any of the trial plants. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged in rows. The trial design was to compare the difference in growth habit and bract colour of the different varieties.

Prior Applications and Sale

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1995	Granted	'Fiscor Creme'
Israel	1998	Applied	'Fiscor Creme'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Fiscor Creme'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Fiscor Creme'
EU	1996	Granted	'Fiscor Creme'
USA	1997	Granted	'Fiscor Creme'

First sold in European Union in Jun 1996. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy, F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Table 23 *Euphorbia* varieties

	'Fiscor Crème'	'Top White'	'White Freedom'(Φ)	'Dueday'(Φ)
BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	154D	155B	150D	2D
BRACT SHAPE	obovate	elliptical	triangular	obovate
BRACT: DEVELOPMENT OF LOBBING	medium	absent or very weak	strong	weak
BRACT: SHAPE OF SINUS	rounded	absent	acute	rounded
BRACT RUGOSITY	medium	weak	medium	strong
TIME OF MATURITY	late	early	medium	early

POTATO
Solanum tuberosum

'Argos'

Application No: 96/147 Accepted: 5 August 1996.
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd,** London, UK.
Agent: **Elders Ltd,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 30) Plant: medium to tall bush of intermediate type, growth habit semi-erect to erect, mid season maturing. Stem: thick, anthocyanin colouration at nodes very strong. Leaf: medium to large size, silhouette medium, medium green coloured. Leaflet: size medium to large, width medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin strong, shallow to medium depth of veins, anthocyanin pigmentation at apical rosette present, medium glossiness of the upper side, frequency of secondary leaflets high on the midrib, frequency of secondary leaflets on the terminal leaflets medium, frequent lateral leaflets, size of secondary leaflet on lateral leaflet small to medium. Inflorescence: size medium, medium anthocyanin colouration of peduncle, frequency of flowers medium, anthocyanin colouration of the bud strong. Flower corolla: size medium, blue-violet colour of inner side, strong anthocyanin colouration of inner side in coloured flower, size of white tips very small to small, frequency of fruits few. Tuber: oval-round, medium to shallow depth of eyes, smooth white skin, colour of base of eye yellow, cream flesh colour. Lightsprout: size medium to large, shape conical, medium to strong blue-violet anthocyanin colouration of base, pubescence of base medium to strong, size of tip medium to large, habit of tip open, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip, pubescence of tip medium to strong, few to medium root tips, protrusion of lenticels weak to medium, medium length of lateral shoots. Yield: high. Resistance: good partial resistance to common scab, potato cyst nematode.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 143-27 seedling (ex. *S. vernei*) x pollen parent 'Cara'. The seed parent is a variety developed by Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd in Scotland (United Kingdom). It is characterised by large tubers, low dry matter and creamy/lemon flesh, which is quite distinct from the new variety. The pollen parent is a variety developed by Teagasc in Ireland, for late maturity and parti-coloured, round, uniform tubers. Hybridisation took place in Caithness, Scotland, United Kingdom in 1982. From this cross, seedling number 16.86 was selected in 1986. Selection criteria: uniform oval-round tubers, high yield, good partial resistance to common scab and potato cyst nematode (Ro1 and Pa 1, 2, 3). Propagation: tissue culture of pathogen-free tissue, minituber and tuber production through 7 generations found progeny to be uniform and stable. 'Argos' seed tubers will be commercially propagated from minitubers through four field generations. Breeder: Dr J.M. Dunnett, Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Choice of Comparators 'Valor'(Φ) was chosen as the best comparator for 'Argos' since it is a variety derived from the same parentage. 'Argos' and 'Valor'(Φ) are progeny from the initial cross of 'Cara' and 143-27. 'Valor'(Φ) is the most similar variety of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial The candidate description is based on the original certified DUS test report and National list potato variety trial results provided by MAFF Food Plant Variety Rights Office, London, UK. (Ref: AFP 4/468 dated 7/05/99). The characteristics of 'Valor'(Φ) have been sourced from MAFF Food Plant Variety Rights Office, London, UK (Ref: 4/469 dated 08/05/99). Confirmation of the UK descriptions under Australian conditions was carried out for lightsprout characteristics. Australian trials were established at Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services, Netherby, SA. Australian data, where they differ from the original descriptions, are in parentheses.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1990	Granted	'Argos'

Fig 1 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Stanata' syn Natasja

Fig 2 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Stasabi' syn Sabina

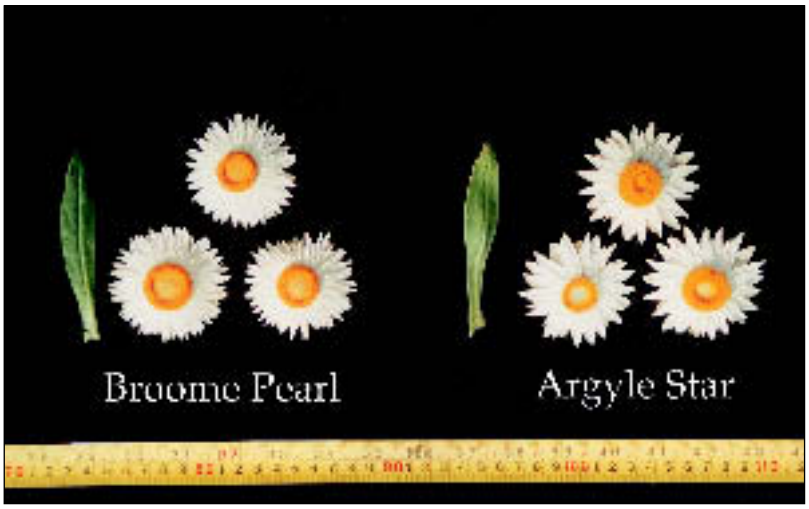

Fig 3 Paper Daisy – 'Broome Pearl' (left) with comparator 'Argyle Star'Ф (right)

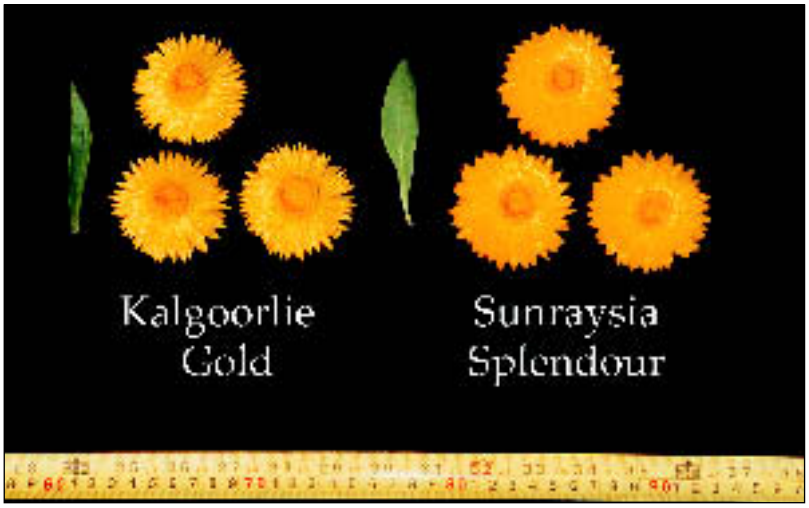

Fig 4 Paper Daisy – 'Kalgoorlie Gold' (left) with comparator 'Sunraysia Splendour'Ф (right)

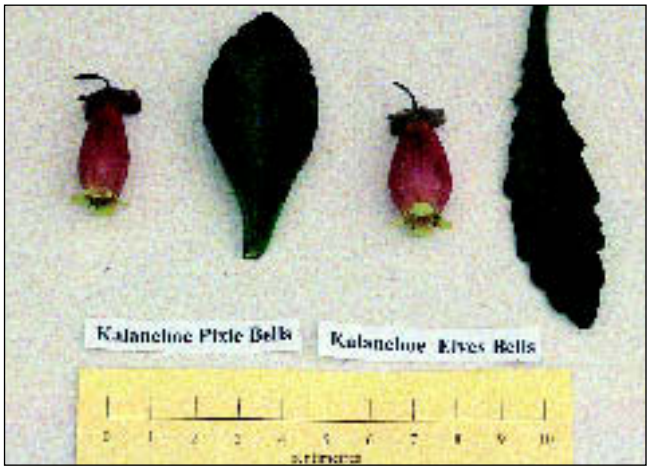

Fig 5 **Kalanchoe – 'Elves Bells' (right) with comparator 'Pixie Bells' (left)**

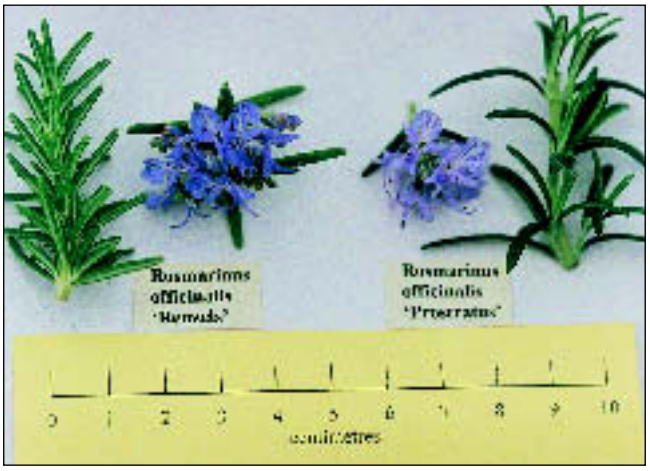

Fig 6 **Rosemary – 'Renzels' (left) with comparator 'Prostratus' (right)**

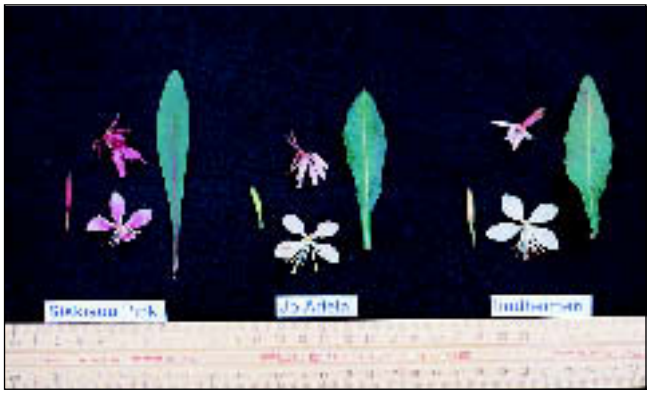

Fig 7 **Gaura – 'Siskiyou Pink' (left) with comparators 'Jo Adela' (centre) and *G. lindheimeri* (right)**

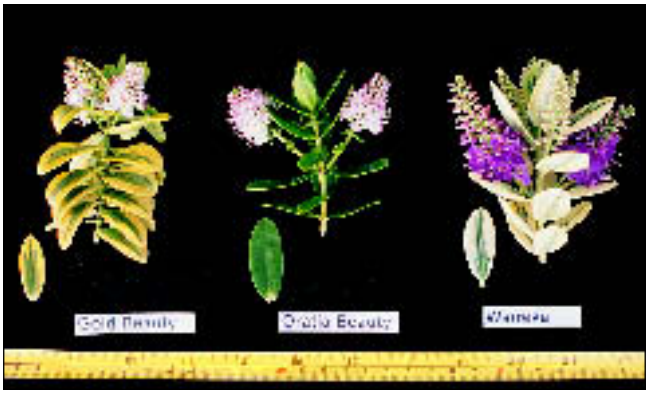

Fig 8 **Hebe – 'Gold Beauty' (left) with comparators 'Oratia Beauty' (centre) and 'Waireka' (right)**

Fig 9a **Verbena – flowers of (from top left) 'Sunmariba', 'Sunmariripi', 'Sanmaripi' and (from bottom left) 'Sunmaririho', 'Selected White' and 'Novalis White'.**

Fig 9b **Verbena – growth habits of (from left) 'Sunmaririho', Selected White and 'Novalis White'**

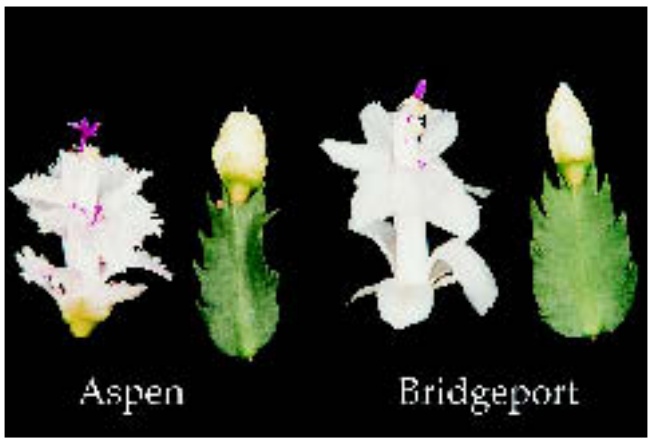

Fig 10 Zygocactus – flower, bud and phylloclade of 'Aspen' (left) with comparator 'Bridgeport'(Ⓑ) (right)

Fig 11 Zygocactus – flower, bud and phylloclade of 'St. Charles' (right) with comparator 'Holiday Splendor'(Ⓑ) (left)

Fig 12 Zygocactus – flower, bud and phylloclade of 'Savannah' (right) with comparator 'Christmas Fantasy'(Ⓑ) (left)

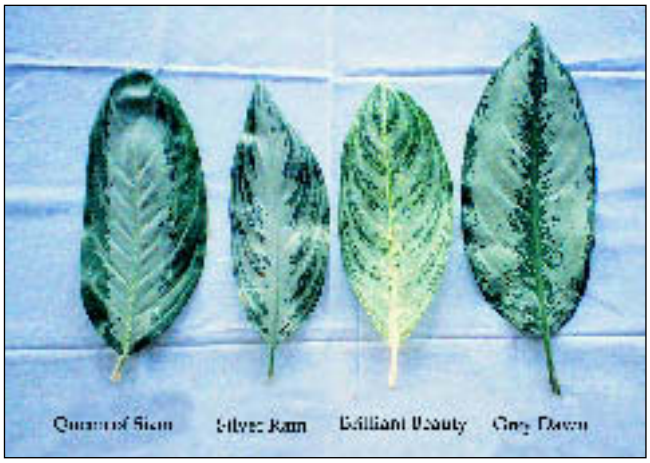

Fig 13 Aglaonema – leaves of 'Silver Rain' (2nd from left) showing two tone greyish green banding along main vein and secondary veins, 'Brilliant Beauty' (3rd from left) showing banding along secondary veins only with yellow green maculation, 'Grey Dawn' (right) banded along length of leaf excluding main vein and edges and the comparator 'Queen of Siam'(Ⓑ) (left) showing banding along main vein and secondary veins.

Fig 14 Aglaonema – leaf of 'Rhapsody in Green' (centre) showing greyish green banding along main vein, 'Lisa Joy' (right) showing banding along edges only, and the comparator 'Jubilee Green'(Ⓑ) (left) showing banding along main vein and secondary veins

Fig 15 Peace Lily – 'Ceres' syn Ceres Star (right) compared with 'Pallas' (left)

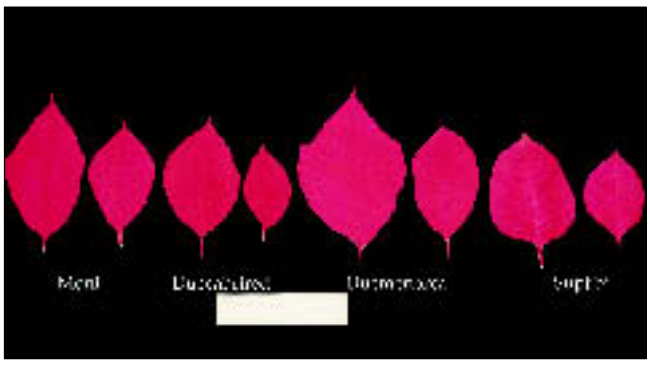

Fig 16 Poinsettia – bracts of 'Duecabrired' syn RED FOX Tabaluga Red (2nd from left) compared with 'Moni' (left), 'Duemenorca' syn RED FOX Menorca Red (2nd from right) and 'Supjibi' (right)

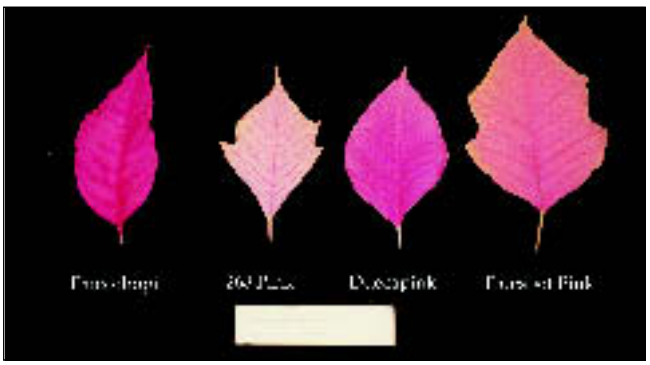

Fig 17 Poinsettia – bracts of 'Duecohopi' syn RED FOX Coco Hot Pink (left) compared with '268 Pink'(Þ) syn Eckespoint Celebrate 2 Pink(Þ) (2nd from left), 'Duecapink' syn RED FOX Capri Pink (2nd from right) and 'Duespot Pink' syn RED FOX Spotlight Pink (right)

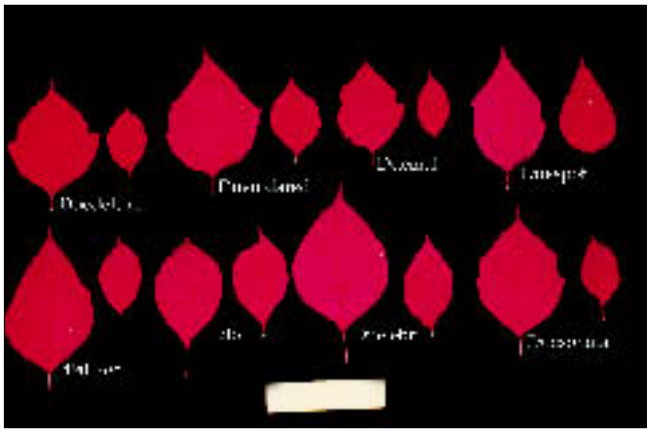

Fig 18 Poinsettia – bracts of 'Duedeluxe' syn RED FOX De Luxe (top left), Duenidared syn RED FOX Victory Red (top 2nd from left), 'Duemal' syn RED FOX Malibu Red (top 2nd from right) compared with 'Duespot'(Þ) syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark Red(Þ) (top right), '490 Red'(Þ) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(Þ) (bottom left), 'Lilo' syn Lilo Red (bottom 2nd from left), 'Duelebri' syn RED FOX Elegance (bottom 2nd from right) and 'Duesonata' (bottom right)

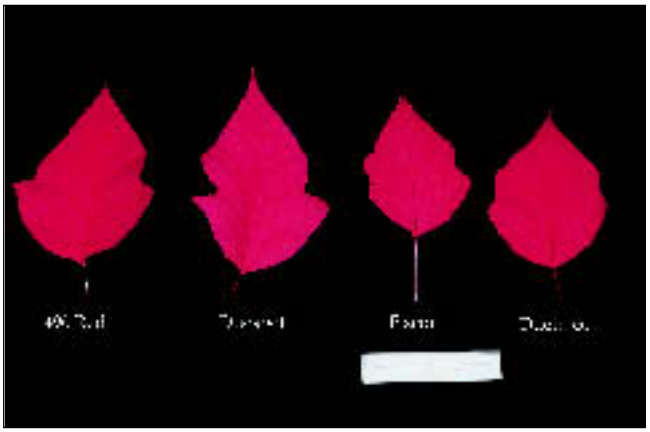

Fig 19 Poinsettia – bracts of 'Dueimco' syn RED FOX Coco 2000 (right), 'Fiscor' syn Cortez Red (2nd from right) compared with '490 Red'(Þ) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(Þ) (left) and 'Duespot'(Þ) syn RED FOX Spotlight Dark Red(Þ) (2nd from left)

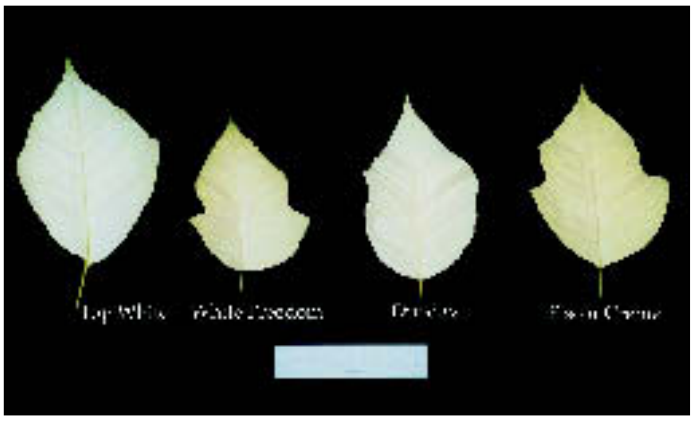

Fig 20 Poinsettia – bracts of 'Fiscor Crème' syn Cortez White (right) with comparators 'Top White' (left), 'White Freedom'(Þ) syn Eckespoint Freedom White(Þ) and 'Dueday'(Þ) syn RED FOX Highlight white(Þ) (2nd from right)

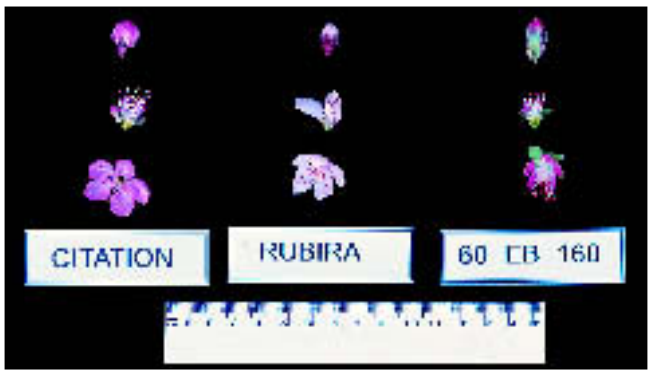

Fig 21 Prunus Rootstock – blossom of *Prunus* hybrid 'Zaipime' (shown as Citation at left) and comparators *Prunus persica* 'Rubira' (centre) and *Prunus persica* 'Atlas' (shown as 60 EB 160 at right)

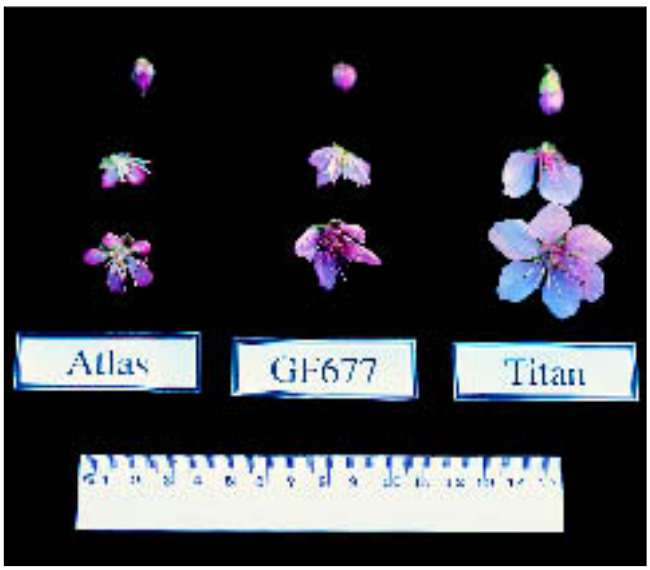

Fig 22 Prunus Rootstock – blossom of *Prunus* hybrid 'Atlas' (left) and comparators *Prunus* hybrid 'Titan' (right) and *Prunus* hybrid 'GF677' (centre)

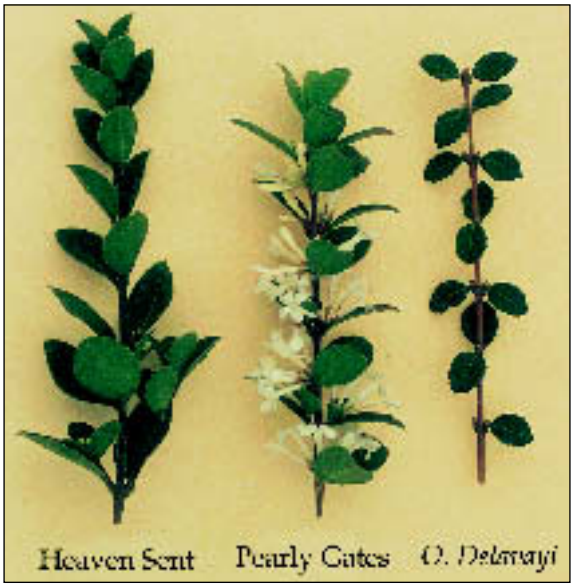

Fig 23 Osmanthus – 'Heaven Sent' (left) and comparator 'Pearly Gates' (centre) with *O. delavayi* (right)

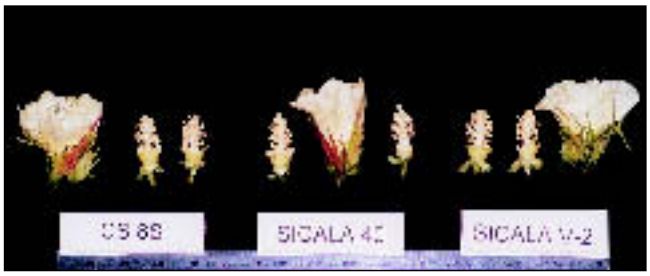

Fig 24 Cotton – flowers of 'Sicala 40' (centre) and its comparators 'Sicala V-2'ϕ (right) and CS 8Sϕ (left). The stigma distance above the stamens is clearly distinct in 'Sicala 40' from its comparators

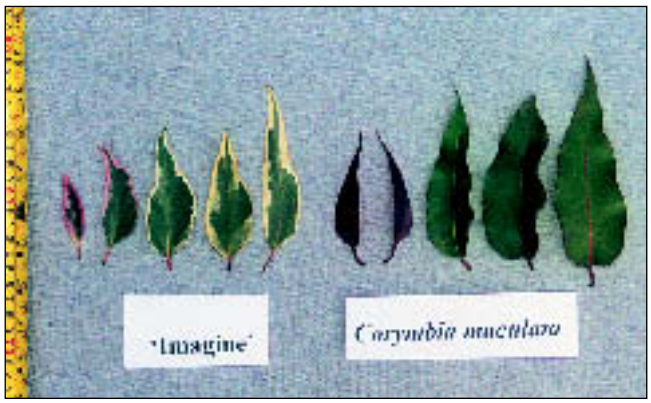

Fig 25 Spotted Gum – leaves of 'Imagine' (left) compared with the parental form of *Corymbia maculata* (right)

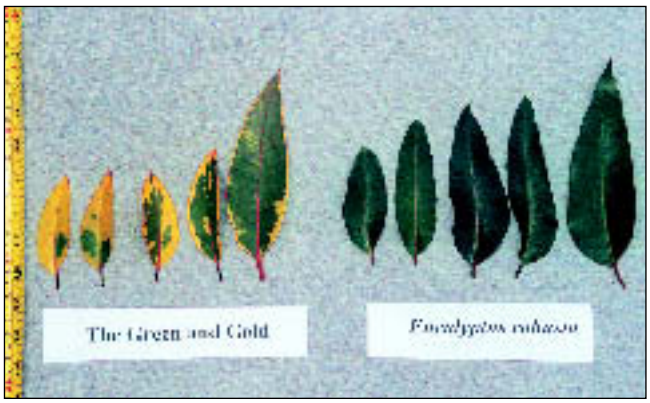

Fig 26 Swamp Mahogany – leaves of 'The Green and Gold' (left) compared with the parental form of *Eucalyptus robusta* (right)

Fig 27 Lilly Pilly – foliage of 'Little Lil' (left) compared with 'Lillyput'(D) (right)

Fig 28 Lilly Pilly – foliage of 'Petite Blush' (left) with comparator *S. luehmannii* (right) showing differences in leaf length and width

Fig 29 (A) 'H45' carries the stem rust resistant gene *Sr17* while the comparator 'Silverstar' does not. When tested with pathotype 34-1,2,3,6,7,8,9 'H45' (left) exhibits a resistant ";-;1" infection type while 'Silverstar' (right) shows a susceptible "3-" infection type.

Fig 29 (B) 'H45' carries the stem rust resistant gene *Sr30* while the comparator 'B1814' does not. When tested with pathotype 34-1,2,3,4,5,6,7 'H45' (left) exhibits a moderately resistant "2+3" infection type while B1814 (right) shows a susceptible "3+" infection type

Fig 30 Potato – 'Argos' (right) lightsprout base is blue-violet; 'Valor' (left) red-violet colouration of base. Tubers grown in Western Australia.

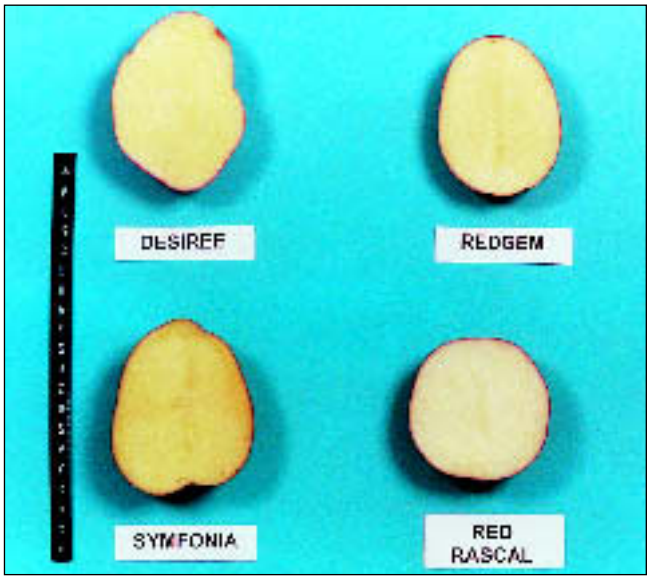

Fig 31 Potato – Australian-grown tubers showing characteristic tuber flesh colours (anti-clockwise from top right) 'Redgem', cream; 'Desiree' light yellow to yellow; 'Symfonia', yellow to light yellow; and 'Red Rascal', white.

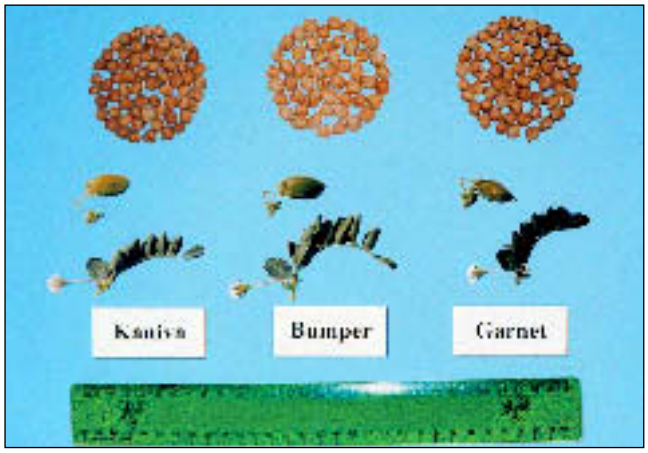

Fig 32 Kabuli type chickpea – 'Bumper' (centre) and comparators 'Garnet' (right) and 'Kaniva' (left). Larger pod size, larger seed size and shorter peduncle can be seen on 'Bumper'

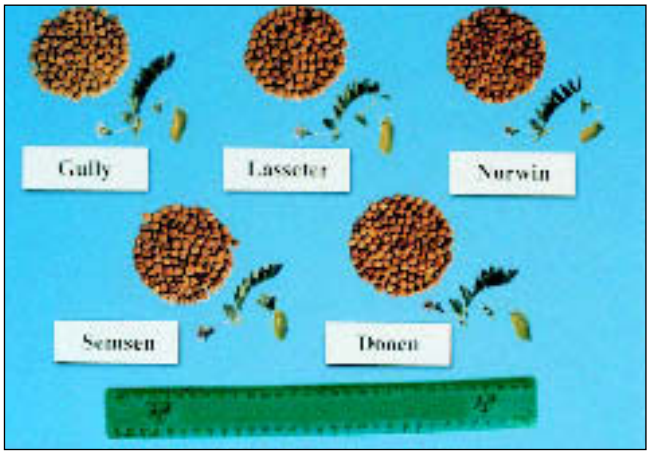

Fig 33 Desi type chickpea – 'Gully' (left) and comparators (left to right top and bottom row) 'Lasseter', 'Norwin', 'Semsen' and 'Dooen'. More leaves on rachis, larger seed size and differences in leaf and pod size can be seen

Fig 34 Arizona Cypress – 'Highlight' (right) compared with 'Limelight'(ᵇ) (left) showing differences in growth habit

Fig 35 Arizona Cypress – 'Limeglow' (right) compared with 'Limelight'(ᵇ) (left) showing differences in growth habit

Fig 36 Couch Grass – low temperature leaf colour retention of 'Riley's Evergreen' (left) 'Wintergreen' (centre), and 'Windsor Green'(ᵇ) (right)

Fig 37 Buffalograss – 'Oasis' (right) with comparator 'Prairie' (left)

EU	1995	Granted	'Argos'
Canada	1997	Applied	'Argos'
South Africa	1997	Applied	'Argos'

First sold in United Kingdom in 1994. First Australian sale June 1999.

Description: **Prue McMichael, Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services,** Netherby, SA

Table 24 *Solanum* varieties

	'Argos'	*'Valor'ф
LIGHTSPROUT		
size	medium-large	medium
shape	conical	conical
anthocyanin colouration of base	blue-violet	red-violet
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base	medium to strong	weak
pubescence of base	medium to strong	strong
size of tip	medium to large	small to medium
habit of tip	open	open
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip	weak to medium	weak
pubescence of tip	medium to strong	strong
number of root tips	few to medium	medium to many
protrusion of lenticels	weak to medium	medium
length of lateral shoots	medium	medium
PLANT		
height	medium to tall	medium
type	intermediate	intermediate
growth habit	semi-erect to erect	semi-erect to erect
time of maturity	main season	late
STEM		
thickness of main stem	thick	medium
extension of anthocyanin colouration	very strong (local)	weak (local)
LEAF		
size	medium to large	medium
silhouette	medium	medium
intensity of green colour	medium	medium
LEAFLET		
size	medium-large	small-medium
width	medium	medium
frequency of coalescence	low	low
waviness of margin	strong	medium
depth of veins	shallow to medium	medium
anthocyanin pigmentation at apical rosette	present	present
glossiness of the upper side	medium	dull
midrib – frequency of secondary leaflets	high	medium to high
terminal leaflet – frequency of secondary leaflets	medium	medium
lateral leaflet – frequency of secondary leaflets	frequent	medium
lateral leaflet – size of secondary leaflet	small to medium	medium
INFLORESCENCE		
size	medium	medium to large
anthocyanin colouration of peduncle	medium	medium
frequency of flowers	medium	very high
anthocyanin colouration of bud	strong	medium
FLOWER COROLLA		
size	medium	large
colour of inner side	blue-violet	red-violet
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side in coloured flower	strong	medium-strong
size of white tips in coloured flower	very small to small	small
FRUIT		
frequency of fruits	few	many
TUBER		
shape	oval-round	round-oval
depth of eyes	medium-shallow	shallow
smoothness of skin	smooth	smooth
colour of skin	white	white
colour of base of eye	yellow	yellow
colour of flesh	cream	cream

'Redgem'

Application No: 96/146 Accepted: 5 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd,** London, UK.
Agent: **Elders Ltd,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 31) Plant: height medium, type intermediate, semi-erect, main season maturing. Stem: thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration very strong. Leaf: medium size, silhouette medium, medium to dark coloured. Leaflet: extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib very strong, size medium, width medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin medium, shallow to medium depth of veins, anthocyanin pigmentation at apical rosette absent, medium glossiness of the upper side, frequency of secondary leaflets of the midrib high, frequency of secondary leaflets of the terminal and lateral leaflets medium, size of secondary leaflet on lateral leaflet small. Inflorescence: size small, strong anthocyanin colouration of peduncle, frequency of flowers low, anthocyanin colouration of the bud very strong. Flower corolla: size small, red-violet colour of inner side, weak anthocyanin colouration of inner side in coloured flower, size of white tips large, fruits absent. Tuber: oval, shallow depth of eyes, smooth to medium skin, red colour of skin, colour of base of eye red, cream flesh colour. Lightsprout: size small, shape conical, medium to strong red-violet anthocyanin colouration of base, pubescence of base strong, size of tip small, habit of tip closed, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip, pubescence of tip medium, medium number of root tips, protrusion of lenticels weak, short lateral shoots. Resistance: good partial resistance to blackleg, tuber blight and potato cyst nematode.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Antar' ('Desiree' x 'Maris Piper') x pollen parent ex. *S. vernei* seedling 93/2. The seed parent is a variety developed by Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd (Caithness) in Scotland, UK. It is characterised by its late maturity, dark red skin and round-oval tubers, which is quite distinct from the new variety. The pollen parent is a variety developed by Caithness in Scotland, UK, for large tubers, medium maturity, white-cream flesh. Hybridisation took place in Caithness, Scotland, United Kingdom in 1982. From this cross, seedling number 15R86 was selected in 1986. Selection criteria: uniform oval tubers, bright red skin, good partial resistance to blackleg, tuber blight and potato cyst nematode (Ro1 and Pa 1, 2, 3). Propagation: tissue culture of pathogen-free tissue, minituber and tuber production through 7 generations found progeny to be uniform and stable. 'Redgem' seed tubers will be commercially propagated from minitubers through four field generations. Breeder: Dr J.M. Dunnett, Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Choice of Comparators The chosen comparators 'Desiree', 'Symfonia'(Þ) and 'Red Rascal'(Þ) are red varieties of common knowledge. 'Desiree' was chosen because it is a parent of the candidate's seed parent. 'Red Rascal'(Þ) also has 'Desiree' as a common parent. 'Symfonia'(Þ) was chosen because its tuber is externally similar to that of the candidate 'Redgem'.

Comparative Trial The candidate description is based on the original certified DUS test report and National list potato variety trial results provided by MAFF Food Plant Variety Rights Office, London, UK (Ref: AFP 4/527 dated19/04/96). The characteristics of 'Desiree' have been sourced from MAFF, UK (Ref: AFP 4/150 Desiree (13/05/99). The characteristics of 'Symfonia'(Þ) have been sourced from Raad Voor Het Kwekersrecht, the Netherlands, through PBR, Australia. The characteristics of 'Red Rascal' have been sourced from the New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office. Confirmation of the overseas descriptions under Australian conditions was carried out for lightsprout characteristics. Australian trials were established at Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services, Netherby, SA.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1993	Granted	'Redgem'
EU	1997	Granted	'Redgem'

First sale in United Kingdom nil. First Australian sale June 1999.

Description: **Prue McMichael,** Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Service Pty Ltd, Netherby, SA

Table 25 *Solanum* varieties

	'Redgem'	*'Symfonia'(Þ)	*'Red Rascal'(Þ)	*'Desiree'
LIGHTSPROUT				
size	small	large		very large
shape	conical	ovoid	spherical	narrow-cylindrical
anthocyanin colouration of base	red-violet	red-violet	red-violet	red-violet
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base	medium-strong	strong-very strong	strong	medium
pubescence of base	strong	weak	medium	medium
size of tip	small	small		small
habit of tip	closed	medium-open	closed	closed
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip	medium	weak-medium	–	weak
pubescence of tip	medium	weak	–	very weak
number of root tips	medium	few	–	many
protrusion of lenticels	weak	medium	–	medium
length of lateral shoots	short	short	–	medium
PLANT				
height	medium	medium-tall	–	medium
type	intermediate	stem type	–	intermediate
growth habit	semi-erect	erect	semi-erect-spreading	erect-semi-erect
time of maturity	maincrop	medium	late maincrop	early maincrop
STEM				
thickness of main stem	thick	medium-thick	medium	medium
extension of anthocyanin colouration	very strong	strong-very strong	very strong	weak

Table 25 Continued

LEAF				
size	medium	medium-large	medium	medium
silhouette	medium	medium-open	medium-open	medium
intensity of green colour	medium	medium-dark	medium-dark	medium
LEAFLET				
size	medium	medium-large	small	medium
width	medium	medium	–	medium
frequency of coalescence	low	high	low	low
waviness of margin	medium	medium-strong	medium	weak
depth of veins	shallow-medium	shallow-medium	–	shallow
anthocyanin pigmentation at apical rosette	absent	absent	–	present
glossiness of the upperside	medium	dull-medium	–	medium
midrib – frequency of secondary leaflets	high	low	–	low
terminal leaflet – frequency of secondary leaflets	medium	nil or very low	–	medium
lateral leaflet – frequency of secondary leaflets	medium	very low-low	–	medium
lateral leaflet – size of secondary leaflet	small	small	–	medium
INFLORESCENCE				
size	small	medium	–	medium
anthocyanin colouration of peduncle	strong	strong-very strong		medium
frequency of flowers	low	medium-high	high	medium
anthocyanin colouration of bud	very strong	medium-strong	strong	weak
FLOWER COROLLA				
size	small	medium	–	medium
colour of inner side	red-violet	red-violet	red-violet	red-violet
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side in coloured flower	weak	medium	–	medium
size of white tips in coloured flower	large	medium	–	medium
FRUIT				
frequency of fruits	absent	very few	absent	very many
TUBER				
shape	oval	oval	long oval	long oval
depth of eyes	shallow	shallow to medium	shallow	shallow-medium
smoothness of skin	smooth-medium	medium	smooth	smooth
colour of skin	red	red	red	red
colour of base of eye	red	red	–	red
colour of flesh	cream	yellow-light yellow	white	light yellow – yellow

PRUNUS ROOTSTOCK
Prunus hybrid

'Atlas' syn 60EB160

Application No: 94/187 Accepted: 5 Sep 1994.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 22) Tree: size large, vigor vigorous, growth upright, density medium dense, bearer regular, production productive, trunk large, texture medium shaggy, colour greyish brown to brown, branch size medium, texture smooth to medium rough, lenticels large sized, number of lenticels medium. Leaf: size large, mean length 181mm, mean width 41.3mm, form lanceolate, margins crenate, thickness medium, petiole mean length 14.3mm, thickness medium, surface smooth, nectaries reniform, number of nectaries varying from 2 to 6, mean number = 4, nectarie size medium to large, nectarie position located on the base of the leaf blade and upper portion of petiole, leaf colour upper surface green to dark green, lower surface greyish green to green. Flower: bud size medium, length medium, form plump, pubescent, flower size medium, form campanulate, pollen present, colour pink. Fruit: size medium, mean diameter axially 60.4mm, mean transversely in suture plane 60.4mm, form nearly globose majority of fruit slightly enlarged at the apex, ventral

surface slight depression lipped, apex slightly enlarged rounded over pistil area, base retuse, cavity rounded slightly elongated in suture plane mean depth 12.7mm, mean breadth 15.9mm. Flesh: ripens evenly, texture soft, fibers moderate number, amygdalin moderate, aroma lacking, eating quality very poor, flavour poor, colour pale yellowish white RHS 4D to RHS 2D, pit cavity yellowish white to yellowish grey RHS 4D to RHS 196C. Skin: thickness medium, texture medium – tenacious to flesh, down moderate to heavy medium length, tendency to crack none, colour yellowish white RHS 11D to pale yellow RHS 13D. Stone: type clingstone, size medium – large, mean length 35mm, mean breadth 27mm, form ovoid, base rounded varying from rounded to straight, apex acuminate, sides equal to unequal, surface small irregular furrows toward apex, pitted towards base, ridges usually rounded and pit cavities vary from round to slightly elongated, tendency to split none. Use: fruit has no commercial value, clonal rootstock propagated by cuttings. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: first generation cross between the rootstock variety 'Nemagaurd' (seed parent) and a selected seedling with the field identification number of 14H528 (pollen parent). A large number of these first generation seedlings were observed during which time the present variety exhibited strong, upright growth and little to no suckering and a well anchored deep root system. The new variety of rootstock 'Atlas' is compatible with scion varieties of peach and nectarines. Propagation: asexual. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators *Prunus persica* x *Prunus amygdalus* 'Titan' and *Prunus persica* x *Prunus amygdalus* 'GF677' were selected as comparators. *Prunus* hybrid 'Atlas' differs from its comparators as it has campanulate (non-showy) flowers and both comparators have rosaceous (showy) flowers. The parents were not considered for the trial as the rootstock variety 'Nemagaurd' is propagated by seed and as a result has slight variation within each plant and the pollen parent 14H528 is a proprietary breeding line within applicant's own breeding program.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent number: Plant 8913, dated Sep 27, 1994 with data confirmed with by local observations in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º, elevation 200m). The comparative growing trial in the USA revealed that scion varieties on 'Atlas' upon maturity are approximately 25% larger in size than if the scion variety was on 'Nemagaurd' rootstock. 'Atlas' rootstock also increases fruit size, fruit production and delays fruit maturity by approximately 3 to 4 days.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1994	Granted	'Atlas'
South Africa	1996	Applied	'Atlas'

First Australian Sale in 1994.

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

PRUNUS (INTERSPECIFIC) ROOTSTOCK
Prunus salicina x *persica*

'Zaipime' syn 4-G-816

Application No: 93/157 Accepted: 26 Jul 1993.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 21) Plant: size medium, vigor semi vigorous, form upright, density medium dense, root system semi-fibrous with a downward growth habit which provides good anchorage, used as semi dwarfing rootstock for peaches and nectarines and especially for plums and apricots. 'Zaipime' also induces good productivity and has increased fruit sugar levels in overseas trials. Trunk: size medium, texture shaggy. Branches: size medium, texture rough, colour brown to reddish brown. Leaf: size medium, mean length 152.4mm, mean width 41.3mm, form elliptic, tip acuminate, base cuneate, margin serrulate, petiole size medium, mean length 15.8mm, longitudinally grooved, nectary form globose, size medium, varying in number from 1 to 4, mean number 2, positioned on base of leaf blade and adjacent portion of petiole, usually alternate. Colour of upper surface of immature leaves reddish green to greenish grey, mature leaves dark green RHS 136B (1986), lower surface immature leaves reddish grey green, mature leaves greyish green to dull green RHS 189A (1986). Flower: buds size medium, form plump, flower size large, form showy, pollen present, pistils incomplete to wanting, colour pink. Fruit: unfruitful on account of staminate flowers.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: open pollinated seedling of 'Red Beaut' plum was placed in an orchard plot of certain peach selections during the blooming season. Upon maturity seed was collected which then produced a number of open pollinated seedlings, four of which were determined to be crossed with peaches. Such determination was made by observing the shape and size of the leaves; the shape, size and colour of the flowers; the texture of the bark and the tree growth habit. Selection criteria: during continued observation and comparative testing of such four seedlings, one of which is the present variety 'Zaipime', was selected for its potential as a rootstock tree. Propagation: clonally propagated from cuttings. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators *Prunus persica* 'Rubira', *Prunus persica* 'Flordagaurd' and *Prunus persica* 'Atlas' were considered for the comparative trial as they are similar varieties of common knowledge all being *Prunus* rootstocks. *Prunus persica* 'Rubira' was selected as it has red leaves with kidney shaped nectaries on the petiole, showy pale pink flowers and white fleshed freestone fruit. *Prunus persica* 'Atlas' has kidney shaped nectaries, pink non-showy flowers and pale yellowish-white fleshed clingstone fruit. *Prunus persica* 'Flordagaurd' was selected as it has kidney shaped nectaries and deep pink showy flowers, fruit is yellow fleshed freestone. *Prunus* hybrid 'Zaipime' differs from these varieties as it has round nectaries and showy pink flowers that are staminate, usually

lacking or with incomplete pistils resulting in the tree being unfruitful. The parent were not considered for the trial as 'Zaipime' is clearly distinguishable from them having red peach like leaves.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent number plant 5112, dated Sep. 27, 1983 with data confirmed by local observations in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º, elevation 200m) where possible. The comparative growing trial in the USA revealed that 'Zaipime' reduced the size of the resultant tree in maturity to approximately 35% of the mature tree size from the same scion on 'Nemagaurd' rootstock, uniformity of tree size is improved as it is a clonally propagated rootstock rather than seed. 'Zaipime' produces little to no root or trunk suckers and its upright growth facilitates preparation of the cuttings during propagation. The reddish-bronze leaf colour of 'Zaipime' makes nursery cultural practices easier as it is clearly distinguishable from other scion varieties, which are normally green in colour.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1983	Granted	'Zaipime'
EU	1995	Accepted	'Zaipime'
Chile	1994	Granted	'Citation'
USA	1983	Granted	'4-G-816'

First sold in the USA in 1990. First Australian Sale in 1995

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

ROSEMARY
Rosmarinus officinalis

'Renzels' syn Irene

Application No: 97/127 Accepted: 6 Jun 1997.
Applicant: **Phillip A Johnson,** California, USA.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd,** Warragul, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 6) Plant: semi prostrate, vigorous, stem ascending in the centre and descending at the edges, colour brown (RHS 200D), height to 30cm, width to 1.2m in 2 years, density of foliage very dense. Leaf: opposite, linear, entire, blunt at apex, margins recurved, sessile, glossy above, colour RHS 137 A-B, hairy white below, length to 25mm, width to 5mm. Inflorescence: axillary racemes, flowers in clusters of two or three in leaf axil on previous season's shoot, pedicels 4-6mm. Flower: calyx campanulate 2 lipped, colour upper side grey purple RHS 187A, lower side pale green, corolla 2 lipped, upper lip strongly concave, lower lip 3 lobed with concave middle lobe, colour upper 2 lobes white along midrib blue violet RHS 94D in centre band and RHS 94B at margin with dark splotches RHS 89C in the centre, length 12-16mm, width 6-8mm, lower 3 lobes blotches slight to absent. Stamens: exerted, filament colour blue violet RHS 94C-D, anther white. Pistil: style long, incurved, colour RHS 94C-D. Fruit: 4 glabrous nutlets.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination and seedling selection: arose as a voluntary F_1 seedling between *Rosemary officinalis* 'Prostrata' and *Rosemary officinalis* 'Ken Taylor' at applicant's property in Orinda, California, as the site where found contained plantings of both varieties. Notice was taken because of its ability to grow in a very hot, dry, south facing exposure, its prostrate habit, and its flowers of a rich blue-violet colour. Semi-hardwood cuttings, some of which had rooted at the nodes, were taken and rooted in a terrarium in an unheated greenhouse in Walnut Creek, California. Second and subsequent generation cuttings were taken, and all subsequent plants have exhibited the characteristics of the mother plant. Selection criteria: flower colour and growth habit. Propagation: commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Phillip A Johnson, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators *Rosemary officinalis* 'Blue Lagoon', 'Scentuous Blue'(Ф) and 'Prostrata' were initially considered for comparison. 'Blue Lagoon' and 'Scentuous Blue'(Ф) were excluded because of differing blue colour and upright growth habit. 'Prostrata' was chosen because of its similar growth habit and it is a presumed parent of the candidate variety. A chance seedling discovered as a single plant in South Australia has similar flower colour but was rejected because it differs from the candidate in the pattern of speckling in the flowers.

Comparative Trial Description of most of the characteristics are based on overseas data sourced from the United States Plant Patent 9124. Confirmatory data was obtained in Australia, which was verified by the qualified person. Location: Facey's Nursery, Five ways, VIC, assessed in Jul 1999.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1994	Granted	'Renzels'
New Zealand	1997	Applied	'Renzels'

First sold in USA in 1993.

Table 26 *Rosemarinus* varieties

	'Renzels'	*'Prostrata'
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
petal colour (RHS)	94B-D	92C-D
filament colour	94C-D	92C
style colour	94C-D	92C

SPOTTED GUM
Corymbia maculata

'Imagine'

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

Characteristics (Table 27 and Fig 25) Tree: habit tall and erect with solitary trunk, crown rounded and spreading; foliage not dense but of stunning purplish emerging leaves which turn green with whitish to yellow green fringe or rim. Stem: smooth barked, mottled or spotted, dimpled, greyish;

main stem is dominant, side branches arise at varying degrees to main stem, alternating long and short internodes of variable lengths, young stem greyed purple to red, mature stem turning greyish. Leaf: petiole short (average 11.36mm) but variable, colour bright greyed purple fading with age, average blade size 87.60mm x 25.63mm, L/B ratio 3.51, variegation present, range 5% – 95% (average 30.83%), occasional non-green leaves emerge but shrivel, emerging leaves stunning greyed purple (RHS 187A) on both surfaces, with leaf expansion colour usually changes into two colours with greyed purple changing to red purple (RHS 58A) and green start appearing in centre, with maturity greyed green (RHS 191A) becomes the main leaf colour of both surfaces, fringe looses purple-red and changes to yellow (RHS 5D to 6D). Shape lanceolate, undulating with narrow pointed tips.
(Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination and seedling selection: *Corymbia maculata* open-pollinated seedlings form the all green normal parental form was grown at applicant's property in Sydney, NSW in 1995. A variegated form was selected for its attractive foliage colour. 'Imagine' was developed from the variegated seedling by grafting and after going through several generations it was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: variegated form of purplish-red, greyed-green, and whitish to yellow stunning coloured foliage. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through grafting. Breeder: Vic John Ciccolella, Sydney, NSW.

Choice of Comparators: *Corymbia maculata* was chosen as the comparator because it is the parental form and has some similarities as far as growth habit and form is concerned. The only other known variegated form of *Corymbia maculata* is the one with yellow-white margin but this does not have purplish-red new foliage and is not known to be available. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: *Corymbia maculata*. Location: Toowoomba, QLD, Jun 1998 to Sep 1999. Conditions: full sun with overhead watering until the onset of *Alternaria* leaf blight in early 1999, then changed to drip. Soil-less media (peat, bark with some sand), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. *Alternaria* leaf blight was controlled eventually. Trial design: 30 pots of each arranged in completely randomised design. Measurements: from 30 leaves at random, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

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

Table 27 *Corymbia* varieties

	'Imagine'	***Corymbia maculata***
LEAF VARIEGATION		
	present	absent
PERCENTAGE OF LEAF AREA VARIEGATED		
mean	30.83	0
std deviation	20.97	0
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	87.60	143.43
std deviation	19.67	16.94
LSD/sig	12.62	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	25.63	50.60
std deviation	5.41	6.24
LSD/sig	4.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH WIDTH RATIO		
mean	3.51	2.85
std deviation	0.82	0.35
LSD/sig	0.43	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	11.36	15.36
std deviation	3.84	3.81
LSD/sig	2.63	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS,1995)		
main colour of upper surface (immature leaf)	ca 187A	189A
main colour of lower surface (immature leaf)	ca 189A	187A
main colour of upper surface (mature leaf)	191A	146A
main colour of lower surface (mature leaf)	191A	146B
expanding secondary colour (colour of variegation)	ca 58A fades to 5D to 6D	none
mid rib colour	red/green	red/green
LEAF UNDULATION		
	weak	strong

SWAMP MAHOGANY
Eucalyptus robusta

'The Green and Gold'
Application No: 97/334 Accepted: 17 Dec 1997.
Applicant**: Vic John Ciccolella**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 28 and Fig 26) Tree: habit medium size and erect with solitary trunk, crown rounded and somewhat compact; foliage form dense crown of large, glossy, attractive leaves. Stem: corky barked, bark may be persistent, emerging branches reddish brown and turn greyish-brown with age; main stem is dominant, side branches arise at varying degrees to main stem, alternating long and short internodes of variable lengths. Leaf: petiole short (average 18.82mm) but variable, colour reddish-brown to red-green, fading with age, average blade size 109.30mm x 33.33mm, L/B ratio 3.35, variegation present and outstanding, range 10% – 90% (average 37.16%), occasional non-green leaves emerge but shrivel, main colour of mature leaf yellow-green RHS 147A for upper and RHS 147B for lower surface, secondary colour or variegation yellow-green (RHS 153A) and fades to yellow (RHS 13A), faded patches of yellow-green also appear

occasionally. Shape broadly lanceolate, with narrow pointed tips. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination and seedling selection: *Eucalyptus robusta* open-pollinated seedlings from the all green normal parental form was grown at applicant's property in Sydney, NSW in 1994. A variegated form was selected for its attractive foliage colour. 'The Green and Gold' was developed by selective propagation from the variegated seedling by grafting and after going through several generations it was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: variegated form of green and gold coloured foliage. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through grafting. Breeder: Vic John Ciccolella, Sydney, NSW.

Choice of Comparators: *Eucalyptus robusta* was chosen as the comparator because it is the parental form and has some similarities as far as growth habit and form is concerned. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: *Eucalyptus robusta*. Location: Toowoomba, QLD, Jun 1998 to Sep 1999. Conditions: full sun with overhead watering until the onset of *Alternaria* leaf blight in early 1999, then changed to drip. Soil-less media (peat, bark with some sand), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. *Alternaria* leaf blight was controlled eventually. Trial design: 30 pots of each arranged in completely randomised design. Measurements: from 30 leaves at random, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

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

Table 28 *Eucalyptus* varieties

	'The Green and Gold'	***Eucalyptus robusta***
LEAF VARIEGATION		
	present	absent
PERCENTAGE OF LEAF AREA VARIEGATED		
mean	37.16	0
std deviation	24.69	0
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	109.30	144.73
std deviation	25.73	21.11
LSD/sig	16.18	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	33.33	44.03
std deviation	8.82	6.78
LSD/sig	5.41	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH WIDTH RATIO		
mean	3.35	3.31
std deviation	0.62	0.40
LSD/sig	0.36	ns
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	18.82	14.10
std deviation	5.43	3.92
LSD/sig	3.25	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS,1995)		
main colour of upper surface (mature leaf)		
	147A	147A
main colour of lower surface (mature leaf)		
	147B	147B
secondary colour (colour of variegation)		
	153B fades to 13A	none
mid rib	red/green	red/green

VERBENA
Verbena hybrid

'Sunmaririho' syn White Sensation

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

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 9, 9a, 9b) Plant: habit spreading, (average height 16.7cm, average main stem length 57.2cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 41mm), diameter 2-3mm, anthocyanin absent, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995), roots produced when in contact with growing medium. Leaf: medium, (average length 47.9mm, average width 26.3mm), shape hastate, margin serrate, depth of incisions shallow, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A, 1995), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B, 1995), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 54.4mm), average 24 flowers per spike. Flower: single, upward facing, petals curve slightly outwards, diameter large (average 18.7mm), main colour white (RHS 155D, 1995), reverse colour white (RHS 155D, 1995), with eye small green yellow (RHS 1C, 1995) and outer tube yellow green (RHS 149D, 1995), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour yellow green (RHS 149D, 1995) striped with green (RHS 137C, 1995).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sunmarisa' x pollen parent 'Sunmarisa'. The seed and pollen parent has a spreading habit, long stems, large flowers of light purplish pink colour and ovate leaf shape. Hybridisation took place in Osaka, Japan in 1995. Selection criteria: 'Sunmaririho' was selected on the basis of spreading plant habit with abundant branching and flower colour and size. Propagation: stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagtion and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. 'Sunmaririho' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeder: Yasunori Yomo, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

Choice of Comparators *Verbena peruviana*, an un-named selected white form was used for the comparative trial as this is a variety with similar flower traits and leaf shape. 'Novalis White' was considered and excluded on the basis of differing habit and flowering season. The parents differed in flower colour and therefore were not included. Other

upright seed propagated forms such as the 'Quartz' and 'Romance' series were also rejected. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: *V. peruviana* (Selected White Form). Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1997	Applied	'Sunmaririho'
EU	1998	Applied	'Sunmaririho'
Poland	1999	Applied	'Sunmaririho'
New Zealand	1999	Applied	'Summaririho'

First sold in Japan in 1998. First sold in Australia in 1998.

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

'Sunmariripi' syn Coral Pink

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

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 9a) Plant: habit spreading, (average height 13.2cm, average main stem length 45.4cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 46.2mm), diameter 2-3mm, anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995), roots produced when in contact with growing medium. Leaf: medium, (average length 53.9mm, average width 33.5mm), shape ovate-hastate, margin serrate, depth of incisions shallow, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A, 1995), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B, 1995), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 54.1mm), average 30 flowers per spike. Flower: single, upward facing, petals curve slightly outwards, diameter large (average 19.9mm), main colour red purple (RHS 58C, 1995), reverse colour red purple (RHS 62A, 1995), with eye small green yellow (RHS 1C, 1995) and outer tube yellow green (RHS 149D, 1995), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B, 1995).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Novalis Rose Pink with Eye' x pollen parent *V. peruviana rosea*. The seed parent has an erect habit, large flowers of deep pink colour with a prominent eye zone and hastate leaf shape. The pollen parent has spreading habit, long stems, large flowers of reddish purple colour and hastate leaf shape. Hybridisation took place in Osaka, Japan in 1994. Selection criteria: 'Sunmariripi' was selected on the basis of spreading plant habit with abundant branching and flower colour and size. Propagation: stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagtion and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. 'Sunmariripi' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeders: Yasuyuki Murakami and Yasunori Yomo, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

Choice of Comparators 'Sanmaripi'(Ф) syn Pink Profusion(Ф) was used for the comparative trial as this is a variety with similar habit, and flower colour, arising from the same breeding programme. The seed parent 'Novalis Rose Pink with Eye' was considered and excluded on the basis of differing habit and flower colour. The pollen parent *V. peruviana rosea* differed in flower colour therefore was excluded . No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Sanmaripi'(Ф) syn Pink Profusion(Ф). Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1996	Applied	'Sunmariripi'
EU	1997	Applied	'Sunmariripi'
Israel	1998	Applied	'Sunmariripi'
New Zealand	1999	Applied	'Sunmariripi'
Poland	1999	Applied	'Sunmariripi'

First sold in Japan in 1997. First sold in Australia in 1998.

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

'Sunmariba' syn Violet Surprise

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

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 9a) Plant: habit spreading, (average height 11.2cm, average main stem length 63.9cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 74.2mm), diameter 2-3mm, anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A, 1995), roots produced when in contact with growing medium. Leaf: medium, (average length 55.2mm, average width 35.4mm), shape hastate, margin serrate, depth of incisions shallow, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A, 1995), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B, 1995), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 65.3mm), average 27 flowers per spike. Flower: single, upward facing, petals curve slightly outwards, diameter large (average 22.6mm), main colour purple violet (RHS 80A, 1995), reverse colour purple violet (RHS 81C, 1995), with eye small green yellow (RHS 1C, 1995) and outer tube yellow green (RHS 149D, 1995), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour yellow green (RHS 149D, 1995) striped with green (RHS 143B, 1995).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Novalis Deep Blue with Eye' x pollen parent *V. peruviana rosea*. The seed parent has an erect habit, large flowers of dark purple colour with a prominent eye zone and hastate leaf shape. The pollen parent has spreading habit, long stems, large flowers of reddish purple colour and hastate leaf shape. Hybridisation took place in Osaka, Japan in 1992. Selection criteria: 'Sunmariba' was selected on the basis spreading plant habit with abundant branching and flower colour and size. Propagation: stock plants were created from cuttings and micropropagtion and were found to be uniform and stable through many generations. 'Sunmariba' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from micropropagated motherstock created from the stock plants. Breeder: Yuki Watanabe, Suntory Ltd, Japan.

Choice of Comparators 'Sanmaripi'(ф) syn Pink Profusion(ф) was used for the comparative trial as this is a variety with similar habit, and flower colour, arising from the same breeding programme. The seed parent 'Novalis Deep Blue with Eye' was considered and excluded on the basis of differing habit and flower colour. The pollen parent *V. peruviana rosea* differed in flower colour therefore was also excluded. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Sanmaripi'(ф) syn Pink Profusion(ф). Location: Somersby, NSW, summer-autumn 1998/99. Conditions: trial conducted in a retractable roof polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark & copra peat base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1994	Applied	'Sunmariba'
USA	1996	Granted	'Sunmariba'
EU	1997	Applied	'Sunmariba'
Israel	1997	Applied	'Sunmariba'
New Zealand	1999	Applied	'Sunmariba'
Poland	1999	Applied	'Sunmariba'

First sold in Japan in 1995. First sold in Australia in 1998.

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

Table 29 *Verbena* varieties

	'Sunmaririho'	'Sunmariripi'	'Sunmariba'	*'Sanmaripi'(ф)	*Selected White Form
PLANT HABIT	spreading	spreading	spreading	spreading	upright
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.2					
mean	16.7 a	13.2 ab	11.2 ab	10.2 b	25.4
std deviation	3.2	2.7	4.1	3.6	4.4
MAIN STEM LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.8					
mean	57.2 a	45.4 a	63.9 a	57.8 a	35.1 a
std deviation	9.8	8.5	4.5	7.3	7.5
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 11.0					
mean	41.0 a	46.2 a	74.2 a	57.1 a	39.5 a
std deviation	13.9	6.4	10.7	9.2	5.2
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 9.3					
mean	47.9 a	53.9 a	55.2 a	52.6 a	63.5 a
std deviation	5.0	6.8	6.7	11.3	9.4
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.9					
mean	26.3 a	33.5 a	35.4 a	32.1 a	38.6 a
std deviation	4.0	6.6	5.9	3.4	5.4
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.0					
mean	54.4 a	54.1 a	65.3	52.4 a	60.3
std deviation	3.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	6.0
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.1					
mean	18.7	19.9 a	22.6	19.8 a	22.0
std deviation	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.3
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)					
main petal	155D	58C	80A	80B	155D
reverse	155D	62A	81C	80D	155D
eye	1C	1C	1C	1D	1C
calyx	149D & 137C	137B	149D & 143B	139C & 137B	149D & 137C

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

WHEAT
Triticum aestivum

'H45'

Application No: 98/066 Accepted 17 Apr 1998.
Applicant: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 29) Plant: Australian hard grade spring wheat, habit semi-erect, height semi-dwarf, maturity early. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles strong, frequency of plants with recurved leaves very high, glaucosity of sheath medium. Culm: glaucosity of neck medium. Ear: glaucosity medium, shape in profile tapering, density lax, length short, fully awned, awn length medium, colour white. Rachis: hairiness of convex surface absent. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow, shoulder shape slightly sloping, beak length very short, beak shape moderately curved, extent of internal hairs medium. Lowest lemma: straight. Grain: white. Disease resistance: resistant to current field strains of stem rust. Carries genes *Sr9g*, *Sr17* and *Sr30*; moderately resistant to current field pathotypes of leaf rust and is believed to carry the genes *Lr13* and *LrAPR*; Moderately resistant to stripe rust due to presence of *Yr7* and *YrAPR*. 'H45' is moderately resistant to Yellow Spot and susceptible to *Septoria* leaf blotch.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: final cross was made between seed parent 'B1814' and an F_1 hybrid (WW15/QT7605) in 1981. The ensuing progeny was subsequently grown in breeding nurseries at Tamworth, NSW and subjected to selection using a modified pedigree selection procedure. Single plant selection was done in F_2, F_3 and F_4 followed by bulk selection of uniform F_5 line with three years of wide scale yield and quality evaluation. Selection criteria: disease resistance, grain yield and grain quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Peter Wilson, C.J. Tyson, R.P. Daniel and M.A. Materne.

Choice of Comparators: 'B1814' was chosen as a comparator because it is the seed parent of the candidate variety. 'Silverstar'(ф) was chosen as a comparator because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of early maturity. 'Janz' was initially considered for the trial but later was excluded because of its later maturity.

Comparative trial: Comparator(s): 'B1814' and 'Silverstar'(ф). Location: University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, Jun – Dec 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in long fallowed open plots. 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

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in May 1997.

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

Table 30 *Triticum* varieties

	'H45'	*'B1814'	*'SilverStar'(ф)
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
FLAG LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES			
	strong	very strong	absent or v. weak
PLANT: FREQUENCY RECURVED LEAVES			
	very high	very high	very high
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (days from planting)			
mean	97.33	105	95
std deviation	0.15	0	0
LSD/sig	0.29	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH			
	medium	medium	medium
EAR: GLAUCOSITY			
	medium	absent or v. weak	absent or v. weak
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK			
	medium	weak	weak
PLANT: STEM LENGTH(mm)			
mean	762.67	635.00	718.33
std deviation	3.21	11.00	12.90
LSD/sig	7.78	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION			
	medium	medium	thin
EAR: SHAPE			
	tapering	tapering	tapering
EAR: DENSITY			
	lax	medium	medium
EAR: LENGTH(mm) – EXCLUDING AWNS AND SCURS			
mean	98.33	95.33	83.33
std deviation	1.15	1.15	1.53
LSD/sig	2.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
AWNS OR SCURS: PRESENCE			
	awns present	awns present	awns present
AWNS OR SCURS AT EAR TIP: LENGTH(mm)			
mean	52.00	51.67	54.67
std deviation	1.00	1.15	0.57
LSD/sig	1.73	ns	P≤0.01
EAR: COLOUR			
	white	white	white
APICAL RACHIS SEGMENT: HAIRINESS OF CONVEX SURFACE			
	absent or v. weak	absent or v. weak	absent or v. weak
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH			
	narrow	absent or v. narrow	absent or v. narrow
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE			
	slightly sloping	sloping	sloping
LOWER GLUME: BEAK LENGTH			
	very short	medium	medium

LOWER GLUME: BEAK SHAPE			
	moderately curved	straight	moderately curved
LOWER GLUME: EXTENT OF INTERNAL HAIRS			
	medium	strong	medium
LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE			
	straight	straight	straight
STEM RUST SEEDLING REACTION			
34-1,2,3,6,7,8,9	;-;1	;	3-
34-1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2+3	3+	2+3

ZYGOCACTUS
Schlumbergera truncata

'Aspen'

Application No: 94/147 Accepted: 27 Jun 1994.
Applicant: **B L Cobia Inc,** Winter Garden, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries,** Coffs Harbour NSW.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 10) Plant: semi-erect. Phylloclade: thick, laterally curving with prominent midrib and thick denticles. Flower: sterile, sessile, predominantly white in colour, broad tepal blades, short perianth tube, thick stamen, tepal blades with deep fimbriate margins, bud shape obtuse.

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: chemically induced mutation of 'Bridgeport'(ϕ) under controlled environment in the breeder's research area. The mutated plant part was stabilised on the original specimen and then divided into cuttings, which were propagated and selected to further stabilise the characteristics of the new variety. Selection criteria: semi-erect growth habit, obtuse buds, broad tepal blades with deep fimbriate margins, short perianth tube. Propagation: vegetative through several generations. Breeder: B L Cobia, Winter Garden, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparator 'Bridgeport'(ϕ) was chosen because it is the original source material from which 'Aspen' was developed. 'Bridgeport'(ϕ) has similarities in flower colour with 'Aspen'. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified at time of application.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Bridgeport'(ϕ). Location: Coffs Harbour, NSW Sep 98 – Jun 99. Conditions: plants raised in peat/polystyrene/sand mixture in 75mm pots under fibreglass and watered as required, nutrition maintained with slow release fertiliser and regular liquid fertiliser applications through the growing period, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 unreplicated plants grown in random in a commercial greenhouse. Measurements: taken from 10 random specimens selected at random from 20 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in May 1995.

Description: **Anthony Brindley**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Table 31 ***Schlumbergera varieties***

	'Aspen'	***'Bridgeport'(ϕ)**
PLANT GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	upright
PLANT: NUMBER OF 3rd ORDER PHYLLOCLADES		
	few	few
PHYLLOCLADE LENGTH 2nd ORDER (mm)		
mean	56.3	50.6
std deviation	5.6	7.44
LSD/sig	6.39	ns
PHYLLOCLADE WIDTH 2nd ORDER (mm)		
mean	31.6	26.7
std deviation	2.22	2.36
LSD/sig	2.54	P≤0.01
PHYLLOCLADE: CURVATURE OF CROSS SECTION		
	weak-medium	medium-strong
BUD: COLOUR OF TIP		
	light green	light green
BUD SIZE		
	large	large
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)		
mean	48.7	59.4
std deviation	3.56	3.06
LSD/sig	4.06	P≤0.01
FLOWER LENGTH (mm)		
mean	70.4	79.1
std deviation	3.31	4.84
LSD/sig	4.06	P≤0.01
FLOWER AT FULL OPENING		
	flat	flat
FLOWER TEPAL BLADE		
	frilled	not frilled
TEPAL BLADES: WIDTH		
mean	19.9	20.4
std deviation	2.47	0.84
LSD/sig	7.04	ns
TEPAL BLADES: LENGTH		
mean	12.2	26.2
std deviation	1.93	1.99
LSD/sig	2.20	P≤0.01
COROLLA LOBE:WIDTH		
	broad	broad
COROLLA LOBE: SIZE OF MACLUE		
	very large	very large
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MACULE (RHS)		
	155C	155C
COROLLA LOBE: MID ZONE		
	absent	absent

Table 31 *Continued*

COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDZONE (RHS)		
	155C	155C
COROLLA LOBE: BORDER BETWEEN ZONES		
	diffuse	diffuse
COROLLA LOBE: SIZE OF MARGINAL ZONE		
	not distinct	not distinct
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE (RHS)		
	155C	155C
COROLLA LOBE: COLOURED RINGLET		
	present	present
COROLLA LOBE: WIDTH OF COLOURED RING		
	broad	broad
STAMEN: LENGTH BEYOND MOUTH		
mean	22.2	24.1
std deviation	1.40	2.23
LSD/sig	1.60	P≤0.01
STAMEN COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	white	white
FILAMENT THICKNESS		
	thick	thinner
STIGMA COLOUR		
	purple	purple
STIGMA THICKNESS		
	thick	thinner
OVARY COLOUR		
	greenish	greenish
FLOWERING TIME		
	medium	medium
DURATION OF FLOWERING		
	long	long

'St. Charles'

Application No: 96/034 Accepted: 16 Apr 1996.
Applicant: **B L Cobia Inc,** Winter Garden, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries,** Coffs Harbour NSW.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 11) Plant: upright. Phylloclade: long, weak-medium curvature. Flower: sterile, predominantly red-purple, long flower, broad tepal blades, long and broad corolla lobe, large buds.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line ZH19001-T x pollen parent breeding line ZH311-M1. Hybridisation took place in the breeder's research area at Winter Garden, Florida, USA. Selection criteria: red-purple flower colour. Propagation: asexually by cuttings taken from the original hybrid through several generations to stabilise the characteristics of the new variety. Breeder: B L Cobia, Winter Garden, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Holiday Splendor'(Φ) was chosen as the closest variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. The parents were excluded from the trial because these are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program located in Florida, USA. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified at time of application.

Comparative Trial Comparator 'Holiday Splendor'(Φ). Location: Coffs Harbour, NSW Sep 98 – Jun 99. Conditions: plants raised in peat/polystyrene/sand mixture in 75mm pots under fibreglass and watered as required, nutrition maintained with slow release fertiliser and regular liquid fertiliser applications through the growing period, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 unreplicated plants grown in random in a commercial greenhouse. Measurements: taken from 10 random specimens selected at random from 20 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in May 1996

Description: **Anthony Brindley,** Coffs Harbour NSW.

Table 32 ***Schlumbergera varieties***

	'St. Charles'	***'Holiday Splendor'**(Φ)
PLANT GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	upright
PLANT: NUMBER OF 3rd ORDER PHYLLOCLADES		
	few	few
PHYLLOCLADE LENGTH 2nd ORDER (mm)		
mean	49.3	44.7
std deviation	8.81	3.86
LSD/sig	10.05	ns
PHYLLOCLADE WIDTH 2nd ORDER (mm)		
mean	36.0	35.5
std deviation	4.16	1.78
LSD/sig	11.74	ns
PHYLLOCLADE: CURVATURE OF CROSS SECTION		
	weak-medium	medium-strong
BUD: COLOUR OF TIP		
	purple	purple
BUD SIZE		
	large	small
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)		
mean	60.0	56.3
std deviation	6.78	5.70
LSD/sig	7.74	P≤0.01
FLOWER LENGTH (mm)		
mean	78.4	75.8
std deviation	3.66	3.99
LSD/sig	4.18	ns
FLOWER AT FULL OPENING		
	reflexed	reflexed

Table 32 *Continued*

FLOWER TEPAL BLADE		
	not frilled	not frilled
TEPAL BLADES: WIDTH		
mean	34.2	25.3
std deviation	3.58	5.06
LSD/sig	4.09	P≤0.01
TEPAL BLADES: LENGTH		
mean	17.8	16.7
std deviation	1.99	1.49
LSD/sig	2.28	ns
COROLLA LOBE:WIDTH		
	broad	medium
COROLLA LOBE: SIZE OF MACULE		
	large	medium
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MACULE (RHS)		
	71D	80D
COROLLA LOBE: MID ZONE		
	present	present
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDZONE (RHS)		
	74B	74B
COROLLA LOBE: BORDER BETWEEN ZONES		
	diffuse	lighter near throat
COROLLA LOBE: SIZE OF MARGINAL ZONE		
	large	large
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE (RHS)		
	74A	74A
COROLLA LOBE: COLOURED RINGLET		
	absent	absent
COROLLA LOBE: WIDTH OF COLOURED RING		
	absent	absent
STAMEN: LENGTH BEYOND MOUTH		
mean	29.2	27.8
std deviation	2.49	1.27
LSD/sig	2.84	ns
STAMEN COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	purple fading to white	purple fading to white
STIGMA COLOUR		
	purple	purple
STIGMA THICKNESS		
	thick	thinner
OVARY COLOUR		
	greenish	greenish
FLOWERING TIME		
	medium	medium
DURATION OF FLOWERING		
	long	long

'Savannah'

Application No: 97/073 Accepted: 22 Apr 1997.
Applicant: **B L Cobia Inc,** Winter Garden, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries,** Coffs Harbour NSW.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 12) Plant: upright. Phylloclade: long, strong-medium curvature. Flower: sterile, predominantly apricot in colour, broad tepal blades, short perianth tube, thick stigma, broad thick purple ring on corolla tube bleeding down tube, tepal blades with deep fimbriate margins, bud shape obtuse.

Origin and Breeding Induced Mutation: chemically induced mutation breeding line ZH18244-T under controlled environment in the breeder's research area. The mutated plant part was stabilised on the original specimen and then divided into cuttings, which were propagated and selected to further stabilise the characteristics of the new variety. Selection criteria: upright growth habit, obtuse buds, broad tepal blades with deep fimbriate margins, short perianth tube. Propagation: vegetative through several generations. Breeder: B L Cobia, Winter Garden, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Aspen' and 'Christmas Fantasy'(Φ) were originally considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Aspen' was excluded from the trial because of its distinctly different white coloured flower, although it is the first variety with deep fimbriate margins on the tepal blades. 'Christmas Fantasy'(Φ) was chosen for its similar flower colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified at time of application.

Comparative Trial: Comparator: 'Christmas Fantasy'(Φ). Location: Coffs Harbour, NSW Sep 98 – Jun 99. Conditions: plants raised in peat/polystyrene/sand mixture in 75mm pots under fibreglass and watered as required, nutrition maintained with slow release fertiliser and regular liquid fertiliser applications through the growing period, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 unreplicated plants grown in random in a commercial greenhouse. Measurements: taken from 10 random specimens selected at random from 20 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in May 1997

Description: **Anthony Brindley,** Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Table 33 ***Schlumbergera varieties***

	'Savannah'	***'Christmas Fantasy'**(Φ)
PLANT GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	upright
PLANT: NUMBER OF 3rd ORDER PHYLLOCLADES		
	few	few
PHYLLOCLADE LENGTH 2nd ORDER (mm)		
mean	56.9	42.3

Table 33 *Continued*

std deviation	5.51	1.57
LSD/sig	15.53	ns
PHYLLOCLADE WIDTH 2nd ORDER (mm)		
mean	33.3	36.5
std deviation	3.50	2..07
LSD/sig	3.99	ns
PHYLLOCLADE: CURVATURE OF CROSS SECTION		
	strong-medium	weak
BUD: COLOUR OF TIP		
	apricot	apricot
BUD SIZE		
	large	small
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)		
mean	66.0	58.0
std deviation	3.40	5.72
LSD/sig	3.88	P≤0.01
FLOWER LENGTH (mm)		
mean	76.3	75.1
std deviation	4.0	2.03
LSD/sig	4.57	ns
FLOWER AT FULL OPENING		
	flat	reflexed
FLOWER TEPAL BLADE		
	frilled	not frilled
TEPAL BLADES: WIDTH		
mean	21.6	11.7
std deviation	2.37	1.16
LSD/sig	2.70	P≤0.01
TEPAL BLADES: LENGTH		
mean	30.8	29.9
std deviation	1.99	2.42
LSD/sig	2.27	ns
COROLLA LOBE:WIDTH		
	broad	medium
COROLLA LOBE: SIZE OF MACUE		
	large	small
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MACULE (RHS)		
	155C	155C
COROLLA LOBE: MID ZONE		
	present	present
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDZONE (RHS)		
	37B	35C
COROLLA LOBE: BORDER BETWEEN ZONES		
	diffuse	diffuse
COROLLA LOBE: SIZE OF MARGINAL ZONE		
	large	large
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE (RHS)		
	37B	35C
COROLLA LOBE: COLOURED RINGLET		
	present	present
COROLLA LOBE: WIDTH OF COLOURED RING		
	broad bleeding	narrow
STAMEN: LENGTH BEYOND MOUTH		
mean	27.8	21.9
std deviation	2.44	1.97
LSD/sig	2.79	P≤0.01
STAMEN COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	white	white
STIGMA COLOUR		
	purple	purple
STIGMA THICKNESS		
	thick	thinner
OVARY COLOUR		
	greenish	greenish
FLOWERING TIME		
	late	medium
DURATION OF FLOWERING		
	long	long

GRANTS

AZALEA
Rhododendron hybrid

'Laura Joy'(D)
Application No: 98/057 Grantee: **Azalea Wholesale Nursery Pty Ltd**, Heatherton, VIC.
Certificate No: 1336 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

BARLEY
Hordeum vulgare

'Unicorn'(D) syn **KINUKEI 21**(D)
Application No: 97/145 Grantee: **Kirin (Aust) Pty Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1339 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **University of Western Australia, Department of Plant Science, Faculty of Agriculture**, Nedlands, WA.

BLACK LOCUST
Robinia hybrid

'Unigold'(D)
Application No: 98/218 Grantee: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery**.
Certificate No: 1335 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2024.
Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

BRACHYSCOME
Brachyscome hybrid

'Hot Candy'(D)
Application No: 97/272 Grantee: **David Burt**, Silvan, VIC.
Certificate No: 1337 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

CANOLA
Brassica napus ssp *oleifera*

'Mystic'(D)
Application No: 98/142 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Attwood, VIC.
Certificate No: 1345 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2019.

COTTON
Gossypium hirsutum

'DeltaEMERALD'(D)
Application No: 97/344 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1321 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

'DeltaJEWEL'(D)
Application No: 97/342 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1322 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

'DeltaOPAL'(D)
Application No: 97/343 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1323 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

GAZANIA
Gazania hybrid

'Sunabout'(D)
Application No: 96/266 Grantee: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd and The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**.
Certificate No: 1333 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

ISOTOMA
Isotoma axillaris

'Sapphire Star'(D)
Application No: 96/282 Grantee: **The University of Sydney, AJ Newport & Son Pty Ltd and Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney**.
Certificate No: 1328 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

KANGAROO PAW
Anigozanthos rufus

'Kings Park Federation Flame'(D)
Application No: 97/142 Grantee: **Kings Park and Botanic Garden**, West Perth, WA.
Certificate No: 1319 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

LAB LAB
Lablab purpureus

'Endurance'(D) syn **Longlife**(D)
Application No: 98/106 Grantee: **CSIRO Tropical Agriculture**, St Lucia, QLD.
Certificate No: 1338 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

LAVENDER
Lavandula stoechas

'Bee Dazzle'(D)
Application No: 97/184 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 1327 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

'Bella Bambina'(D)
Application No: 97/185 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 1326 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

LEUCADENDRON
Leucadendron uliginosum x *Leucadendron discolor*

'Our Vision'(D)
Application No: 94/006 Grantee: **Rodney Warwick Tonkin and Mary Tonkin**.
Certificate No: 1320 Expiry Date: 3 February, 2014.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

PAPRIKA
Capsicum annuum var *longum*

'Kalocsai 90'(Þ syn **Fantasy Elixir**(Þ
Application No: 96/255 Grantee: **Fuszerpaprika Kutato-Fejleszto Kft**.
Certificate No: 1318 Expiry Date: 25 August, 2019.
Agent: **N F Derera, AM**, Winston Hills, NSW.

PETUNIA
Petunia hybrid

'Adventurer'(Þ
Application No: 96/262 Grantee: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd and The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**.
Certificate No: 1334 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

'Silk Road'(Þ
Application No: 96/263 Grantee: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd and The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**.
Certificate No: 1331 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

'Traveller'(Þ
Application No: 96/264 Grantee: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd and The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**.
Certificate No: 1332 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden, NSW.

POTATO
Solanum tuberosum

'Red Rascal'(Þ
Application No: 97/180 Grantee: **New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1329 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **Crop and Food Research**, Bowna via Albury, NSW.

ROSE
Rosa hybrid

'Helsufair'(Þ syn **Super Fairy**(Þ
Application No: 96/281 Grantee: **Karl Hetzel**.
Certificate No: 1344 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2019.
Agent: **Greg and Keri Neil trading as Rose and Bouvardia Selection**, Silvan, VIC.

'JACLAF'(Þ syn **Moon Shadow**(Þ
Application No: 96/279 Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1343 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Dural, NSW.

'Jumpin'Jack'(Þ syn **Jacpat**(Þ
Application No: 96/067 Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1342 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Dural, NSW.

'Poulari'(Þ syn **Karen Blixen**(Þ
Application No: 96/278 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.
Certificate No: 1340 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'Wekamanda'(Þ
Application No: 96/280 Grantee: **Weeks Wholesale Rose Grower, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1341 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Dural, NSW.

SWEET CHERRY
Prunus avium

'Sumtare'(Þ syn **Sweetheart**(Þ
Application No: 94/036 Grantee: **Agriculture Canada**.
Certificate No: 1330 Expiry Date: 3 February, 2014.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

TEA TREE
Leptospermum scoparium

'Freya'(Þ
Application No: 97/346 Grantee: **Peter Ollerenshaw**, Bungendore, NSW.
Certificate No: 1324 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.

WEIGELA
Weigela florida

'Plangen'(Þ
Application No: 98/014 Grantee: **PM Dealtrey trading as Genesis Marketing and R van Rijssen trading as PLANTipp**.
Certificate No: 1325 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2019.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

APPLICATIONS VARIED

The denomination of *Prunus salicina* x *persica* **'Citation'** (App. No. 93/157) has been changed to **'Zaipime'**.
The denomination of *Rhododendron simsii* **'Venus'** (App. No. 95/153) has been changed to **'Noemi'** syn **Kosmos-Bunt.**
The denomination of *Acmena smithii* **'Bullock Creek'** (App. No. 98/095) has been changed to **'Hot Flush'**.
The denomination of *Lavandula stoechas* **'Lavenite No 1'** (App. No. 98/153) has been changed to **'Tickled Pink'**.
The synonym of *Solanum tuberosum* **'Driver'** (App. No. 98/172) has been changed from **Crop 8** to **Golden Delight**.
The synonym of *Lalab purpureus* **'Endurance'**(Ф) (App. No. 98/106) – **Longlife** has been removed.
The synonym of *Brachyscome angustifolia* **'Hot Candy'**(Ф) (App. No. 97/272) – **Candy Tuff** has been removed.
The denomination of *Spathiphyllum* hybrid **'Ceres Star'** syn **H 506** (App. No. 95/302) has been changed to **'Ceres'** syn **Ceres Star**.

The name of the applicant/agent for the following PBR applications has changed to from **Plants International Pty Ltd** to **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd.**

Application No	*Genus*	*species*	Denomination
88/006	*Schlumbergera*	x*regina*	'Madame Butterfly'(Ф)
95/131	*Schlumbergera*	x*regina*	'Swan Lake'(Ф)
95/158	*Canna*	hybrid	'Phasion'(Ф)
95/259	*Schlumbergera*	x*regina*	'Carmen'(Ф)
95/260	*Schlumbergera*	x*regina*	'Mikado'(Ф)
95/298	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*		'West Coast Jewel'
95/299	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*		'West Coast Red'

The agent for the following PBR applications has changed to from **Spruson and Ferguson** to **F & I Baguley**.

Application No	*Genus*	*species*	Denomination
92/146	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Flamengo'(Ф)
92/147	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Nevada'(Ф)
92/148	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Victoria'(Ф)
94/039	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Alaska'(Ф)
94/040	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Atlanta'(Ф)
92/041	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Toscana'(Ф)
94/185	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Zanta'(Ф)
94/183	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Little Star'(Ф)
95/184	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Evita'(Ф)
95/185	*Alstroemeria*	hybrid	'Little Sun'(Ф)

The agents of *Rosa* **'Helsufair'**(Ф) syn **Superfairy**(Ф) (App. No. 96/281) have changed from **B Townson and SJ Townson** to **Greg and Keri Neil of Rose and Bouvardia Selections,** Silvan, VIC.
The agents of *Brassica napus* **'Striker'** (App. No. 97/173) have changed from **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd** to **Wrightson Seeds (Aust) Pty Ltd** .
The agents of *Agapanthus praecox* **'Snowstorm'** (App. No. 89/012) have changed from **Panorama Nursery** to **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan VIC.

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

Ozothamnus diosmifolius **'Cooks Birthday Girl'** (App. No. 98/231)
Lolium perenne **'Amaroo'** (App. No. 97/319)
Chamelaucium megalopetalum x *Chamelaucium uncinatum* **'Esperance Velvet'** (App. No. 97/139)
Bracteantha bratcteata **'Gold 'n' Bronze'** (App. No. 95/098)
Lathyrus cicera **'LATH-BC'** (App.No. 95/247)
Mandevilla sanderii **'Wilma'** (App.No. 97/096)

GRANTS SURRENDERED

Alstroemeria hybrid (App.No. 91/060)	**'Orange Delight'** Certificate No: 610
Chamelaucium uncinatum (App. No. 90/010)	**'Elegance'** Certificate No: 351
Rosa hybrid (App. No. 91/127)	**'Meidanclar'** Certificate No: 288
Rosa hybrid (App.No. 95/105)	**'Meiguitan'** Certificate No: 1114
Rosa hybrid (App.No. 91/088)	**'Meiselgra'** syn **Pink Minijet** Certificate No: 280
Rosa hybrid (App.No. 91/131)	**'Lavjack'** Certificate No: 204
Rosa hybrid (App.No. 94/190)	**'Meidrofal'** Certificate No: 855
Vigna unguiculata (App.No. 92/170)	**'Holstein'** syn **C3-5-1** Certificate No: 341
Dianthus caryophyllus (App. No. 90/126)	**'Statas'** Certificate No: 1107
Malus domestica (App.No. 95/204)	**'Coop 23'** syn **Williams' Pride** Certificate No: 1146

CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

The new owner of the PBR application *Capsicum annuum* **'Peppadew'** (App. No. 97/062) is **Piquante International Limited**.

CORRIGENDA

The common name of *Rhododendron* hybrid **'Australian Celebration'** (App.No. 99/055), **'Tilly Aston'** (App. No. 99/056) and **'Coffee Caramel'** (99/057) has been incorrectly published as **Azalea**, in the acceptance list of **PVJ 12(1) p10**. They should have been listed under **Rhododendron.** The error is regretted.

In **PVJ (12) 2 p24** Apple rootstock **'Lancep'** is stated as Granted in New Zealand, where in fact it is still under test in New Zealand.

In **PVJ 12(2) p14,** the varietal denominations of PBR applications *Euphorbia pulcherrima* - 98/208 and 98/253 are wrongly published as **'Malibu Red'** and **'Duecabri'**. They should read as **'Duemal'** syn **RED FOX Malibu Red** and **'Duecabrired'** syn **RED FOX Tabaluga Red** respectively.

In **PVJ 12(2) p 40**, the PBR logo was wrongly inserted in front of the denomination of the comparator *Lolium perenne* **'Matilda'**. This variety is not under PBR protection.

In PVJ 12(2) p 11, the address of the applicant for *Lonicera nitida* 'Little Nikki' (99/159) was incorrectly published as Maryfield, QLD where in fact it should be **Morayfield, QLD.**

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights.
For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

Payment of Fees

All cheques for fees should be made payable and sent to:

Collector of Public Monies
C/-Plant Breeders Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** ($300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

Consequences of not paying fees when due
Application fee
Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be 'non-valid' and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

Examination fee
Non-payment of the examination fee of an application will automatically result, at the end of 12 months from the date of acceptance, in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see 'inactive applications' below).

Field examinations and final examinations falling within the first 12 months will *not* be undertaken without prior payment of the examination fee.

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12 month period may require the prior payment of the examination fee.

Certificate fee
Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be required and invoiced to pay the certification fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PBR and issuing the official certificate by the PBR office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PBR.

Annual fee
Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 26 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant variety rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 53(1) of the Act.

FEES

Basic Fees	Schedule			
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
	$			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400

Annual Renewal – all applications 300

Schedule

A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.

B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.

C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994)

D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part1 and/or Part2), an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for (a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Summary of minutes of PBRAC meeting held on 10 and 11 March 1999.

Meeting commenced 2.15pm, Wednesday 10 March 1999
Livestock & Pastoral Conference Room, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia, Edmund Barton Building, Kings Avenue, Barton ACT.

1 Opening and welcome
The Chair, Mr Doug Waterhouse, welcomed all six members (Dr B. Hare, Ms C. McCaffery, Mr D. Moore, Ms N. Peate, Mr H. Roberts, and Prof. M. Sedgley) to the first 1999 meeting of the Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (the Committee).

2 Apologies
Nil.

3 Confirmation of Draft Agenda
The draft agenda was accepted without alteration.

4 Confirmation of Minutes
Accepted. Proposed Mr Moore, seconded by Prof. Sedgley.

5 Business arising from PBRAC Meeting No 24/98, 16 September 1998:

5.1 Progress of amendments to the Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) Act 1994 (the Act):
Amendments currently passing through the house

Variety names (section 53(1))

Amendment to the Act allowing duplication of names in different denomination classes has passed through both Houses of Parliament and will now be submitted for royal assent.

The Committee noted the passage of this amendment and congratulated the PBR office (PBRO) on their efforts.

Amendments not yet introduced into the house
The Chair indicated that there was an opportunity to submit the next set of administrative 'non-controversial' amendments in the Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry Legislation Amendment Bill No. 2 (AFFLAB #2).

Duplicate copies of Register not to be held in each State or Territory (section 61(2))
The objective of the amendment is to remove the obligation to keep duplicate copies of the Register (thus reducing costs and streamlining the operations of the PBRO). Instead the Register would be put on the Internet but the current option to purchase hard copies for the prescribed fee will be retained.

The Committee agreed that the Register is an administrative burden and supported the amendment.

Notification of assignment (section 21)
The Committee supported an amendment to allow the 30 days instead of 7 days to notify and respond to changes of assignment.

Transitional provision relating to prior sale (section 43(6)(a))
The Committee supported the amendment allowing a reinstatement of eligibility for applications inadvertently affected by a change from 6 to 4 years in the period of allowable sales overseas. The Committee recommended that the temporary relief arrangements relating to prior sale should be notified through an article in the Plant Varieties Journal (PVJ).

Cost recovery for test growing
The Committee supported a proposal that the costs of test growings associated with objections (including requests for revocation) be recovered from the party in the wrong. This would allow legitimate objections while deterring frivolous or mischievous claims.

Revocation of PBR (section 50(5))
The Committee noted a syntactical error in the placement of the words "initial variety" in section 50(5) and recommended that they be moved to before the word "unless".

Reasonable public access to plant varieties covered by PBR (section 19(2))
The Committee supported an amendment allowing reasonable public access to be satisfied not only by the supply of propagative material but also harvested material and the products produced from harvested material.

Transcription error in schedule containing the UPOV Convention
The Committee supported the amendment to correct the error.

The Committee supported the introduction of all of the above amendments in the winter sitting of Parliament.

Possible amendments requiring further consideration before drafting is completed

Confidentiality of pedigree information
The Committee was sympathetic to requests that pedigree information not be disclosed or available under a simple request for FOI but could not agree to the current wording of an amendment to this effect.

The PBRO pointed out that PBR granted (limited) monopoly rights in exchange for disclosure of the technical basis of the variety, which may include pedigree information.

The Committee asked if there were any precedents from other departments withholding information requested under FOI (eg Defence). The Chair indicated that statutory exemptions would require a change to FOI legislation.

The Committee considered the possibility that pedigree information be submitted for assessment and then returned to the applicant. However, the Committee acknowledged that this placed the PBRO in a difficult position if objections relating to the origins of a variety were received.

The Committee was of a view that where the applicant could justify the sensitivity of the pedigree information that the information be held as confidential and not released.

If confidentiality could not be assured, the consensus of the Committee was that it be returned on the proviso that if necessary it could be accessed by the PBRO at a later date.

Obligation to supply propagative material
The Committee considered situations where material was not available for the purposes of comparative testing of candidate varieties. This could arise either (i) where an applicant/third party refused to supply or (ii) where supplies of the variety no longer existed.

The Committee agreed that where an applicant refused to supply propagative material for comparative trialing and could not show 'just cause' on technical grounds, that the application for which propagative material was not supplied be refused or revoked whichever is appropriate. The Committee suggested that refusal or rejection should be backdated to the day of lodgement.

The Committee noted advice from the Office of Parliamentary Council that it would be extremely difficult to compel a non-applicant to supply propagative material of a non-PBR variety. The Committee concluded that the Registrar could exercise discretion and allow the examination of the candidate variety to proceed. The Committee also noted that an objection or request for revocation from the party refusing to supply material not be proceeded with.

Varieties of common knowledge
The Committee considered that if a described variety was no longer available but a candidate variety appeared to be identical then the application for the new variety should not proceed to grant. The Committee also agreed that if the description of the unavailable variety was not comprehensive, the inclusion of at least one important morphological or physiological character in the description of the candidate variety would be sufficient for it to be considered distinct. The Committee noted that the revocation provisions allowed the grant to be cancelled if additional information became available.

The Committee also questioned when an extinct variety was no longer one of common knowledge. The Chair suggested that Article 26.2 of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 1995, may provide some guidance.

The Committee also supported an amendment (to bring the Act closer to the wording of the UPOV Convention) exempting applications that did not proceed to grant (ie were not proved as varieties), the mandatory status of varieties of common knowledge.

Withdrawal of provisional protection
The Committee supported the imposition of a financial penalty (through the introduction of new fees) if applicants either (i) did not apply for an extension of provisional protection before the current protection period expired, or (ii) where the applicant deliberately stalled the granting process by not completing the formalities (eg nomination of a Genetic Resource Centre etc).

The Committee suggested that in the latter case the applicant pay a fee equal to the annual fee from the date at which the application would have granted but for the missing formalities. The committee recommended that if the applicant refused to pay the fee that the application be rejected.

Extended period of office for PBRAC members
The Committee noted the proposal to extend the period of appointment from two to three years.

Other acts that do not infringe PBR:

The Committee noted the possible tension arising between PBR and the State based Statutory Marketing Authorities (SMAs) through the operation of section 18. The Committee supported the PBRO's efforts to identify the circumstances where the exercise of a grantees right can be restricted in accordance with the UPOV Convention.

The Committee supported clarification of infringing acts by explicitly referring in section 11 to the possible extension of rights under sections 14 and 15. The Committee also suggested that consequential amendments to sections 53(1), 54 and 74(1) be considered.

The Committee supported a clarifying amendment that both a variety's name and synonym, as entered in the Register, are protected. The Committee also indicated a strong preference that where possible a variety be known worldwide by only one name.

Initiating infringement actions (section 54)
The Committee supported amendments to clarify the grantee's prerogative to initiate or authorise another to initiate infringement action. The Committee was strongly opposed to the Registrar initiating infringement action.

Prior sale (section 43)
The Committee discussed various options to exempt "on-farm research" from affecting a variety's eligibility for protection.

The Committee failed to agree on the draft wording and instead suggested the reworking of section 47(3) could include wording based on UPOV 91 and the commentary on Article 6.

Change in Australian address
The Committee agreed to abandon the proposed amendment due to legal difficulties particularly to the service of documents overseas.

New Amendments for consideration

Including a trade mark in a variety name (section 27)
The Committee discussed a proposal to allow a trade mark to be included in a variety's name. Currently a variety name must not be or include a trade mark.

The Committee acknowledged the problem and agreed that a variety name could include a trade mark so long as the applicant owns that trade mark or was authorised to use it.

5.2 Publication of article on GMOs
The Committee noted the publication of an article on Genetically Modified Organisms in the Plant Varieties Journal.

5.3 Opposition to granting of PVR/PBR rights in certain varieties

The Committee noted the opposition to the grant of rights to a number of PVR/PBR varieties. The Committee stressed that the formal objection process must be followed before the PBR office could act on any allegation. The Committee rejected the suggestion that the PBR office had a role in investigating unsupported allegations.

The Committee also discussed the eligibility for protection under PBR particularly the definitions of breeding in the PBR Act and the revisions of the UPOV Convention. The Committee, while recognising that there were philosophical objections to PBR, agreed that the PBR Act was in conformity with UPOV 91.

6 The Australian Patents Office

Guest speakers Mr Leigh Tristram and Ms Karen Ayers from APO outlined the procedures to apply for, or object to, the granting of a patent.

7 Open session

Members of the Committee were issued with security passes to the Edmund Barton Building.

8.1 & 8.2 Legal Actions

The Committee noted the legal actions instituted by Cultivaust Pty Ltd and the Grains Pool of Western Australia and particularly the possibility of out of court discussions on the interaction of State based Statutory Marketing Authorities and PBR.

8.3 SCARM Survey

The Committee noted the progress of the Plant Improvement Committee (PIC) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management (SCARM) survey to identify ways that PBR may be improved to stimulate plant breeding and commercialisation of new varieties.

The Committee noted that the draft PIC report would be discussed at the next PBRAC meeting

8.4 International Developments

UPOV – Trees & Vines

The Committee noted the differences in the interpretation of trees and vines between UPOV member states and how this may affect eligibility.

The Committee noted the difficulties in separating trees from shrubs.

The Committee's strong view was that a consistent interpretation be agreed by all UPOV member states and that the PBRO approach UPOV to include an item on the definition of trees and vines at the next meeting of the Administrative and Legal Committee (March 1999).

Review of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Agreement

The Committee noted the review of Article 27(3)(b) of the TRIPS agreement (a signatory must provide plant variety protection either by patents or a '*sui generis*' system) being undertaken by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The Committee noted the upcoming regional seminar in Bangkok on plant variety protection at which the Registrar would present an outline of the Australian scheme.

The Committee recognised the benefits of harmonising all PBR schemes and supported suggestions that the PBRO participate in the training of examiners from overseas.

8.5 Victorian Cut Flower Review

The Committee noted the review and encouraged those potentially seeking PBR protection to take advantage of the discount fees available under centralised testing.

The Committee reaffirmed its position that it was the grantees responsibility to exercise and protect their rights.

8.6 Progress of SIAA booklet on PBR

Item deferred as the Seed Industry Association of Australia was unable to attend.

8.7 Churchill Fellowship

The Committee noted Mr Moore's application for a Churchill Fellowship to study aspects of royalty collection in the UK, USA, Canada, New Zealand and France.

The Chair suggested that Mr Moore seek out an earlier sponsor with regard to these issues.

9 Guidelines for testing Australian Native Species – Plant Breeding and protection

Guest speaker, Dr David Evans presented an item on the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation's (RIRDC) programs to develop wildflowers and native plants.

The Committee noted that plant breeding contributes to biodiversity and the understanding of the biology of natural populations. The Committee also encouraged the promotion of plant breeding as crucial to the competitiveness of Australian agricultural production and the most important way to ensure food security for the world's growing population. The Committee specifically noted the commercial use of Australian native plants in Europe and commented on the need for PBR to allow Australian breeders to protect their interests.

The Committee suggested that the PBRO work with breeders to identify breeding strategies that were less likely to result in adverse comment. The Committee recommended that Ms McCaffery attend the RIDIC workshop on Wildflowers and Native Plants.

10 Administrative issues

10.1 Update on insurance and liability cover

The Committee noted that the Commonwealth's handling of the PBRAC's insurance has not changed but the company providing that insurance had.

The PBRO had confirmed that PBRAC continues to be covered in line with last year's legal advice.

10.2 Fees & taxes

Goods and Services Tax

The Committee noted that the PBRO had applied for exemption for some fees from the GST, however the Committee also noted that the practical effect of the GST might be minimal as applicants can potentially claim a refund.

The Committee supported exemption for PBR on the basis that it will expend administrative resources unnecessarily.

QP fees

The Committee noted that the current QP fees of $50 did not cover the costs. Several options were discussed including increasing fees; differential fees for consultant QPs; lowering service to QPs; alternative ways to deliver information to QPs including use of the internet.

The Committee recommended that the QP fee be raised to $105 to cover the actual costs.

The Committee also recommended that the QP workshops be continued and that the PBRO monitor non-attending QPs and dis-accredit them if continuous errors in the completion of applications were being made.

10.3 TIMEBOX – Government Initiative

The Committee strongly rejected a Government initiative that PBR forms must include a 'time box' recording the time spent completing the form.

The Committee strongly supported the suggestion that the PBRO apply for exemption from the implementation of 'time box' on PBR forms.

11 Next PBRAC Meeting

The next meeting for the PBRO is to be Thursday 16 September 2.30pm –5.30pm and Friday 18 September 8.30am – 3.30pm 1999.

The meeting closed at 3.30pm

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

Dr Brian **Hare**
Director of Research
Pacific Seeds Australia
6 Nugent Crescent
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Business Development Manager
UniQuest Limited
Research Road
University of Queensland
ST LUCIA QLD 4072
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Ms Natalie **Peate**
Nursery Owner
26 Kardinia Crescent
WARRENWOOD VIC 3134
Representing consumers

Mr Hugh **Roberts**
Farmer
'Birralee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Professor Margaret **Sedgley**
Head, Dept. of Horticulture, Viticulture and Oenology
University of Adelaide
Waite Campus, PMB 1
GLEN OSMOND SA 5064
Representing Plant Breeders

Mr Doug **Waterhouse** (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the Plant Breeders Rights office based on information provided by these persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PBR office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant breeder's rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in the list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PBR office cannot be held liable for damages that may arise from the omission or inclusion of a person's name in the list nor does it assume any responsibility for losses or damages arising from agreements entered into between applicants and any person in the list of accredited persons. Qualified persons charge a fee for services rendered.

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:
locate in the left column of Table 1 the plant group for which you are applying;

- listed in the right column are the names of accredited qualified persons from which you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultant's name, telephone number and area in which they are willing to consult (they may consult outside the nominated area);
- using the "Nomination of Qualified Person" form as a guide, agree provisionally on the scope and terms of the consultancy; complete the form and attach it to Part 1 of the application form;
- when you are notified that your nomination of a consultant qualified person is acceptable in the letter of acceptance of your application for PBR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PBR.

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Blueberry	Barthold, Graham Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Easton, Andrew Chowdhury, Doza Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tay, David
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cassava	Tay, David
Cereals	Alam, Rafiul Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Fletcher, Rob Gardner, Anne Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Kennedy, Peter Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Chowdhury, Doza Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Edwards, Megan Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee

Mitchell, Leslie
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Sykes, Stephen
Topp, Bruce

Clover
Lake, Andrew
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Nichols, Phillip

Conifer
Stearne, Peter

Cotton
Alam, Rafiul
Derera, Nicholas AM
Leske, Richard

Cucurbits
Alam, Rafiul
Cross, Richard
Herrington, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Sykes, Stephen

Cydonia
Baxter, Leslie

Dogwood
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Maddox, Zoee
Stearne, Peter

Feijoa
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Fig
Darmody, Liz
FitzHenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Maddox, Zoee
Pullar, David

Forage Brassicas
Goulden, David

Forage Grasses
Berryman, Tim
Bray, Robert
Fennell, John
Harrison, Peter
Kirby, Greg
Mitchell, Leslie
Slatter, John

Forage Legumes
Bray, Robert
Fennell, John
Foster, Kevin
Harrison, Peter
Lake, Andrew
Miller, Jeff
Slatter, John
Snowball, Richard

Forest Trees
Lubomski, Marek

Fruit
Beal, Peter
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Gingis, Aron
Lenoir, Roland
Maddox, Zoee
McCarthy, Alec
Mitchell, Leslie
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Fungi, Basidiomycetes
Cairney, John

Fungi, Entomopathogenic
Milner, Richard

Grapes
Biggs, Eric
Cirami, Richard
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Gingis, Aron
Lee, Slade
Maddox, Zoee
Mitchell, Leslie
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Stearne, Peter
Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
Hanger, Brian
Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
Aberdeen, Ian
Bahnisch, L
Baker, Andrew
Bray, Robert
Chowdhury, Doza
Collins, David
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Foster, Kevin
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce
Kirby, Greg
Knights, Edmund
Lake, Andrew
Law, Mary Ann
Loch, Don
Mitchell, Leslie
Nutt, Bradley
Rose, John
Snowball, Richard

Lentils
Brouwer, Jan
Chowdhury, Doza
Collins, David
Goulden, David

Lucerne
Lake, Andrew
Mitchell, Leslie
Bray, Robert
Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
Collins, David

Magnolia
Paananen, Ian

Maize
Slatter, John

Myrtaceae
Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
Quinn, Patrick
Waters, Cathy

Neem
Friend, Joe

Oat
Collins, David
Khan, Akram
Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
Downes, Ross
Kidd, Charles
Poulsen, David
Slatter, John

Olives
Bazzani, Mr Luigi
Gingis, Aron
Pullar, David

Onions
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Gingis, Aron
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals – Exotic
Abell, Peter
Armitage, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barth, Gail
Beal, Peter
Collins, Ian
Cooling, Beth
Cross, Richard
Cunneen, Thomas
Darmody, Liz
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Fisk, Anne Marie
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Gingis, Aron
Harrison, Peter
Hempel, Maciej
Johnston, Margaret
Kirkham, Roger
Kwan, Brian
Larkman, Clive
Lenoir, Roland

Lowe, Greg
Lubomski, Marek
Lunghusen, Mark
Maddox, Zoee
McMichael, Prue
Mitchell, Leslie
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Stearne, Peter
Stewart, Angus
Tay, David
Van der Ley, John
Washer, Stewart
Watkins, Phillip
Winfield, Joel

Ornamentals – Indigenous
Abell, Peter
Allen, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
Beal, Peter
Cooling, Beth
Cunneen, Thomas
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Downes, Ross
Harrison, Peter
Henry, Robert J
Hockings, David
Jack, Brian
Johnston, Margaret
Kirby, Greg
Kirkham, Roger
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lunghusen, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Molyneux, W M
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Stearne, Peter
Tan, Beng
Watkins, Phillip
Winfield, Joel
Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
Foster, Kevin
Nichols, Phillip
Nutt, Bradley
Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
Aberdeen, Ian
Anderson, Malcolm
Avery, Angela
Bahnisch, L
Berryman, Tim
Cameron, Stephen
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Gellert, Valerie
Harrison, Peter
Kaapro, Jyri
Kirby, Greg
Loch, Don
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Rawstron, Jane
Rose, John
Smith, Raymond
Scattini, Walter John
Slatter, John
Williams, Warren
Wilson, Frances

Peanut
George, Doug
Tay, David

Pear
Baxter, Leslie
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Langford, Garry
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Tancred, Stephen
Valentine, Bruce

Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nichols, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
Pullar, David
Richardson, Clive
Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Chowdhury, Doza
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue

Potatoes
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Stearne, Peter
Tay, David

Proteaceae
Barth, Gail
Kirby, Neil
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Pseudocereals
Fletcher, Rob

Pulse Crops
Bestow, Sue
Brouwer, Jan
Chowdhury, Doza
Collins, David
Cross, Richard
Fletcher, Rob
Kidd, Charles
Oates, John
Poulsen, David
Slatter, John

Prunus
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Porter, Gavin
Pullar, David
Topp, Bruce

Raspberry
Barthold, Graham
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Martin, Stephen
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
Barrett, Mike
Paananen, Ian

Roses
Barrett, Mike
Cross, Richard
Darmody, Liz
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Fox, Primrose
Gingis, Aron
Hanger, Brian
Lee, Peter
Maddox, Zoee
Prescott, Chris
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Stearne, Peter
Swane, Geoff
Syrus, A Kim
Van der Ley, John

Sesame
Bennett, Malcolm
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum
Khan, Akram
Slatter, John

Soybean
Andrews, Judith
Harrison, Peter
James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants
Derera, Nicholas AM
Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
- Barrett, Mike
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Mackay, Alistair
- Maddox, Zoee
- Malone, Michael
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry
- Barthold, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Herrington, Mark
- Martin, Stephen
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Morrison, Bruce
- Porter, Gavin
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Zorin, Clara

Sugarcane
- Morgan, Terence
- Tay, David

Sunflower
- George, Doug

Tomato
- Cross, Richard
- Gingis, Aron
- Herrington, Mark
- Martin, Stephen
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Tree Crops
- Friend, Joe
- McRae, Tony

Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)
- Collins, David

Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops
- Fletcher, Rob
- Harrison, Peter
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Paulin, Robert
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Tay, David
- Winston, Ted

Umbrella Tree
- Paananen, Ian

Vegetables
- Alam, Rafiul
- Baker, Andrew
- Beal, Peter
- Cross, Richard
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Fennell, John
- Frkovic, Edward
- Gingis, Aron
- Harrison, Peter
- Kirkham, Roger
- Lenoir, Roland
- McMichael, Prue
- Oates, John
- Pearson, Craig
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Scott, Peter
- Tay, David
- Westra Van Holthe, Jan

Verbena
- Paananen, Ian

Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Gardner, Anne
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Abel, Peter	02 9351 8825	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Alam, Rafiul	07 5460 1184	
	07 5460 1112 fax	SE QLD
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
Bahnisch, L	07 5460 1457	
	07 5460 1204 fax	Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6427 8553	
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8303 9580	
	08 8303 9424 fax	SA and Victoria
Barthold, Graham	03 5997 1413	
	03 5942 5132 fax	Southern 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
Berryman, Tim	02 4571 1583	
	02 4578 2364 fax	Sydney & Environs
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4050	
	02 6795 3358 fax	
	0152 54695 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Bray, Robert	07 3378 3158	QLD & Northern NSW
Brouwer, Jan	03 5362 2159	
	03 5362 2187 fax	South Eastern Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	Sydney
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	
Chowdhury, Doza	08 8303 7227	
	08 8303 7109 fax	South Australia and Victoria
Cirami, Richard	08 8562 8273	
	08 8562 8415 fax	Australia
Collins, David	08 9622 6100	
	08 9622 1902 fax	Central Western Wheatbelt of
	0154 42694 mobile	Western Australia
Cooling, Beth	07 5533 2277 ph/fax	
	0414 533301 mobile	Gilston, Queensland
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	High rainfall zone of temperate
	02 6246 5399 fax	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
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Edwards, Megan	03 5024 5960	
	03 5024 7470 fax	
	0418 532 354	VIC/NSW
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 4862 2487 ph/fax	Sydney and
	0417 891 651 mobile	surrounding districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Fletcher, Rob	07 5465 4126	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Friend, Joe	02 6688 6150 ph/fax	Northern QLD & NSW
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
Gardner, Anne	02 6238 3536	Australia, New Zealand
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gellert, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	
	03 9769 1522 fax	Victoria, South Australia and
	0419 878658 mobile	Southern NSW
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Hanger, Brian	03 9756 7532	
	03 9756 6684 fax	
	03 9752 0603 fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia,
	08 8948 3894 fax	including NT and NW of WA
	0407 034 083 mobile	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
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4471 2976	
	0409 266762	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 1077	
	02 6382 2228 fax	Australia
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
	08 8842 3066 fax	
	0417 336 458 mobile	Southern Australia
Kirby, Greg	08 8201 2176	
	08 8201 3015 fax	South Australia
Kirby, Neil	02 4754 2637	
	02 4754 2640 fax	New South Wales
Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1200	
	03 5957 1210 fax	
	0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Knights, Edmund	02 6763 1100	
	02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
	08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Kwan, Brian	03 5943 1088	
	03 5943 1146 fax	Australia
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4638 4322	
	07 4638 4271 fax	Toowoomba region

Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	Queensland/Northern New
	02 6622 2080 fax	South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	Cotton growing regions of
	07 4671 3113 fax	QLD & NSW
Loch, Don	07 5482 1522	
	07 5482 1529 fax	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750	
	02 4389 4958 fax	
	0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD
Lunghusen, Mark	03 9752 0477	
	03 9752 0028 fax	
	0155 15845 mobile	Melbourne & environs
Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
Martin, Stephen	03 6231 2489	
	03 6231 4508 fax	
	0418 500198 mobile	Tasmania
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019extn 8027	Manawatu region,
	64 3 351 8142 fax	New Zealand
Milner, Richard	02 6246 4169	
	02 6246 4042 fax	
	richardm@ento.csiro.au	Australia
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	
	07 4783 6001 fax	Australia
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	SE Melbourne, Mornington
	03 5977 4921 fax	Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	8 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4651 2601	Sydney region,
	02 4651 2578 fax	Eastern Australia
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Paulin, Robert	08 9368 3308	
	08 9367 2625 fax	
	0191 07244 mobile	South West Western Australia
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1231	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5964 2780 ph/fax	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Pullar, David	03 5822 2222	
	03 5822 2200 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Rawstron, Jane	03 6336 5219	
	03 6344 9814 fax	Tasmania
Richardson, Clive	03 5155 0255	
	03 5143 2168	New South Wales and Victoria
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	
	02 4376 1271 fax	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical and sub-tropical Australia
Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	
	018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Scott, Peter	02 9653 1362	
	02 9653 1072 fax	Sydney region
Singh, Deo	0418 88078 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Slatter, John	07 4635 0726	
	07 4635 2772 fax	
	0155 88086 mobile	Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4325 3944 ph/fax	Sydney, Gosford
Stuart, Peter	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	SE Queensland
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Tay, David	07 5460 1313	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	Sydney to Brisbane and New
	0417 423 768 mobile	England area
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Washer, Stewart	08 9300 9995	
	08 9407 5070 fax	
	0196 83642 mobile	Western Australia
Waters, Cathy	02 6888 7404	
	02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800	
	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033	
	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Williams, Warren	64 6 356 8019 NZ	
	02 6356 8019 AUS	
	02 6351 8047 fax AUS	New Zealand
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winfield, Joel	03 9737 9660	Victoria
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name
Allen, Antony
Ali, S
Baelde, Arie
Barr, Andrew
Beatson, Ron
Bell, David
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Breust, P
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Chin, Robert
Chivers, Ian
Clayton- Greene, Kevin
Coker, Julian
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Cooper, Kath
Costin, Russell
Cox, Michael
Craig, Andrew
Crane, Peter
Cruickshank, Alan
Cummings, Dale
Dale, Gary
Davidson, Jim
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Eastwood, Russell
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Enneking, Dirk
Fiffer, Sue
Foster, Pauline
Gibson, Peter
Gomme, Simon
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guy, Graeme
Hall, Nicola
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Higgs, Robert
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Holland, Mark
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Huxley, Ian
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jaeger, M
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, A
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kennedy, Chris
Kimbeng, Collins
Knight, Ronald
Knights, Ted
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Langbein, Sueanne
Leonforte, Tony
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Liu, Chunji
Loi, Angelo
Luckett, David
Lullfitz, Robert
Macleod, Nick
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
Mcdonald, David
Mcmaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Milne, Carolyn
Moody, David
Moore, Stephen
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Oram, Rex
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Pymer, Sally
Reid, Peter
Richardson, Maureen
Rose, Ian
Salmon, Alexander
Sammon, Noel
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Song, Leonard
Tonks, John
Toyer, Christine
Titley, Michael
Trimboli, Daniel
Turner, Matthew
Vaughan, Peter
Weatherly, Lilia
Whalley, R.D.B.
Whiley, Tony
Williams, Rex
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
Witherspoon, Jennifer
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the
Protection of New Varieties of Plants
(UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
Web site: http://www.upov.int

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

ARGENTINA
Instituto Nacional de Semillas
Ministerio de Economia
Secretaria de Agricultura
Ganaderia y Pesca
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3.
Piso, 1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 1) 362 39 88
Fax: (54 1) 349 24 17

AUSTRALIA
Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
P O Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650

AUSTRIA
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum
fur Landwirtschaft
Sortenschutzamt
Postfach 400
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211

BELGIUM
Ministere de classes moyennes et de l'agriculture
Service de la protection des obtentions
vegetales et des catalogues nationaux
Tour WTC/3- 6eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 37 28
Fax: (32 2) 208 37 05

BOLIVIA
Direccion Nacional de Semillas
Secretaria Nacional De Agricultural y Ganaderia
Avda. 6 de Agosto 2006, Edif. V. Centenario
Casilla 4793
La Paz

Phone (591-2) 391 953
Fax: (591-2) 391 953

BRAZIL
Servico Nacional de Protecao de Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do Abastedimento
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

BULGARIA
Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 710 152
Fax: (359-2) 708 325

CANADA
The Commissioner
Plant Breeders' Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
3rd Floor, East Court
Camelot Court
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A OY9

Phone: (1 613) 225 2342
Fax: (1 613) 228 6629

CHILE
Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Department 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 Non Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 10026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3079
Fax: (86-10) 6419 2451

COLUMBIA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (I.C.A)
Division de Semillas
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695

CZECH REPUBLIC
Ministry of Agriculture
External Relations Department
Tesnov 17
117 05 Prague 1

Phone: (42) 2 2181 2474
Fax: (42) 2 2181 2970

DENMARK
Afdeling for Sortsafprovning
Postbox 7
Teglvaerksvej 10, Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 53 59 61 41
Fax: (45) 53 59 01 66

ECUADOR
División de Insumos
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Avenida Eloy Alfaro y Amazonas
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 543 763
Fax: (593-2) 504 833

FINLAND
Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 232
SF-00171 Helsinki

Phone: (358) 01 60 33 16
Fax: (358) 01 60 24 43

FRANCE
Comite de la protection des obtentions vegetales
11, rue Jean Nicot
F-75007 Paris

Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

GERMANY
Bundessortenamt
Postfach 61 04 40
D-30604 Hannover

Phone: (49 511) 95 66 5
Fax: (49 511) 56 33 62

HUNGARY
Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 112 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 131 25 96

IRELAND
Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634

ISRAEL
Plant Breeders' Rights Council
The Volcani Center
PO Box 6
Bet-Dagan 50 250

Phone: (972) 3 968 3669
Fax: (972) 3 968 34 92

ITALY
Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,via Molise
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 6) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 6) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN
Director of Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

KENYA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi

Tel: (254 –1) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 80 40

MEXICO
Director de SNICS
Lope de Vega 125 8· Piso
Col. Capultepec Morales
México, D.F. 11570

Phone: (52-5) 203 9427
Fax: (52-5) 250 64 83

NETHERLANDS
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Borad of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 478090
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67

NEW ZEALAND
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 325 29 46

NORWAY
Planteosortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Fellesbygget
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 75 04
Fax: (47) 64 94 02 08

PANAMA
Direccion General del Registro
De la Propiedad Industrial
(DIGERPI)\
Ministerio de Coercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139

PARAGUAY
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Direccion de Semillas (DISE)
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

POLAND
The Director
Research Center of Cultivars Testing (COBORU)
63-022 Slupia Wielka

Phone: (48 667) 535 58 or 523 41
Fax: (48 667) 535 58

PORTUGAL
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da CNPPA
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351) 1 362 16 07
Fax: (351) 1 362 16 06

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162
C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
State Commission of the Russian Federation
for Selection Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 3a
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26

SLOVAKIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Dodrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (42) 736 85 61
Fax: (42) 745 62 94

SLOVENIA
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Dunajska
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-61) 178 9117
Fax: (386-61) 178 9120

SOUTH AFRICA
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and Quality Control
Private Bag X 258
Pretoria 0001

Phone: (27 12) 319 7202
Fax: (27 12) 319 7279

SPAIN
Registro de Variedades
Subdireccion General de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero
Jose Abascal, 4
E-280003- Madrid

Phone: (34 1) 347 66 00
Fax: (34 1) 594 27 68

SWEDEN
Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170

SWITZERLAND
Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft
Buro fur Sortenschutz
Mattenhofstr. 5
CH-3003 Bern

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Controller (Ag)
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
34 Frederick Street
Port of Spain

Phone: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221

UKRAINE
State Patent Office of Ukraine
8 Lvov Square
254655 Kiev 53, GSP- 655

Phone: (880 44) 212 50 82
Fax: (880 44) 212 34 49

UNITED KINGDOM
The Plant Variety Rights Office
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 OLF

Phone: (44 1223) 34 23 81
Fax: (44 1223) 34 23 86

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(For PVP)
The Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

Phone: (1 301) 504 55 18
Fax: (1 301) 504 52 91

(For Plant Patent)
The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Patent and Trade Mark Office
Box 4
Washington DC 20231

Phone: (1 703) 305 93 00
Fax: (1 703) 305 88 85

URUGUAY
Ministerio de Ganaderia, Agricultura y Pesca
Direccion General -Servicios Agricolas
Unidad de Semillas
Ava. Milan 4703
12.900 Montevideo

Phone: (59 82) 309 79 24
Fax: (59 82) 39 60 53

EUROPEAN UNION
(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office
P.O. Box 2141
F-49021 Angers Cedex
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 36 84 50
Fax: (33 2) 41 36 84 60

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[2,5]
Austria[2,4]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Finland[2,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[2]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Russian Federation[3]
Slovakia[2,5]
Slovenia[5]
South Africa[2,5]
Spain[1,4]
Sweden[3,4]
Switzerland[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Ukraine[2]
United Kingdom[3,4]
USA[3]
Uruguay[2]
(Total 44)

1 Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.
2 Bound by the 1978 Act.
3 Bound by the 1991 Act.
4 Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.
5 Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

APPENDIX 6

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES
Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience, can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'
Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria
To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary

testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus
Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)
Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham G Wilson	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	M Cox	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	G Kadkol	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	*Argyranthemum, Diascia, Mandevilla*, Oats	Outdoor, field, irrigation,greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab.	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	Clematis	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	Pelargonium	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97

Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	*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	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99

The following applications are pending:

Name	**Location**	**Genera applied for**	**Facilities**	**Name of QP**
Outeniqua Nursery	Monbulk, VIC	Unspecified	Outdoor, glasshouse	
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, *Prunus, Capsicum, Glycine, Ipomea, Vigna*, *Lycopersicon,* Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, *Solanum*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	L Bahnisch R Fletcher D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: 31 December 1999.

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

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

* 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.

1 From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. Under section 62(1) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territories.

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

Register of Australian Winter Cereal Cultivars

Varietal Descriptions from the Voluntary Scheme for the Registration of Cereal Cultivars

Recently some procedural changes have been implemented in the operations of the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. The Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) office and the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme are collaborating to ensure that descriptions of new varieties, whether they are protected by PBR or not, are made available.

The *Plant Varieties Journal* now includes descriptions of cultivars registered under the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. **Please note that publishing a description in the *Plant Varieties Journal* does not automatically qualify a cultivar to be protected under Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR). PBR is entirely a different scheme and there are specific requirements under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* which must be satisfied to be eligible for registration under PBR.** However, it is possible that some cultivars published in this section of the journal are also registered under PBR. When a cultivar is registered under both schemes, the current PBR status of the cultivar is indicated in the descriptions.

A Check list for Registering New Cereal Cultivars in the Voluntary Scheme

Breeders considering submitting a new variety to the voluntary scheme should:

1. Clear the proposed name with Australian Winter Cereal Collection (AWCC). The AWCC will query available information systems to ensure that the proposed name will not be confused with other cultivars of the same group and issue a **registration number**. The timeframe for this process will usually be less than 24 hours, and can be done by phone, fax or by e-mail.

2. Complete a **registration form,** including the registration number and forward the form to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch a IBM formatted floppy diskette. The breeders will be notified of the acceptance for a new registration within one week of its receipt.

3. Send an *untreated* one kilogram (1 kg) reference (or type) **sample of seed** to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme for long term storage in the AWCC. Please indicate if there are any restrictions on the distribution of this seed. Unless advised to the contrary it will be assumed that seed samples of registered cultivars can be freely distributed by the AWCC to *bona fide* scientists for research purposes.

4. Provide a **description of the new cultivar** for publication in the *Plant Varieties Journal* and send it to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in Word for Windows or in RTF format – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch a IBM formatted floppy diskette. In general, a description should contain the following headings:

- Common name
- Botanical name
- Cultivar name
- Registration number
- Registration date
- Name and address of Originators
- Name and address of Registrar of Cereal Cultivars
- Released by
- Synonyms (if any)
- Parentage
- Breeding and selection
- Morphology
- Disease Reaction
- Yield
- Quality
- PBR Status (if any)
- Acknowledgment(if any)
- Breeder

In addition, you may also include other headings if they are relevant to the description of the variety. Please follow the general style and format of the descriptions published in the current issue. Please note: always format your description in a single column, **do not format in two columns**. Columns will be formatted during the publication process.

The **Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme** will electronically forward your description to the *Plant Varieties Journal* for publication. *Plant Varieties Journal* reserves the right for editorial corrections and the edited versions will be forwarded to the breeder for review before the final publication. Publication cost will be charged on a cost recovery basis with invoices sent directly from the PBR office to the breeder. The nominal cost will be $400.00 (four hundred dollars) per variety.

Contact information

Registration

Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme
C/- Australian Winter Cereals Collection
RMB 944, Calala Lane
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Phone: (02) 6763 1149
Fax: (02) 6763 1154
e-mail: mackaym@agric.nsw.gov.au

Publication

Registrar PBR
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6272 4228
Fax: (02) 6272 3650
e-mail: Doug.Waterhouse@affa.gov.au

BARLEY
Hordeum vulgare

'Wyalong'

Reg. No. AUS 499038
Registered on 15 Sep1998

Originators: B.J.Read[1], M.R.Glennie Holmes[1], H.R.Taylor[1] and N.A.Fettell[2]
[1] NSW Agriculture, Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute, PMB, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650, Australia.
[2] NSW Agriculture, Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, PO Box 300, Condobolin 2877, Australia.

Registrar of Cereal Cultivar: M.C.Mackay, Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

Released by: NSW Agriculture.

Synonym
WB190R

Parentage
Schooner/Stirling

Breeding and selection
The cross was made in 1981 and early selfing generations were progressed through mass selection carried out in plots grown at Wagga Wagga. Mass selection for plump grain was part of the selection process. Head selections taken in 1984 were grown in rows in 1985 and seed from row LR85%2482 was included in stage 1 trials in 1986, stage 2 trials from 1987 to 1989, stage 3 trials in 1990 to 1992 and stage 4 trials in 1993 and 1994 as WB190. Concurrent evaluation of grain samples by micro malting identified this line as having malting potential including higher diastase than the current standard malting cultivar, Schooner.

The seed increase block of WB190 grown at Temora Agricultural Research and Advisory Station in 1992 was inspected and found to be mixed for degree of anthocyanin pigmentation in the plants. Reselections were taken from this block and grown singly in plots in 1993 and in stage 3 trials in 1994. A bulk was made of 10 reselections which were similar in plant anthocyanin content; this bulk became WB190R and commenced extensive field testing in 1995. Concurrent quality testing was continued according to the Malting and Brewing Industry Barley Technical Committee procedures.

Morphology
Wyalong is a 2-row, white grain cultivar with erect early growth and medium tall straw.

Disease and pest reactions
It is moderately susceptible to leaf scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), susceptible to stem rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), susceptible to leaf rust (*P. hordei* pathotype 210P+), susceptible to spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*), susceptible or moderately resistant to various strains of the net form of net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f.sp. *teres*), moderately resistant to spot type net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f.sp. *maculata*), and susceptible to powdery mildew (*Blumeria* (formerly *Erysiphe*) *graminis*) (Platz 1998). It is susceptible to cereal cyst nematode (Platz 1998).

Yield
Wyalong is an early to midseason maturing variety suitable for the main sowing season in the barley growing areas of central and southern New South Wales, where it is expected to be grown as a malting grade barley for the export market. In southern NSW Wyalong yields 7% more than the standard malting cultivar Schooner and in central NSW 6% more then Schooner. In northern NSW yield is similar to Grimmett, the current standard malting cultivar in that region. It is not tolerant of soil acidity where aluminium levels are high.

Quality
Wyalong is suitable for malting. It has been evaluated through the micromalting stages of the MBIBTC collaborative quality assessment scheme. Grain plumpness is better than Schooner (91% versus 87.5% by weight larger than 2.5 mm) and thousand grain weight is higher (50g versus 46g for Schooner) – data from 36 comparisons. Grain protein levels are similar. Percentage malt extract levels are similar, diastatic power levels are higher by about 18%, and wort beta glucan levels are higher. The wort beta glucan levels are unattractive to the domestic maltsters but they are comparable to levels in other internationally traded varieties with higher levels than Schooner.

PBR Status
Provisional Protection.

Acknowledgments
Quality information was provided by Joe White Maltings Ltd, Barrett Burston Malting Co. Pty Ltd and the Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute malting laboratory with able assistance from C. Grentell. Trials were conducted by A.F. Macdonald, I. Menz, N. Moody and others on land provided by farmer cooperators. The barley breeding and evaluation trial programs are supported by the Grains Research and Development Corporation.

Breeder
Barbara Read

References
Platz, G.J. (ed.) (1998) Australian Barley Diseases Newsletter 1 (Farming Systems Institute: Warwick).

BARLEY
Hordeum vulgare

'Yambla'
Reg. No. AUS 499039
Registered on 7 Oct 1998

Originators: B.J.Read, A.F.Macdonald, I.D.Menz, and R.J.Prangnell, NSW Agriculture, Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute, PMB, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650, Australia.

Registrar of Cereal cultivars: M.C.Mackay, Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

Released by: NSW Agriculture.

Synonyms
WB220, W91% 3466

Parentage
Skiff/FM437

Breeding and selection
The cross was made in 1985 and the F_1 grown over summer. Sixty selections for short straw were taken from the F_2 and these were grown in mass selected bulks for two generations at Wagga Wagga. Single head selections were taken at F_4 and these were grown in hill plots. Small observation and seed increase plots were grown at Wagga Wagga for the F_6 and the line W91%3466 selected for assessment of its acid soil tolerance in a yield trial at Cookardinia in 1992. This line was then included in stage 2 trials in 1993, stage 3 in 1994 and 1995 (both early and main season sowings in 1995), and as WB220 in early sown stage 4 trials throughout central and southern New South Wales in 1996 and 1997. WB220 was also tested Australia wide in interstate barley variety trials series 16.

Morphology
Yambla is a 2-row, white grain cultivar with vigorous semi prostrate early growth and short straw; it is a semi dwarf but taller than its Skiff parent.

Disease and pest reactions
It is moderately resistant or susceptible to leaf scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), resistant to bacterial stripe (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *translucens),* susceptible to stem rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), moderately resistant or susceptible to leaf rust (*P. hordei*), susceptible to spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*), moderately resistant to the net form of net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f.sp. *teres*), moderately susceptible to the spot form of net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f.sp. *maculata*), and susceptible to powdery mildew (*Blumeria* (formerly *Erysiphe*) *graminis*) (Platz 1998). Where a range of reactions is given, the results are from disease screening at different locations. Yambla is susceptible to cereal cyst nematode (Platz 1998).

Yield
Yambla is an late maturing variety suitable for early sowing in the barley growing areas of central and southern New South Wales. In early sown NSW barley trials, sown before 15th May and not grazed, grain yield was 5% greater than the yield of Yerong over all available stage 3 and stage 4 trials conducted from 1994 to 1997, 43 trials in all. In 11 grazed trials, conducted from 1995 to 1997, Yambla grain yields were 6% above the grain yields of Yerong. In main season sowings, after 15th May, Yambla only yields well in years with high spring rainfall. The optimum sowing time for Yambla is during April. It is tolerant of soil acidity where aluminium levels are high.

Quality
Thousand grain weight is greater than Skiff but less than Yerong. Grain plumpness is similar in all three varieties. This grain data is from 14 early sown trials. Yambla is not suitable for malting.

PBR Status
None.

Acknowledgments
Quality information was provided by Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute malting laboratory staff H.R. Taylor and C. Grentell. Trials were conducted by A.F. Macdonald, I.D. Menz, N. Moody and mobile unit operators on research stations and on land provided by farmer cooperators. Acid soil tolerance was confirmed in glasshouse tests conducted by S. Moroni, K. Sato and B.J. Scott. The barley breeding and evaluation trial programs are supported by the Grains Research and Development Corporation.

Breeder
Barbara Read

References
Platz, G.J. (ed.) (1998) Australian Barley Diseases Newsletter 1 (Farming Systems Institute: Warwick).

OAT
Avena sativa

'Eurabbie'
Reg. No. AUS 799044
Registered on 15 Sep 1998

Originator: G. L. Roberts, NSW Agriculture, Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, PO Box 304, Temora, NSW 2666, Australia.

Registrar of Cereal Cultivars: M. C. Mackay, Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

Released by: NSW Agriculture.

Synonym
MA5064

Parentage
Echidna/4/Avon/Fulmark//Ballidu/3/Kent/Fulmark//2*Cooba

Breeding and selection
The cross for Eurabbie was made in 1984 at Temora Agricultural Research and Advisory Station. The Echidna parent was chosen as it contained the Dw6 dwarfing gene and was the highest yielding grain oat available. Echidna was crossed onto a crossbred line, which had performed well in dual-purpose (ie. grazing and grain recovery) trials, to improve the grain recovery and straw strength.

A pedigree row selection system was used to select for maturity, plant height straw strength and visual grain quality through to F_5. In F_5 a nursery sown in late summer was used to select for a winter growth habit. In 1990 and 1991 preliminary yield trials were conducted at Temora. Eurabbie's dry matter production, grain recovery after grazing, grain yield ungrazed and grain quality were tested in replicated trials throughout New South Wales from 1992-1997.

Morphology
Eurabbie is a semi-dwarf oat with improved straw strength over Cooba and Blackbutt. It behaves as a winter habited type from late February sowing, though it has not been determined if it has a vernalisation requirement. Early growth is prostrate and there is a long vegetative phase. The most suitable sowing time is from late February to late April. It is mid-late season maturing when sown over this period. The winter habit and maturity of Eurabbie are similar to Blackbutt and it is suitable as an early sown dual purpose oat on the higher slopes and tablelands of New South Wales. Flowering and maturity is similar to Blackbutt and 12 days later than Cooba. Eurabbie is less prone to grain shedding than Cooba and Blackbutt because of its more compact panicle.

Disease reactions
Eurabbie is susceptible to current field strains of oat stem and leaf rust. In nursery testing at Temora it is classed as moderately susceptible to barley yellow dwarf virus but in trial sites with heavy field infestations it has continued to outperform current varieties. Field observations indicate Eurabbie is resistant to bacterial stripe blight, halo blight and septoria leaf blotch.

Yield
Eurabbie was tested statewide in both grazed and ungrazed trials conducted by NSW Agriculture from 1992-1997. In dual purpose trials the reference varieties were Cooba and Blackbutt. In comparison to Cooba, early dry matter production over these 6 years averaged 105% (55 trials) for Eurabbie and 97% (29 trials) for Blackbutt. Second dry matter production when compared to Cooba was 102% (36 trials) and 100% (25 trials).

When assessing grain recovery after grazing, experiments are divided into longer season tablelands/higher slopes, or shorter season lower slopes/plains sites. In longer season sites in comparison to Cooba, Eurabbie's grain recovery after grazing was 132% (44 trials) and Blackbutt 118% (22 trials). In shorter season sites in comparison to Cooba, Eurabbie's grain recovery after grazing was 123% (9 trials).

In grain trials the reference variety is Mortlock. When compared to Mortlock in lower slopes/plains sites Eurabbie yielded 113% (54 trials) and in higher slopes and tablelands sites 118% (37 trials).

Quality
Physical grain testing indicates Eurabbie is not suitable for milling and is suitable only for stockfeed. It has similar test weight, groat percentage and grain size to Blackbutt but is inferior to Cooba. Groat fat content is lower than Blackbutt but higher than Cooba. Groat nitrogen content is similar to both Cooba and Blackbutt.

PBR Status
None.

Acknowledgments
The collaboration of staff at Temora Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, NSW Agriculture's Crop Evaluation Units and University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty (The National Rust Control Program) are gratefully acknowledged as is the cooperation of the farmer cooperators who made land and stock available for conducting varietal testing. Acknowledgment is also made of the Grains Research and Development Corporation through their support of the oat breeding program.

WHEAT
Triticum aestivum

'Whistler'
Reg. No. AUS 99220
Registered on 7 Oct 1998

Originators: L. Penrose, R. Martin, K. Walsh, K Clark, P. Martin and H. Allen, NSW Agriculture, Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute, PMB Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650, Australia.

Registrar of Cereal Cultivars: M.C. Mackay, Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

Released by: NSW Agriculture.

Synonym
M5660

Parentage
Osprey/Hartog//Osprey*2/Kite sib

Breeding and selection
The final cross was made in 1984. Pedigree selection for habit, plant type, rust resistance was conducted from F_2 to

F_6 generations. Yield and small scale quality evaluation were conducted from 1991 and 1993. Wide scale regional yield and large scale quality evaluations were conducted from 1994 to 1998.

Morphology and physiology
Whistler is an awned winter wheat with white chaff. Average development is similar to Rosella. It is of similar height and straw strength compared to Rosella. Whistler is tolerant of acid soils.

Disease reactions
Whistler is resistant to stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. Sp. *tritici*), moderately resistant to stripe rust (*P. striiformis* f. Sp. *striiformis*), leaf rust (*P. recondita*) and flag smut (*Urocystis agropyri*). Whistler is moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Septoria tritici blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*) and susceptible to yellow spot (*Pyrenophera tritici-repentis*).

Yield
Whistler has been 6% higher yielding than Rosella and slightly lower than Currawong in trials conducted in southern NSW.

Quality
Whistler is hard grained and of Australian Standard White quality.

Role
The combination of very high yield ASW quality, winter habit, acid soils tolerance and strong straw suggest Whistler will be widely grown across most of southern NSW. It will compete with Rosella and Currawong for early sowing.

PBR Status
None.

Acknowledgments
NSW Agriculture receives financial support from the Grains Research and Development Corporation. Numerous farmer co-operators in central and southern NSW have generously provided land for trials. The contributions of the National Wheat Rust Control Program, NSW Agriculture biometritians and District Agronomists, cooperating scientists for the Disease Progress Nurseries and Uniform Quality Testing Committee are also gratefully acknowledged.

Breeders
L. Penrose, R. Martin, K. Walsh, K. Clark, H. Allen and P. Martin.

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