Department of AGRICULTURE FISHERIES & FORESTRY - AUSTRALIA

PBR

Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Three 2001 Volume 14 Number 3

'Korelzoda' – 2001 Release Cut Flower Variety

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY - 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	1994/094
KORCRISETT	Calibra	Cut Flower	1994/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	1997/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	1991/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	1996/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	1996/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	1996/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	1996/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	1997/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	1994/093
KORFISCHER	Hansa-Park	Shrub	1996/085
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	1989/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	1996/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	1994/089
KORSULAS	Limona	Cut Flower	1997/203
KORRUICIL	Our Esther	Cut Flower	1997/205
KORANDERER	Our Copper Queen	Hybrid Tea	1997/201
SPEKES	Our Sacha	Cut Flower	1996/080
KORPLASINA	Our Vanilla	Cut Flower	1996/081
KORBASREN	Pink Bassino	Ground Cover	1996/087
KORBLEKAF		Cut Flower	2000/315
KORMAREC	Sommerabend	Ground Cover	1996/086
KORPINKA	Summer Fairytale	Ground Cover	1994/088
KORVESTAVI	Sunny Sky	Cut Flower	1997/200
KORBACOL	Texas	Cut Flower	1994/092
KORHOCO	Vital	Cut Flower	1997/206
KORDREKES		Cut Flower	1999/204
KORFLEUR		Cut Flower	1999/201
KORKULARIS		Cut Flower	1999/202
KORLUMARA		Cut Flower	1999/199
KORMEERAM		Cut Flower	1999/200
KORROGILO		Cut Flower	1999/105
KORSETAG		Cut Flower	1999/203
KORNAFIRO		Cut Flower	2001/014
KORWARPEEL		Hybrid Tea	2001/015

The following new varieties have been applied for Plant Breeder's Rights:

KORTRAUFI	Cut Flower	2001/296
KORANUL	Cut Flower	2001/295
KORELZODA	Cut Flower	2001/294
KORPANCOM	Grand Cover	2001/293

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar ROSES

"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

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia

QUARTER THREE, 2001 **VOLUME 14 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
Website: http://www.affa.gov.au/pbr

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

Doug Waterhouse
Registrar

Nik Hulse
Deputy Registrar

Bob Blazey
Policy Development

Katte Prakash
Examiner

Tanvir Hossain
Examiner

Helen Costa
Examiner

Kathryn Dawes-Read
Administration Officer

Dale Thomas
Resource Co-ordinator

Michelle Long
Administration Officer

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Grant**
- **Declaration that a Plant Variety is Essentially Derived**

A person may, when their interests are affected adversely, apply for the revocation of:
a grant of PBR; or
a declaration that a plant variety is essentially derived from another plant variety.

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

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

New Location for Plant Breeder's Rights Website

The PBR website has moved to a new location. The current URL is http://www.affa.gov.au/pbr All previous information is retained in this new site. Please visit this site for important information on PBR in Australia, list of protected varieties and all relevant PBR forms. Remember to update the bookmark of your browser with the new PBR address.

Cumulative Index to Plant Varieties Journal

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

Applying For Plant Breeder's Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

Information on UPOV and its activities is available on the INTERNET located at http://www.upov.int The adopted UPOV Technical Guidelines (TG) for testing different plant species are now available for this website at http://www.upov.int/tg-rom/index-e.htm

Republic of Croatia became the 48th member state of UPOV on September 1, 2001. The 1991 Act of the UPOV convention came into force for Republic of Croatia on that date.

Republic of Nicaragua became the 49th member state of UPOV on September 6, 2001. The 1991 Act of the UPOV convention came into force for Republic of Nicaragua on that date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments to the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* – Temporary Amnesty for Applicants Disadvantaged in the Change From 6 to 4 years of Overseas Prior Sale and Consequent Reinstatement of Four Eligible Hydrangea Applications

When the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* was introduced it replaced the previous *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* and in doing so reduced the allowable period of overseas prior

sale for many new plant varieties from 6 years to 4 years. Following the introduction of the current Act, many applicants applied only to find that their allowable period for prior sale had expired up to two years earlier. To rectify this anomaly an amendment to the PBR Act has been passed and received royal assent on 10 December 1999. The new transitional arrangement allowed affected applicants the opportunity to have their applications reinstated. To take advantage of this transitional arrangement an application for a new variety must have been lodged and subsequently rejected only because it was first sold overseas between 10 November 1988 and 9 November 1990.

As a consequence of this amendment the following four *Hydrangea* applications were considered eligible and were accepted into the PBR provisional protection on 25 September 2001:

'Frau Machiko' syn Machiko (PBR application No: 1996/113)
'Frau Mariko' syn Mariko (PBR Application No: 1996/114)
'Frau Nobuko' syn Nobuko (PBR Application No: 1996/115)'
'Frau Sumiko' syn Sumiko (PBR Application No: 1996/116)

Any person who believes that they are affected by these protections should contact the Australian agent **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd** as soon as possible so as to sort out the problems encountered by them.

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

A detailed description for the *Plant Varieties Journal* must be prepared under following headings:

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

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

Following are some notes for preparing the descriptions under the above headings with some examples of style and format:

Details of the Application

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

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

Example 1

Genus species

Common name of the species
'Variety' syn **Synonym** (if applicable)
Application No: xxxx/xxx Accepted: dd month year.
Applicant: **Applicant's Name,** Town, State (abbreviation) and Country (if not Australia).
Agent: **Agent's Name,** Town, State (abbreviation).

Characteristics

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

Example 2

Characteristics (Table nn, Figure nn) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium, width narrow. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent, internode length short. Leaf: length long, width narrow, variegation present, predominant colour green (RHS 137A), secondary margin colour pale green-yellow (RHS 1A). Inflorescence: type corymb. Flower: pedicel short, diameter small (average 12.5mm), number of petals 5, petal colour yellow (RHS 12A), number of sepals 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, a uniform single line known as 726.2.1 was selected to become 'Variety'. Selection criteria: seedling vigour, dry matter yield, uniformly hooded (awnless), seed colour (black). Propagation: by seed.

Choice of Comparators

As identifying and including the most similar varieties of common knowledge may be the most crucial part of the trial, we suggest the QPs do more research and record their decisions before making the final selection. Under this heading indicate the rationale behind your selection of the most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the comparative trial. Identify the grouping characteristics used to exclude varieties from the comparative trial. Include all varieties where there is no possibility of distinguishing from the candidate variety through descriptions, photos, etc.

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seed: colour. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Comparator 1', 'Comparator 2' etc. The original source material from which the variety was selected was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding.

Example 7

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

Comparative Trial

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

Example 8

Comparative Trial Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 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 9

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

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

Example 10

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

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

Example 11

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

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

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

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

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

- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: $P \leq 0.001$, $P \leq 0.01$, or ns.
- For discrete characters do not use scores. Please give a word description. eg. round, medium, tall etc.

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

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

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

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

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

To facilitate editing, descriptions may also be sent via E-mail to: Tanvir.Hossain@affa.gov.au or PBR@affa.gov.au

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

Important Changes

Website Address
The new website address for Australian PBR office is http://www.affa.gov.au/pbr

Current PBR Forms
The official forms for PBR purposes are periodically updated. A list of current PBR forms with their numbers and date of last update is given below. When a form is updated, the month and the year of the last update follow the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in September 2001 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/01). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before filing 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/pbr

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 1 – General Information	Form P1	September 2001
Guidelines for Completing Part1 Application Form	Part1ins	September 2001
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	May 1999
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	April 1999
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	April 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
Extension of Provisional Protection	Form EXT2	December 1999
Exemption of a Taxon from Farm Saved Seed	Form ET1	September 1998
Status of Application	Form STAT 1	November 1995
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	March 2000

Overseas Testing/Data

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

- The first PBR application relating to the candidate variety has been lodged overseas, and
- the variety has previously been test grown in a UPOV member country using official UPOV test guidelines and test procedures, (ie. equivalent to a comparative trial in Australia) and
- either, all the most similar varieties of common knowledge (including those in Australia) have been included in the overseas DUS trial, or
- the new overseas variety is so clearly distinct from all the Australian varieties of common knowledge that further DUS test growing is not warranted, and
- sufficient data and descriptive information is available to publish a description of the variety in an accepted format in Plant Varieties Journal; and to satisfy the requirements of the PBR Act.

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

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

Solanum tuberosum Potato

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

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

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

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

When the trial is based on an UPOV technical guideline and test report in an official UPOV language (English, German

or French), it can be lodged in support of the application. In other cases the test reports must be in English.

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

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

Closure of the PBR Office over the Christmas Period

The PBR office will be closed for business from Monday, 24 December 2001, reopening at 8:30 am on Monday, 7 January 2002.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

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

ACCEPTANCES

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

Aglaonema hybrid
Aglaonema

'Glory of India'
Application: 2001/134 Accepted: 13 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Parthasarathy Mukundan and Gopalaswamy Parthasarathy.**
Agent: **Tanah Kita Nurseries (Qld)**, Pimpana, QLD.

'Star of India'
Application: 2001/135 Accepted: 13 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Parthasarathy Mukundan and Gopalaswamy Parthasarathy.**
Agent: **Tanah Kita Nurseries (Qld)**, Pimpana, QLD.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Staprioxa'
Application: 2001/138 Accepted: 6 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Anigozanthos manglesii
Red and Green Kangaroo Paw

'ANRED'
Application: 2001/225 Accepted: 19 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Pan Plants Pty Ltd,** Blaxland, NSW.

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Clara Belle'
Application: 1999/233 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Frank Hammond,** Narre Warren East, VIC.

'Cobeer'
Application: 2001/162 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Pink Annabel'
Application: 1999/234 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Frank Hammond,** Narre Warren East, VIC.

'Supajay'
Application: 2001/203 Accepted: 16 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Supamore'
Application: 2001/202 Accepted: 16 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Avena sativa
Oats

'Possum'
Application: 2001/236 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources,** Adelaide, SA.

'Wintaroo'
Application: 2001/219 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources,** Adelaide, SA.

Begonia boliviensis
Begonia

'Bonfire'
Application: 1999/243 Accepted: 16 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Limited**.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Begonia rex
Begonia

'Escargot'
Application: 2001/218 Accepted: 6 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Genplant B.V.**.
Agent: **Wyvee Horticultural Services**, Lilydale, VIC.

Boronia heterophylla
Boronia

'Cascade'
Application: 2001/169 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

'Purple Rain'
Application: 2001/171 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

'Stella'
Application: 2001/170 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

Brachiaria ruziziensis x *Brachiaria brizantha*
Brachiaria

'Mulato'
Application: 2001/174 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT).**
Agent: **Dr Donald S Loch**, Sheldon, QLD.

Cichorium intybus
Chicory

'INIA Le Lacerta'
Application: 1999/028 Accepted: 4 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Instituto Nacional Investigacion Agropecuaria (INIA).**
Agent: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd**, Alexandria, VIC.

Citrus limon
Lemon

'Code 3X97'
Application: 2001/172 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Craig Robert Pressler,** Emerald, QLD.

'Code 7B97'
Application: 2001/173 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Craig Robert Pressler,** Emerald, QLD.

Citrus reticulata x *Citrus sinensis*
Mandarin

'IrM2'
Application: 2001/176 Accepted: 16 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD.

Epacris longiflora
Heath

'Nectar Pink'
Application: 2001/183 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Evan Clucas & Leanne Weston,** Ringwood, VIC.

Gardenia radicans
Gardenia

'CATT 2'
Application: 2001/201 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **D and M Catt Nurseries,** Annangrove, NSW.

Genista fragrans
Broom

'Golden Pillar'
Application: 2001/181 Accepted: 13 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery,** Tynong, VIC.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicala V-3i'
Application: 2001/164 Accepted: 8 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Narrabri, NSW.

'Sicot 80'
Application: 2001/165 Accepted: 7 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Narrabri, NSW.

'Siokra S-101i'
Application: 2001/163 Accepted: 8 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Narrabri, NSW.

Graptophyllum excelsum
Native Fuschia

'Stumpy Dave'
Application: 2001/257 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Ellabella'
Application: 2001/188 Accepted: 13 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **George Lullfitz,** Wanneroo, WA.

'Lorikeet Amber'
Application: 2001/192 Accepted: 1 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Grevillea Garden Enterprises Pty. Ltd,** Woombye, QLD.

'Parakeet Pink'
Application: 2001/187 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Grevillea Garden Enterprises Pty. Ltd,** Woombye, QLD.

'Silvereye Cream'
Application: 2001/194 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Grevillea Garden Enterprises Pty. Ltd,** Woombye, QLD.

'Wattlebird Yellow'
Application: 2001/193 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Grevillea Garden Enterprises Pty. Ltd,** Woombye, QLD.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'PB216'
Application: 2001/106 Accepted: 6 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Camperdown, NSW.

'Quasar'
Application: 2001/168 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **New Farm Crops Ltd**.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Howlong, NSW.

Hydrangea macrophylla
Hydrangea

'Frau Machiko' syn **Machiko**
Application: 1996/114 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Hiroshi Ebihara and Miyoshi & Co Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Frau Mariko' syn **Mariko**
Application: 1996/113 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Hiroshi Ebihara and Miyoshi & Co Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Frau Nobuko' syn **Nobuko**
Application: 1996/115 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Hiroshi Ebihara and Miyoshi & Co Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Frau Sumiko' syn **Sumiko**
Application: 1996/116 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Hiroshi Ebihara and Miyoshi & Co Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Deep Purple' syn **Tioga Deep Purple**
Application: 2001/255 Accepted: 27 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'TiHop'
Application: 2001/254 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'TiLip'
Application: 2001/253 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'TiRe'
Application: 2001/251 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'TiRow'
Application: 2001/252 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'TiTag'
Application: 2001/256 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Lavandula angustifolia
Lavender

'Crystal Lights'
Application: 2001/178 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Lavenite Enterprises**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Lolium hybrid
Hybrid Ryegrass

'Matrix'
Application: 2001/206 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Cropmark Seeds Ltd**.
Agent: **Hemphill & Co.**, Sydney, NSW.

Luma apiculata
Luma

'TUNLUM1'
Application: 2001/140 Accepted: 3 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Tunundra Park Nursery,** Officer, VIC.

Magnolia soulangeana
Magnolia

'JURmag1'
Application: 2001/166 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Mark C Jury.**
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'JURmag2'
Application: 2001/167 Accepted: 1 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Mark C Jury.**
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

'MJ801.03'
Application: 2001/233 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

'MJ801.27'
Application: 2001/234 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

'MJ806.06'
Application: 2001/235 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

'ST23/74'
Application: 2001/231 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

'ST24/49'
Application: 2001/232 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

Mandevilla amabilis
Mandevilla

'Radiance'
Application: 2001/226 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery,** Silverdale, NSW.

Michelia yunnanensis
Michelia

'Parperfect'
Application: 2001/224 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry,** Kulnura, NSW.

Mimusops elengi
Mimusops

'Street Snow'
Application: 2001/229 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Darwin Plant Wholesalers,** Winnellie, NT.

Osteospermum ecklonis
Cape Daisy

'Picton'
Application: 2001/160 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Protected Plant Promotions Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Snow Wheels'
Application: 2001/207 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **E J Bunker,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Philodendron selloum
Lacy Tree Philodendron

'Sarah's Way'
Application: 2001/268 Accepted: 26 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Ron and Gloria Hilder,** via Ingham, QLD.

Pinus radiata
Radiata Pine

'Christmas Star'
Application: 2001/179 Accepted: 7 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Joseph Murray**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Kaspa'
Application: 2001/269 Accepted: 28 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd** Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

'Kiley'
Application: 2001/007 Accepted: 6 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney,** Camperdown, NSW, **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT and **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources,** Adelaide, SA.

Pittosporum tenuifolium
Pittosporum

'Green Glow'
Application: 2001/180 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery,** Tynong, VIC.

Poa arachnifera x *Poa pratensis*
Bluegrass Hybrid

'Reveille'
Application: 2001/190 Accepted: 2 Aug 2001.
Applicant: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.
Agent: **Pizzeys – Patent and Trademark Attorneys**, Brisbane, QLD.

Polygala myrtifolia var. *grandiflora*
Polygala

'White Flamingo'
Application: 2001/267 Accepted: 27 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **RW Rother,** Emerald, VIC.

Protea aristata x *Protea repens*
Protea

'Venus'
Application: 2001/220 Accepted: 26 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **C.S.M. Michel.**
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'Dame Roma'
Application: 2001/216 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources & Cherry Growers of SA, SAFF Inc**.
Agent: **Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC)**, Bathurst, NSW.

'Enjidel'
Application: 2001/195 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Pepinieres et Roseraies Georges Delbard Societe Anonyme.**
Agent: **Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC)**, Bathurst, NSW.

Prunus persica var *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'L.S.1'
Application: 2001/217 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Mr Les & Mrs Kathleen Sweeney**
Agent: **Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC)**, Bathurst, NSW.

Pyrus communis
European Pear

'Golden Belle'
Application: 2001/114 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Antonio Alampi,** Tatura, VIC.

Rhodanthe anthemoides
Paper Daisy

'Sunray Snow'
Application: 2001/182 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Evan Clucas & Leanne Weston,** Ringwood, VIC.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'MASdogui' syn **Sonia Rykiel**
Application: 2001/264 Accepted: 26 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot**.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd Trading as Walter Duncan Roses**, Watervale, SA.

'MASmabay' syn **Martine Guillot**
Application: 2001/265 Accepted: 26 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot**.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd Trading as Walter Duncan Roses**, Watervale, SA.

'Rod Beechey'
Application: 2001/189 Accepted: 7 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Prophyl Pty Ltd,** Austins Ferry, TAS.

'Schetakup' syn **Poeme**
Application: 2001/125 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Schipral' syn **April**
Application: 2001/126 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Schobea' syn **Pleasure**
Application: 2001/127 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Schosonne' syn **Poison**
Application: 2001/128 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Schrasies' syn **Isis**
Application: 2001/130 Accepted: 31 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Schretulp' syn **Trixx**
Application: 2001/129 Accepted: 1 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Schromiup' syn **Opium**
Application: 2001/124 Accepted: 28 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Accord'
Application: 1999/356 Accepted: 6 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **C Meijer B.V.**.
Agent: **Rennie Produce Pty Ltd**, Hillston, NSW.

'Lady Claire'
Application: 1999/306 Accepted: 6 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **C Meijer B.V.**.
Agent: **Rennie Produce Pty Ltd**, Hillston, NSW.

'Lady Olympia'
Application: 1999/305 Accepted: 6 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **C Meijer B.V.**.
Agent: **Rennie Produce Pty Ltd**, Hillston, NSW.

'Maxine'
Application: 2001/205 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Ballarat, VIC.

Sutera cordata
Bacopa

'Bacoble'
Application: 2001/204 Accepted: 13 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Sutera diffusa
Bacopa

'Suttis 98'
Application: 2001/245 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Syzygium australe
Lilly Pilly

'Yuruga No. 1'
Application: 2001/262 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

'Yuruga No. 2'
Application: 2001/261 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

'Yuruga No. 3'
Application: 2001/260 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

'Yuruga No. 4'
Application: 2001/259 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

'Yuruga No. 5'
Application: 2001/258 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

Trifolium vesiculosum
Arrowleaf Clover

'Zulu ll'
Application: 2001/239 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited,** Hilton, SA.

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Lobena'
Application: 2001/246 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Oxena'
Application: 2001/247 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Salmena'
Application: 2001/249 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Spikena'
Application: 2001/248 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Wynena'
Application: 2001/250 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Sugrasixteen'
Application: 2001/152 Accepted: 2 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Sun World International, Inc**.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Carlton, VIC.

Zoysia matrella
Zoysia Grass

'Facet'
Application: 2001/200 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **The Texas A&M University System.**
Agent: **Pizzeys – Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys**, Brisbane, QLD.

VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

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

*	=	Variety used as comparator
Agent	=	Australian agent acting on behalf of an applicant (usually where application is from overseas).
ca.	=	about
CPOV	=	Community Plant Variety Office
DMRT	=	Duncan's Multiple Range Test
DUS	=	Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability
Hyphened colours	=	A hyphen (-) between two different colours (eg. greyed-green) designates an intermediate colour between those two colours, where possible the RHS colour chart reference is also given.
LSD	=	Least Significant Difference
LSD/sig	=	The numerical value for the LSD (at P≤0.01) is in the first column and the level of significance between the candidate and the relevant comparator in subsequent columns
PVJ	=	Plant Varieties Journal
PVRO	=	Plant Variety Rights Office
n/a	=	Not available
ns	=	Not significant
RHS	=	Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (Chip Number). The year following RHS indicates the edition.
std deviation	=	Standard deviation of the sample
syn	=	synonym
UPOV	=	International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties
+	=	When used in conjunction with an RHS colour, '+' indicates a notional extension of a colour series when a precise match can not be made. It is most commonly used when the adjacent colour chip(s) are of a different sequence
#	=	Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01
Origin	=	Unless otherwise stated the female parent of the cross precedes the male parent
S-N-K test	=	Student-Newman-Keuls test
(Þ	=	Variety(s) for which PBR has been granted.

Acmena smithi
Lilly Pilly

'Dusky'
Application No: 2001/023 Accepted: 6 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Peter Paynter,** Erina, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 33) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Stem: attitude erect, internode length medium. Leaf: length medium (average 48.9mm), width medium (average 12.7mm), shape lanceolate, apex drip tip, base cuneate, margin entire, undulation absent, glossiness weak, cross section concave, midrib prominent. Mature leaf colour: abaxial dark green (ca. RHS 139A),

adaxial yellow-green (ca. RHS 144A). Partly mature leaf colour: abaxial grey-brown (RHS N199A), adaxial yellow-green (ca. RHS 152A). Newly emerged leaf colour: abaxial greyed-purple (ca. RHS 187A). Petiole: length medium (average 5.3mm), colour yellow-green (RHS 153A). Colour of new growth: greyed-purple (ca. RHS 187A) (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: 'Dusky' originated from a batch of open-pollinated *Acmena smithii* (rheophytic race) seedlings grown at Karalta Road Nursery, Erina, NSW in 1997. One seedling was selected due to its distinctive deep intense colour compared with the other seedlings. Selection criteria: dark foliage colour. Propagation: 'Dusky' has been propagated vegetatively for five generations and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Peter Paynter, Erina, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Plant: growth habit upright, Leaf: size medium, shape lanceolate, Mature leaf colour: dark green. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Hot Flush'(ф) was included in the trial. The parental form of *Acmena smithii,* has some similarity in the growth habit and therefore, was also included in the trial. The only other variety of common knowledge 'Hedgemaster'(ф) was excluded due to its dwarf compact habit and very small leaf size.

Comparative Trial Location: Karalta Rd Nursery, Erina, NSW, Summer – Winter 2001. Conditions: trial conducted with plants grown from cuttings in 140mm pots and potted on into 200mm pots. Plants grown in full sun and fertilised and irrigated as for normal nursery management practice. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely random design. Measurements: from 10 trial plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Lesley McCallum**, MacMasters Beach, NSW

Table 1 *Acmena* varieties

	'Dusky'	*'Hot Flush'(ф)	*Parental Form
FIRST INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	28.6	47.3	30.8
std deviation	4.37	3.91	6.90
LSD/sig	6.48	P≤0.01	ns
SECOND INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	28.8	48.3	29.6
std deviation	7.95	5.61	5.58
LSD/sig	8.03	P≤0.01	ns
THIRD INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	24.7	49.9	29.5
std deviation	5.10	7.20	5.46
LSD/sig	7.42	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	48.9	28.7	51.8
std deviation	4.95	3.97	6.08
LSD/sig	6.29	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	12.7	12.1	14.2
std deviation	1.49	1.19	1.68
LSD/sig	1.82	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH / WIDTH RATIO – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	3.87	2.37	3.65
std deviation	0.36	0.26	0.27
LSD/sig	0.37	P≤0.01	ns
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	5.3	3.4	4.3
std deviation	0.82	0.51	0.94
LSD/sig	0.97	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
shape	lanceolate	elliptical	lanceolate
cross section	concave	flat to convex	concave
PROMINENCE OF MIDRIB ON LOWER LEAF SURFACE	prominent	not prominent	prominent
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
mature: abaxial	ca. 139A	147A	139A
mature: adaxial	ca. 144A	144A	144A
partly mature: abaxial	N199A	N199C	199A
partly mature: adaxial	ca. 152A	152A	152A
newly emerged: abaxial	ca. 187A	166A-B	ca. 177A
MATURE PETIOLE COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	153A	153B	153C-D
COLOUR OF NEW GROWTH (RHS, 2001)	ca. 187A	166A	ca. N186C

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Jamaica'

Application No: 1999/365 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.,** Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 13) Stem: length long, thickness thick, density of foliage medium. Leaf: length medium to long, width medium to broad, shape of blade narrow-elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade recurved. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel medium, length of branches in umbel medium to long, pedicel length medium. Flower: main colour yellow – orange (orange), size medium to large, spread of tepal medium. Outer tepal: shape of blade broad obovate, depth of emargination shallow to medium, stripes on inner side of blade present, number of stripes many, located on upper margins, colour yellow orange RHS 17B at apex and margins, orange RHS

28A at the upper centre, and pale green white with red margins at base. Inner lateral tepal: shape of blade elliptic, colour yellow orange RHS 17A at apex and centre and margins, number of stripes few to medium, thickness medium to large. Inner median tepal: yellow orange colour present, stripes present. Stamens: filament colour orange, spots absent, anther colour brownish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration medium, style colour orange, stigma colour yellow, spots on the stigma present. (Note: data in parenthesis denotes Dutch observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeders reference 3560-5 x pollen parent breeders reference 91-311-1, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within the breeding program. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Jamaica' was chosen on the basis of flower colour and flower markings. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Jamaica' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: J.W.M. Konst, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Jive'(ф) (PVJ 13.3) and 'Soleil'(ф) (PVJ 12.2) were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of following grouping characteristic – Flower: main colour yellow orange.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in soil in a multispan polyhouse in Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud and transported to Devon Meadows, VIC, and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/litre chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed four to five days later.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Jamaica'

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

Table 2 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Jamaica'	*'Jive'(ф)	*'Soleil'(ф)
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
thickness	thick	medium	thick
density of foliage	medium	medium	medium to thick
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	medium to long	short	long
width	medium to broad	narrow	broad
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	medium	medium to many	medium
length of umbels	medium to long	short to medium	long
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	yellow orange	yellow orange	yellow orange
size	medium to large	medium	medium
spread of tepals	medium	narrow to medium	medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	broad obovate	broad obovate	obovate
depth of emargination	shallow to medium	shallow	shallow
main colour (RHS, 1986)	17B	17A, 14B	14B
number of stripes	many	very few	very few
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
yellow colour (RHS, 1986)	17A	17A, 14B	12A
number of stripes	few to medium	medium	few to medium
stripe thickness	medium to large	medium	medium
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
filament colour	orange	yellow	orange
anther colour	brownish	orange yellow	orange like
style colour	orange	yellow	yellow green
stigma colour	yellow	yellow	pink
spots on stigma	present	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	medium	absent to very weak	very weak to weak

'Kodream' syn Inca Dream

Application No: 1999/367 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.,** Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 14) Stem: length very short to short, thickness medium, density of foliage medium to dense. Leaf: length short, width very narrow to narrow, shape of blade narrow-elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel medium, length of branches in umbel very short to short, pedicel length short. Flower: main colour purple, size medium, spread of tepal medium. Outer tepal: shape of blade obovate, depth of emargination medium, stripes on inner side of blade absent, colour purple RHS 77A at apex and centre, red purple RHS 72B at margins and base. Inner lateral tepals: shape of blade elliptic, colour purple RHS 77A at apex, RHS 75C at base, yellow RHS 14A at centre and margins, number of stripes few. Inner median tepal:

yellow colour present, stripes present. Stamens: filament colour purple, spots absent, anther colour greenish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration absent to very weak, style colour purple, stigma colour purple, spots on the stigma absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeders reference 89-150-8 x pollen parent breeders reference 91-0-30, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within the breeding program. Selection criteria: From this cross 'Kodream' was chosen on the basis of dwarf habit and flower colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Kodream' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: J.W.M. Konst, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Kodelight'(ϕ) (PVJ 14.1) and 'Staprioxa' (PVJ 14.3) were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of following grouping characteristics – Stem: length very short to short and Flower: main colour purple.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Devon Meadows, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Granted	'Kodream'

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

Table 3 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Kodream'	*'Kodelight'(ϕ)	*'Staprioxa'
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	very short to short	medium	very short
thickness	medium	very thin	very thin
density of foliage	medium to dense	medium	dense to very dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	short	short to medium	short
width	very narrow to narrow	narrow	narrow to medium
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic	elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	recurved	straight
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	medium	few	very few to few
length of umbels	very short to short	medium to long	very short
pedicel length	short	medium	medium
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	purple	red purple	red purple
size	medium	medium	small to medium
spread of tepals	medium	broad	small
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	broad obovate	broad obovate
depth of emargination	medium	medium	shallow
main colour (RHS, 1986)	77A, 72B	60B, 63B	60A, 61B
stripes	absent	absent	present
number of stripes	absent	absent	few
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	elliptic	elliptic	obovate
yellow colour (RHS, 1986)	14A	9A	14A
number of stripes	few	medium	medium to many
stripe thickness	medium	small to medium	medium
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
filament colour	purple	red purple	red purple
anther colour	greenish	greenish	purplish
style colour	purple	pink	red purple
stigma colour	purple	pink	red purple
spots on stigma	absent	absent	present
anthocyanin in ovary	absent to very weak	weak	weak

'Staprioxa'

Application No: 2001/138 Accepted: 6 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 12) Stem: length very short, thickness very thin, density of foliage dense to very dense. Leaf: length short, width narrow to medium, shape of blade elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel very few to few, length of branches in umbel very short, pedicel length medium. Flower: main colour red purple, size small to medium, spread of tepal small. Outer tepal: shape of blade broad obovate, depth of emargination shallow, stripes on inner side of blade present, number of stripes very few, colour red purple RHS 60A at the apex, RHS 61B at margins and base. Inner lateral tepals: shape of blade obovate, colour red purple RHS 60A at apex and margins, RHS 65D at the base, yellow RHS 14A in the centre, number of stripes medium to many. Inner median tepal: yellow colour present, stripes present. Stamens: filament

colour red purple, spots absent, anther colour purplish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak, style colour red purple, stigma colour red purple, spots on the stigma present. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeders reference 95D53-1 x pollen parent breeders reference 86F679-1, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within the breeding program. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Staprioxa' was chosen on the basis of dwarf habit and flower colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Staprioxa' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Joost Kos, Van Staarveren B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Stapripur' (PVJ 9.1) and 'Staprivane' (PVJ 14.3) from the same breeding program were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of following grouping characteristics – Stem: length very short and Flower: main colour red purple.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Devon Meadows, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Applied	'Staprioxa'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Staprioxa'
Europe	2001	Applied	'Staprioxa'

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

'Staprivane' syn **Ivana**

Application No: 2000/053 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 11) Stem: length very short, thickness thin, density of foliage dense to very dense. Leaf: length short, width narrow, shape of blade narrow-ovate, longitudinal axis of blade straight. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel few, length of branches in umbel very short to short, pedicel length medium. Flower: main colour red purple, size medium, spread of tepal small to medium. Outer tepal: shape of blade obovate, depth of emargination shallow to medium, stripes on inner side of blade absent, colour red purple RHS 58A at the apex, RHS 67B at centre, RHS 67C at margins and base. Inner lateral tepals: shape of blade obovate, colour red purple RHS 58A at apex, yellow RHS 6D at centre and margins, pale red purple at base, number of stripes medium to many. Inner median tepal: yellow colour absent, stripes present. Stamens: filament colour red purple, spots present, anther colour brownish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration weak, style colour red purple, stigma colour red purple, spots on the stigma absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeders reference 88D1240-2 x pollen parent breeders reference 86F679-1, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within the breeding program. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Staprivane' was chosen on the basis of dwarf habit and flower colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Staprivane' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Joost Kos, Van Staarveren B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Stapripur' (PVJ 9.1) and 'Staprioxa' (PVJ 14.3) from the same breeding program were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of following grouping characteristics – Stem: length very short and Flower: main colour red purple.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Devon Meadows, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Applied	'Staprivane'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Staprivane'
EU	2001	Applied	'Staprivane'

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

Table 4 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Staprivane'	**'Staprioxa'**	***'Stapripur'**
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	very short	very short	very short
thickness	thin	very thin	thick
density of foliage	dense to very dense	dense to very dense	dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	short	short	very short
width	narrow	narrow to medium	narrow

shape of blade	narrow ovate	elliptic	narrow elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	straight	straight
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	few	very few to few	medium
length of umbels	very short to short	very short	short
pedicel length	medium	medium	short
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	red purple	red purple	red purple
size	medium	small to medium	medium
spread of tepals	small to medium	small	medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	broad obovate	broad obovate
depth of emargination	shallow to medium	shallow	n/a
main colour (RHS, 1986)	58A, 67BC	60A, 61B	71D
stripes	absent	present	present
number of stripes	absent	few	few
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	obovate	elliptic
yellow colour (RHS, 1986)	6D	14A	155B
number of stripes	medium to many	medium to many	medium
stripe thickness	thick	medium	thick
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
yellow colour	absent	present	absent
stripes	present	present	present
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
filament colour	red purple	red purple	light red purple
filament spots	present	absent	n/a
anther colour	brownish	purplish	greyed green
style colour	red purple	red purple	red purple
stigma colour	red purple	red purple	purple
spots on stigma	absent	present	present
anthocyanin in ovary	weak	absent to very weak	weak

Bracteantha bracteata
Everlasting Daisy

'Golden Nuggets'

Application No: 2000/042 Accepted: 25 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **E J Bunker,** Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 28) Plant: growth habit erect, height short (mean 24.3cm), density medium, stem hairiness weak, branching attitude erect. Leaf: length short (mean 95.2mm), width medium (mean 16.7mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 5.7), position of broadest part middle third, shape of apex acute, main colour grey green, hairiness of upper side absent or very weak, hairiness of lower side weak, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Peduncle: length medium (mean 78.7mm), branching absent. Flower Bud: shape of apex pointed, colour of bud yellow (RHS 12A). Flower Head: predominant position above foliage, diameter medium (mean 53.4mm), lateral view of lower part concave, lateral view of upper part concave, number of bracts many, number of whorls of bracts many (mean 8). Involucre: number of colours one. Bract: length medium (mean 16.7mm), width narrow (mean 4.7mm), length/width ratio 3.6, number of colours visible one, colour of bract yellow (RHS 9A). Disc: diameter relative to diameter of flower head less then one third. Pappus: colour yellow. Time of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: *Bracteantha* varieties 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Ф), 'Argyle Star'(Ф), 'Menindee Magic'(Ф) and unnamed selections breeders code: 59, 66 and 67. Hybridisation took place at Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Australia in 1995. The most likely seed parent 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Ф) was characterised by yellow/orange cupped inflorescences. The possible pollen parents were characterised by white, pale lemon, orange, pale orange and pink blooms respectively. Plants were grown in close proximity and flower heads were rubbed together manually, seed heads matured and seeds germinated as they fell in the propagation trays. One thousand seedlings were potted in 1996 and Golden Nuggets was selected. Selection criteria: compact, bushy and erect growth habit and flower colour. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Propagation: by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Dr K V Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the comparators were- Plant growth habit erect. Involucre: number of colours one. Bract: main colour of bracts yellow. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge was found to be 'Hastings Gold' as the comparator because of its similar plant growth habit, predominant yellow flower bract and small, concave flower head. Initially, on grouping characteristics, varieties with predominant yellow bracts ('Sunraysia Splendour'(Ф), 'Coolgardie Gold'(Ф), 'Colourburst Gold'(Ф), 'Dargan Hill Monarch' Yellow, 'Diamond Head', 'Golden Beauty'™) were chosen. 'Sunraysia Splendour'(Ф) and 'Coolgardie Gold'(Ф) are similar in plant growth habit, but produce convex flower heads compared to concave flower heads of 'Golden Nuggets'(Ф). 'Colourburst Gold'(Ф) and 'Dargan Hill Monarch' Yellow have tall plant growth habit with very large flower heads held on long peduncles unlike 'Golden Nuggets' which is a low-compact plant growth habit with medium size flower heads produced on shorter peduncles. 'Diamond Head' and 'Golden Beauty'™ have short and narrow leaves with small flower heads unlike 'Golden Nuggets' which has larger leaves and flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 2001. Conditions: plant propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to

140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design of 24 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
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Oct 2000.

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

Table 5 *Bracteantha* varieties

	'Golden Nuggets'	***'Hastings Gold'**
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	24.3	19.7
std deviation	2.9	3.3
LSD/sig	3.4	P≤0.01
BRANCH: ATTITUDE		
	erect	semi-erect to horizontal
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	95.2	76.9
std deviation	10.2	9.8
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01
FLOWER STEM: LENGTH FROM 1ST BRANCH TO FLOWER (ca)		
	78.7mm	65.2mm
BUD: COLOUR		
	12A	9A
FLOWER HEAD: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	53.4	47.9
std deviation	4.1	2.7
LSD	3.9	P≤0.01
FLOWER HEAD: NUMBER WHORLS		
mean	8.6	6.1
std deviation	0.8	0.5
LSD	0.8	P≤0.01
BRACT: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.7	15.2
std deviation	1.2	0.8
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01
BRACT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	4.7	5.8
std deviation	0.3	0.4
LSD/sig	0.4	P≤0.01
BRACT: RATIO LENGTH/WIDTH		
	3.6	2.6
BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER THIRD OF BRACT		
	9A	12A
BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF MIDDLE THIRD OF BRACT		
	9A	12A
BRACT: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER THIRD OF BRACT		
	9A	12A

Cynodon transvaalensis x *Cynodon dactylon* Hybrid Bermuda Grass

'TifEagle'

Application No: 2001/062 Accepted: 16 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **United States Department of Agriculture (USDA),** Washington, DC, USA.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 53) Ploidy: triploid, interspecific hybrid (3n = 27 chromosomes). Plant: growth habit prostrate, height very short, perennial grass spreading laterally by stolons and rhizomes. Stolon: compound nodes with up to 3 leaves, internode length very short, internode thickness very thin. Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length short, width narrow, texture fine, colour dark green (RHS 137A, 1966). Ligule: dense row of short white hairs. Inflorescence: digitate with 3(-4) very short spicate racemes, peduncle very short, stigma purple, anther yellow and shrivelled; rarely seen under close mowing.

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: fine-textured mutant selected from plants established from dormant stolons of the 'Tifway II' treated with 7000 rads of Cobalt 60 gamma radiation. Selection criteria: more shoots per unit area, which are shorter with narrower and with shorter leaves than 'Tifdwarf'; better turf quality than 'Tifdwarf' at mowing heights less than 6mm; reduced seed head formation; better resistance to tawny mole cricket than 'Tifdwarf'. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Wayne W. Hanna, USDA-ARS, Tifton, GA, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit prostrate, height very short; Internode length: very short; Leaf blade: length short, width narrow, texture fine, colour dark green. The parent 'Tifway II' is visibly coarser in texture (leaves and stem) with lighter green leaves, has longer internodes, and produces taller, more upright growth than 'TifEagle'. 'Tifgreen' and 'Tifdwarf' are currently the fine-textured hybrid *Cynodon* cultivars of common knowledge. 'Tifgreen' was not included because it is readily distinguishable from 'TifEagle' by its longer internodes, lighter green leaves, and more upright habit of growth if not closely mown to greens standard. 'FHB-135' (Floradwarf) is representative of new ultradwarf (vertically dwarfed) hybrid *Cynodon* cultivars developed simultaneously with 'TifEagle' in the USA. 'Champion Dwarf' was not included, but like 'FHB-135' combines a very low vertical extension rate with dense vigorous lateral growth. Finally, 'Tifdwarf', 'FHB-135' were selected as the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of grouping characteristics.

Comparative Trial Location: Tifton, GA. USA (Latitude 31°48′ North, longitude 83°53′ West, elevation 100m); 1 Jul 1994 – 6 Jun 2001. Conditions: for Spaced Plant Diameter, measurements were taken from 10cm plugs planted 23 May 1997 and measured 24 Jul 1997; six replications in a randomised block design, four measurements per plot. For Number of Shoots, counts were made 3 Jun 1997 on 5cm plugs taken from one-year-old sod established on 10 Apr 1996 and mowed at 6mm; four replications in a randomised

block design and four samples per plot. For Number of Stolons, Longest Stolon, Stolon Length, and Plant Height, measurements were taken from unmowed plots planted with 10cm plugs 23 May 1997 and measured 13 Jul 1997, six replications in a randomised block design, three measurements per plot. For Shoot Length and Leaf Length and Width, measurements were made on 5cm diameter x 6cm deep plugs on 3 Jun 1997 taken from unmowed plots planted as single rooted plants from 10cm plugs on 10 Apr 1997; five replications in a randomised block design, 20 measurements per plot. For Sward Colour, ratings made in 9 Mar 1995 on a golf green planted 1 Jul 1994 and mowed at 3mm; two replications as randomised blocks. For Inflorescence Density, plots established 13 Apr 2000 and mowed weekly at 25 mm were rated 6 Jun 2001, five replications in a randomised block design, one rating per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'TifEagle'

First sold in USA in May 1999. Prior Australian sales nil.

Description: **D.S. Loch**, QDPI Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD and **W.W. Hanna**, USDA-ARS, Tifton, GA, USA.

Table 6 *Cynodon* varieties

	'TifEagle'	*'Tifdwarf'	*'FHB-135'
PLANT: WIDEST DIAMETER AFTER 60 DAYS (cm)			
mean	36.3	46.5	35.8
std deviation	4.3	3.9	6.8
LSD/sig	7.1	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT: MEAN DIAMETER AFTER 60 DAYS: (cm)			
mean	26.7	36.8	28.2
std deviation	3.3	6.5	3.9
LSD/sig	9.0	P≤0.01	ns
SHOOT LENGTH OF MATURE GROWTH AFTER 5 WEEKS (mm)			
mean	17.8	22.5	17.7
std deviation	3.3	4.3	3.5
LSD/sig	2.9	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT HEIGHT AT 55 DAYS (cm)			
mean	12.2	13.7	9.5
std deviation	1.4	1.2	1.4
LSD/sig	1.9	ns	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF STOLONS AT 21 DAYS			
mean	12.0	18.5	23.8
std deviation	3.0	4.9	4.3
LSD/sig	5.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STOLON: LONGEST LENGTH AT 21 DAYS: (cm)			
mean	11.2	18.8	17.1
std deviation	3.7	4.5	2.4
LSD/sig	6.4	P≤0.01	ns
STOLON: MEAN LENGTH AT 21 DAYS (cm)			
mean	6.8	8.9	8.6
std deviation	3.0	4.3	3.4
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH OF MATURE GROWTH AFTER 5 WEEKS (mm)			
mean	10.2	13.4	7.5
std deviation	1.5	3.1	1.8
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH OF MATURE GROWTH AFTER 5 WEEKS (mm)			
mean	1.1	1.3	1.2
std deviation	0.2	0.2	0.2
LSD/sig	0.2	P≤0.01	ns
INFLORESCENCE DENSITY (rated on 6 June 2001; 1 = none, 9 = most)			
mean	1.2	5.2	n/a
std deviation	0.4	0.8	n/a
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	n/a
SWARD COLOUR (measured 9 October 1995) (RHS, 1966)			
	RHS 137A	RHS 146C	n/a

'Tift 94'

Application No: 2001/063 Accepted: 16 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **United States Department of Agriculture (USDA),** Washington, DC, USA.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 54) Ploidy: triploid, interspecific hybrid (3n = 27 chromosomes). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short, perennial grass spreading laterally by stolons and rhizomes. Stolon: compound nodes with up to 3 leaves, internode length short, internode thickness thin. Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length medium, width narrow, texture fine, colour dark green (RHS 137B, 1966). Ligule: dense row of short white hairs. Inflorescence: digitate with 3 short spicate racemes, peduncles short, stigmas purple, anthers reddish to bronze and shrivelled.

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: fine-textured mutant selected from plants established from dormant stolons of 'Midiron' treated with 8000 rads of Cobalt 60 gamma radiation. Selection criteria: plant height and leaf length shorter than 'Tifway' and 'Midiron'; leaf width narrower than 'Tifway' and 'Midiron'; more cold resistant and more resistance to tawny mole cricket than 'Tifway'. Breeder: Wayne W. Hanna, USDA-ARS, Tifton, GA, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit creeping, height short; Internode length: short; Leaf blade: length short, width narrow, colour dark green, texture fine. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Midiron' and 'Tifway' were selected as the comparators. Although developed from 'Midiron', 'Tift 94' is closer morphologically to 'Tifway'. 'Tift 94' produces less upright growth and has shorter internodes and shorter, narrower, darker green leaves, than 'Santa Ana', the other medium- to fine-textured (Tifway-type) hybrid *Cynodon* cultivar of common knowledge.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Midiron', 'Tifway'. Location: Tifton, GA. USA (Latitude 31º48′ North, longitude 83º53′ West, elevation 100m); 5 Oct 1995 – 13

Nov 1997. Conditions: for Plant Height, Leaf Length and Leaf Width, measurements were taken 9 Nov 1995 from 10cm plugs planted on 5 Oct 1995; plants not defoliated; six replications in a randomised block design, 10 samples per plot. For Number of Shoots, measurements were made 9 Nov 1995 on 32-day regrowth from 10cm plugs of established sod planted 5 Oct 1995 in 20cm pots and grown in the glasshouse; six replications in a randomised block design, one sample per pot. For Spaced Plant Diameter and Longest Stolon, measurements were taken 13 Nov 1997 from unmowed turf planted as 10cm plugs on 21 Jul 1997; four replications in a randomised block design, 10 samples per pot. For Length and Number of Shoots at Third and Fifth Internodes, measurements were made 20 Oct 1995 on 40-day old field-grown plants (juvenile growth stage – planted as 5 cm plugs on 8 Sep 1995); five replications in a randomised block design, five samples per plot. Location: Franklin, TN, USA (Latitude 35º North, Longitude 86° West, elevation 377m); 15 May 1996. For Sward Colour, ratings were made 15 May 1996 on established sod maintained to greens standard; two replications, two observations per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'Tif 94'

First sold in USA in Jun 1998. Prior Australian sales nil.

Description: **D.S. Loch**, QDPI Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD and **W.W. Hanna**, USDA-ARS, Tifton, GA, USA.

Table 7 *Cynodon* varieties

	'Tift 94'	*'Midiron'	*'Tifway'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	10.7	20.6	14.6
std deviation	2.1	4.2	3.2
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF SHOOTS: 32-DAY REGROWTH (per 7857 mm2 plug)			
mean	475.0	87.0	n/a
std deviation	77.7	21.7	n/a
LSD/sig	148.0	P≤0.01	n/a
LENGTH OF THIRD INTERNODE FROM STOLON TIP (cm)			
mean	2.35	2.26	2.69
std deviation	0.47	0.51	0.40
LSD/sig	0.34	ns	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF FIFTH INTERNODE FROM STOLON TIP (cm)			
mean	2.12	2.24	2.68
std deviation	0.43	0.60	0.51
LSD/sig	0.39	ns	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF SHOOTS AT THIRD INTERNODE FROM STOLON TIP			
mean	2.44	1.48	2.08
std deviation	0.87	0.77	0.76
LSD/sig	0.56	P≤0.01	ns
NUMBER OF SHOOTS AT FIFTH INTERNODE FROM STOLON TIP			
mean	2.56	1.40	2.44
std deviation	0.96	0.82	1.00
LSD/sig	0.68	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: MEAN LENGTH (cm)			
mean	5.6	10.7	7.0
std deviation	1.1	1.7	1.0
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: MEAN WIDTH (mm)			
mean	1.20	2.20	1.40
std deviation	0.16	0.27	0.20
LSD/sig	0.09	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SWARD COLOUR (RHS, 1966)			
mean	RHS 137B	RHS 137C	n/a

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Golden Monique'

Application No: 1999/341 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Kwekerij De Amstel B.V.**, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 38) Plant: growth habit semi-upright, inner angle of lateral shoots to main stem broad acute, attitude of tip of shoot drooping, length of internode (at middle third of the stem) medium (average 21.4mm), colour of young stem yellow-green (RHS 152A), colour of older stem grey-brown (RHS 199B). Stipule: size small, colour yellow-green (RHS 144C), colour of flush of tip present. Petiole: length small (average 11.6mm), colour yellow-green (RHS 144B), colour of flush in young stage absent. Leaf blade: length medium (average 75.5mm), width narrow (average 27.0mm), shape narrow elliptic, symmetric, number of colours two, variegation present, border between colours clearly defined, regularity of colour patches irregular, ground colour of young leaves yellow-green (RHS N144A), ground colour of mature leaves yellow green (RHS N144A), secondary colour green (RHS 137A), distribution of secondary colour near main vein, glossiness medium, length of tip relative to total length medium, shape in cross section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis concave, undulation of margin strong. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from *Ficus benjamina* 'Exotic Monique' in 1995 in The Netherlands. The mutant was distinguished by its variegated and yellow-green leaves when compared with plain green parental variety 'Exotic Monique'. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: yellow-green foliage and pronounced variegation. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Huub van Diemen, Kwekerij De Amstel B.V., Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were- Plant: growth habit upright, leaf blade: number of colours two, colour of mature leaf yellow-green. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Reginald'(ф) was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parental variety 'Exotic Monique' was included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. 'Shorty' was initially included in the trial, however it was later excluded because of its different state of expression for the grouping characteristics stated above.

Comparative Trials Location: Wellington Point, QLD, 2 Apr to 30 Aug 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings (propagated 15 Jan 2001) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaf and third and fourth internodes were measured, abnormal leaves or internodes were discarded, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Golden Monique'
EU	1997	Granted	'Golden Monique'
Israel	1998	Granted	'Golden Monique'
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'Golden Monique'

First sold in The Netherlands in 1998. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 8 *Ficus* varieties

	'Golden Monique'	*'Reginald'(ф)	*'Exotic Monique'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT	semi-upright	semi-upright	upright
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	259	283	338
std deviation	18.32	38.60	39.66
LSD/sig	37.22	ns	P≤0.01
ATTITUDE OF TIP OF SHOOT	drooping	semi-drooping	semi-drooping
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	21.4	22.1	35.5
std deviation	3.77	5.70	7.04
LSD/sig	6.26	ns	P≤0.01
COLOUR OF YOUNG STEM (RHS, 2001)	152A	152C	152B
COLOUR OF OLDER STEM (RHS, 2001)	199B	199B	199A
STIPUE SIZE	small	small	medium
STIPULE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	144C	144C	144A
STIPULE COLOUR OF FLUSH OF TIP	present	absent	present
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	11.6	12.9	15.9
std deviation	1.07	1.85	3.57
LSD/sig	2.65	ns	P≤0.01
PETIOLE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	144B	146C	146B
PETIOLE COLOUR OF FLUSH IN YOUNG STAGE	absent	present	absent
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	75.5	82.6	81.6
std deviation	8.91	7.19	5.31
LSD/sig	8.06	ns	ns
LEAF BLADE WIDTH (mm)			
mean	27.0	29.0	36.7
std deviation	2.78	2.98	2.10
LSD/sig	2.93	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.80	2.82	2.25
std deviation	0.28	0.16	0.26
LSD/sig	0.26	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE SHAPE	narrow elliptic	elliptic	narrow elliptic
LEAF BLADE NUMBER OF COLOURS	two	two	one
LEAF BLADE BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	clearly defined	clearly defined	N/A
LEAF BLADE REGULARITY OF COLOUR PATCHES	irregular	irregular	N/A
LEAF BLADE GROUND COLOUR OF YOUNG LEAF (RHS, 2001)	N144A	N144A	N/A
LEAF BLADE GROUND COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF (RHS, 2001)	N144A	N144A	N/A
LEAF BLADE SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	137A	137A	N/A
LEAF BLADE DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	near main vein	near main vein	N/A
LEAF GLOSSINESS	medium	weak	medium
LEAF BLADE UNDULATION OF MARGIN	strong	very weak	strong

‘Pedani’ syn Midnight Petite

Application No: 2001/011 Accepted: 5 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Plantenkwekerji J. van Geest B.V.**, Gravenzande, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 37) Plant: growth habit upright, inner angle of lateral shoots to main stem broad acute, attitude of tip of shoot horizontal, length of internode (at middle third of the stem) medium (average 22.7mm), colour of young stem yellow-green (RHS 144A), colour of older stem grey-brown (RHS 199B). Stipule: size small, colour yellow-green (RHS 144B), colour of flush of tip present. Petiole: length small (average 13.6mm), colour yellow-green (RHS 144A), colour of flush in young stage absent. Leaf blade: length short (average 69.6mm), width narrow (average 25.4mm), shape narrow elliptic, symmetric, number of colours one, colour of young leaf yellow-green (RHS 144A), colour of mature leaf dark green (darker than RHS 139A), glossiness medium, length of tip relative to total length medium, shape in cross section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis concave, undulation of margin weak. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from *Ficus benjamina* ‘Midnight Beauty’(Ф) (also known as ‘Danielle’) in 1997 in The Netherlands. The mutant was distinguished by its shorter leaves and more compact growth habit compared to the parental variety. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: deep green small leaves, compact and upright growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Jan van Geest, Gravenzande, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit upright, leaf blade: number of colours one, colour of mature leaf dark green. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parental variety ‘Midnight Beauty’(Ф) was selected as the most similar variety of common knowledge.

Comparative Trials Location: Wellington Point, QLD, 2 Apr to 30 Aug 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings (propagated 15 Jan 2001) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaf and third and fourth internodes were measured, abnormal leaves or internodes were discarded, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	‘Pedani’

Overseas prior sale nil. First Australian sale in Jul 2000.

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

Table 9 Ficus varieties

	‘Pedani’	*‘Midnight Beauty’(Ф)
STIPUE SIZE	small	medium
STIPULE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	144B	144A
PETIOLE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	144A	146B
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	69.6	85.4
std deviation	6.55	2.83
LSD/sig	5.76	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE WIDTH (mm)		
mean	25.4	34.9
std deviation	3.89	2.02
LSD/sig	3.54	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE SHAPE	narrow elliptic	elliptic

Fragaria x*ananassa* Strawberry

‘QHI Earlimist’

Application No: 2000/173 Accepted: 20 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 44) Plant: growth habit globose. Leaf: colour of upper-side medium green (RHS 137B), shape in cross-section slightly concave to flat, blistering absent or very weak, glossiness weak. Terminal leaflet: length/width ratio much longer than broad (L/W 1.20), shape of base obtuse, shape of incisions in margin crenate. Petiole: attitude of hairs strongly outwards. Stipules: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Stolons: number medium. Inflorescence: position relative to foliage level with. Flower: size large (diameter 46mm), size of calyx larger than corolla, petals overlapping and broader than long (L/W 0.96). Fruit: slightly longer than broad (L/W 1.08), size medium, predominant shape conical, difference in shapes between primary and secondary fruit none or very slight, band without achenes medium, unevenness of surface absent or very weak, external colour orange red (RHS 43A, 45A) and slightly uneven, glossiness medium, insertion of achenes below surface, insertion of calyx level with fruit, attitude of calyx segments spreading, calyx size same as fruit, adherence of calyx to fruit weak, firmness of fruit medium, colour of flesh medium red (RHS 41A, 41B), hollow centre weakly to strongly expressed, with red colour distributed marginally and centrally. Time of flowering: early. Time of ripening: early. Type of bearing: fully remontant.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Redlands Joy’(Ф) x pollen parent ‘Maroochy Starfire’. The seed parent is characterised by, flat globose plant habit,

terminal leaflet as long as broad with rounded base, narrow band without achenes, flesh colour light red (41B, 41C). The pollen parent is characterised by petal as long as broad, fruit much longer than broad, fruit firm. Hybridisation took place in Nambour, QLD in 1994. From this cross, seedling number 95-007 was chosen in 1995 from among 4800 seedlings at Maroochy Research Station, Nambour on the basis of flowering time and fruit quality and advanced through plot selection trials 1996-2000. Selection criteria: yield, yield distribution, earliness, fruit size, external and internal colour, resistance to bruising and abrasion, shelf-life, flavour, attractiveness of fruit, tolerance to disease, ease of harvest, truss type, runner production. Propagation: by runners since first selection. A number of mature stock plants were generated from a virus indexed plant from the evaluated clone and also through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'QHI Earlimist' will be commercially propagated by runners and sometimes following tissue culture from virus indexed stock plants. Breeder: M. E. Herrington, S. Prytz, and J. A. Moisander, Queensland Horticulture Institute, Department of Primary Industries, Nambour and Cleveland, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: size large, Petal: length/width ratio as long as broad, Fruit: shape conical; band without achenes narrow to medium; insertion of calyx level with fruit; insertion of achenes below fruit surface, time of flowering early to very early, type of bearing remontant and day neutral. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Redlands Joy'(♁) was selected as the most similar comparator variety for the trial. 'Redlands Joy'(♁) is the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27º South, longitude 153º East, elevation 24m), autumn-winter (planted 5 Apr) 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in a non-fumigated field, runners from commercial sources in QLD runner growing district (Stanthorpe), black polythene mulch, double rows on beds (40 cm inter-row, 40 cm intra-row and 140 cm between bed centres), trickle irrigated and fertilised, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: randomised complete block design with 3 blocks of 80 plants per plot, significance tested using Duncan's Multiple Range. Measurements: from approximately thirty plants or fruit as ten random individual plants or harvested fruit sampled per cultivar per block.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale Mar 2001.

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

'QHI Earliblush'

Application No: 2000/174 Accepted: 20 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 45) Plant: growth habit globose. Leaf: colour of upper-side dark green (RHS 137A), shape in cross-section slightly concave to flat, blistering absent or very weak, glossiness weak. Terminal leaflet: length/width ratio much longer than broad (L/W 1.18), shape of base obtuse, shape of incisions in margin crenate. Petiole: attitude of hairs strongly outwards. Stipules: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Stolons: number few. Inflorescence: position relative to foliage level with. Flower: size large (diameter 43mm), size of calyx larger than corolla, petals overlapping and as long as broad (L/W 0.98). Fruit: slightly longer than broad (L/W 1.15), size medium, predominant shape conical, difference in shapes between primary and secondary fruit none or very slight, band without achenes broad, unevenness of surface absent to weak, external colour orange red (RHS 42A, 43A, 45A) and slightly uneven, glossiness medium, insertion of achenes below surface, insertion of calyx above fruit, attitude of calyx segments reflexed, calyx size same as fruit, adherence of calyx to fruit medium to weak, firmness of fruit medium, colour of flesh pale pink (RHS 41B, 39B marginal), hollow centre strongly expressed, with red colour distributed only marginally. Time of flowering: very early. Time of ripening: very early. Type of bearing: day neutral.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Redlands Joy' x pollen parent 93-205. The seed parent is characterised by, flat globose plant habit, terminal leaflet as long as broad with rounded base, insertion of calyx level with fruit, spreading attitude of calyx, and early flowering. The pollen parent is characterised by medium flowering. Hybridisation took place in Nambour, QLD in 1994. From this cross, seedling number 95-246 was chosen in 1995 from among 4800 seedlings at Maroochy Research Station, Nambour on the basis of flowering time and fruit quality and advanced through plot selection trials 1996-2000. Selection criteria: yield, yield distribution, earliness, fruit size, external and internal colour, resistance to bruising and abrasion, shelf-life, flavour, attractiveness of fruit, tolerance to disease, ease of harvest, truss type, runner production. Propagation: by runners since first selection. A number mature stock plants were generated from a virus indexed plant from the evaluated clone and also through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'QHI Earliblush' will be commercially propagated by runners and sometimes following tissue culture from virus indexed stock plants. Breeder: M. E. Herrington, S. Prytz, and J. A. Moisander, Queensland Horticulture Institute, Department of Primary Industries, Nambour and Cleveland, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: size large, Petal: length/width ratio as long as broad, Fruit: shape conical; band without achenes medium to broad; insertion of calyx above fruit; insertion of achenes below fruit surface, time of flowering early to very early, type of bearing remontant and day neutral. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Kabarla' was selected as the most similar comparator variety for the trial. The seed parent 'Redlands Joy'(♁) was also included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27º South, longitude 153º East, elevation 24m), autumn-winter (planted 5 Apr) 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in a non-fumigated field, runners from commercial sources in QLD runner growing district (Stanthorpe), black polythene mulch, double rows

on beds (40 cm inter-row, 40 cm intra-row and 140 cm between bed centres), trickle irrigated and fertilised, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: randomised complete block design with 3 blocks of 80 plants per plot, significance tested using Duncan's Multiple Range. Measurements: from approximately thirty plants or fruit as ten random individual plants or harvested fruit sampled per cultivar per block.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First Australian sale Mar 2001.

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

Table 10 *Fragaria* varieties

	'QHI Earlimist'	**'QHI Earliblush'**	***'Kabarla'**	***'Redlands Joy'**(ф)
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT				
	globose	globose	flat	flat globose
LEAF: COLOUR UPPER-SIDE (RHS, 1995)				
	medium green 137 B	dark green 137A	light green 137C	medium green 137B
LEAF: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION				
	slightly concave to flat	slightly concave to flat	flat	slightly concave to flat
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	80[b]	70[a]	82[b]	71[a]
std deviation	7.6	5.2	9.3	7.0
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	66[ab]	60[a]	67[ab]	72[b]
std deviation	5.1	4.7	6.5	9.5
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO				
mean	1.20[b]	1.18[b]	1.22[b]	1.0[a]
std deviation	0.10	0.085	0.124	0.086
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO				
	much longer than broad	much longer than broad	much longer than broad	as long as broad
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE				
	obtuse	obtuse	obtuse	rounded
STOLONS: NUMBER				
	medium	few	many	medium
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)				
mean	46[b]	43[b]	37[a]	40[ab]
std deviation	6.3	4.0	4.7	3.3
FLOWER: SIZE OF CALYX RELATIVE TO COROLLA				
	larger	larger	larger	same size
PETAL: LENGTH (mm, of primary flower)				
mean	16[c]	14[b]	11[a]	16[c]
std deviation	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
PETAL: WIDTH (mm, of primary flower)				
mean	17[d]	14[b]	11[a]	16[c]
std deviation	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5
PETAL: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO				
	broader than long	as long as broad	as long as broad	broader than long
FRUIT: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO				
mean	1.08[a]	1.15[ab]	1.20[b]	1.10[ab]
std deviation	0.062	0.093	0.107	0.149
FRUIT: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO				
	slightly longer than broad	slightly longer than broad	much longer than broad	slightly longer than broad
FRUIT: DIFFERENCE IN SHAPES BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY				
	none or very slight	none or very slight	slight	slight
FRUIT: BAND WITHOUT ACHENES				
	medium	broad	broad	narrow
FRUIT: UNEVENNESS OF SURFACE				
	absent or very weak	absent to weak	weak	absent or very weak
FRUIT: EXTERNAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)				
	43A, 45A	42A, 43A, 45A	45A, 46A	43A, 45A
FRUIT: EVENESS OF EXTERNAL COLOUR				
	slightly uneven	slightly uneven	even	even
FRUIT: GLOSSINESS				
	medium	medium	medium strong	medium
FRUIT: INSERTION OF CALYX				
	level with fruit	above fruit	above fruit	level with fruit
FRUIT: ATTITUDE OF CALYX SEGMENTS				
	spreading	reflexed	spreading and reflexed	spreading
FRUIT: SIZE OF CALYX IN RELATION TO FRUIT DIAMETER				
	same size	same size	slightly smaller	same size
FRUIT: ADHERENCE OF CALYX				
	weak	medium weak	medium weak	weak
FRUIT: FIRMNESS				
	medium	medium	firm	medium
FRUIT: COLOUR OF FLESH (RHS, 1995)				
	41A, 41B	41B, 39B	41B	41B, 41C
FRUIT: HOLLOW CENTRE				
	weakly to strongly expressed	strongly expressed	weakly expressed	weakly expressed

FRUIT: DISTRIBUTION OF RED COLOUR OF FLESH	marginal and central	marginal only	marginal and central	marginal and central
TIME OF FLOWERING	early	very early	very early	early
TIME OF RIPENING	early	very early	very early	early
TYPE OF BEARING	fully remontant	day neutral	fully remontant	fully remontant

Within rows mean values followed by a common letter are not significantly different, at P=0.01, according to Duncan's Multiple Range test.

Freesia hybrid
Freesia

'Varayel' syn Rapid Yellow

Application No: 1997/075 Accepted: 30 May 1997.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co,** Balmain, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 26) Plant: height medium. Stem: length medium, width medium to narrow, surface rough. Leaf: width medium. Inflorescence: length medium, number of flowers medium (8-9), degree of zigzagging of axis medium, curvature of axis present but weak, angle between the rows of flowers medium, angle of distal three-quarters with peduncle medium. Flower: type single. Perianth: attitude of inner segments nearly horizontal, shape of outer segments elliptical, shape of inner segments ovate, cross section of inner segment concave, folds on margins of inner segment present but weak, main colour of inner side of all segments light yellow between RHS 10A and RHS 9C, size of the macule of inner side medium to large, macule colour yellow orange ca. RHS 23A, opening of the throat medium, main colour of outer side of throat yellow ca. RHS 11A, inner side ca. RHS 13B, stripes on ventral part of inner side of throat weak, length of tube medium. Stamen: main colour of filament yellow. Anther: main colour white. Style: main colour yellow. Stigma: position relative to anthers same level, lobe appearance fine, colour in relation to upper part of style lighter.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 87316AT1 x pollen parent 87310AT4 in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program. Selection criteria: production of quality flowers under high soil temperatures, flowers with good keeping quality. Propagation: 'Varayel' proved stable through numerous generations of corm propagation. Breeder van Staaveren, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: colour light yellow. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Elysee' was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most suitable for 'Varayel'. 'Elysee' differed in that, flowers larger; opening of perianth throat wider; attitude of inner segments horizontal; and segments yellow colour slightly different near RHS 12A. 'Aladin' was used in The Netherlands for comparative trials. 'Aladin' had similar phenotypic appearance to 'Varayel' except taller, longer leaves, slower growing, and poor adaptation to high soil temperatures.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Report of Technical Examination, Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, The Netherlands (Reference number FRS 462, 1997) and confirmed from local examinations. 'Varayel' was grown as a production crop at Devon Meadows, VIC over hot summer-autumn months 2001. Corms planted into grey sandy loam in a plastic-clad greenhouse with natural ventilation. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics and maintained under sound cultural procedures to ensure free of stress except for high temperatures characteristic of seasonal conditions. A winter flowering crop of 'Varayel' was also examined to confirm observations made in summer. Observations taken at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Varayel'
USA	1997	Granted	'Varayel'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Varayel'
EU	1997	Granted	'Varayel'

First sold in The Netherlands in 1997.

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

Genista fragrans
Broom

'Golden Pillar'

Application No: 2001/181 Accepted: 13 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery,** Tynong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 30) Plant: growth habit erect, width narrow, shape columnar, height medium to tall, density of foliage medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, length medium (mean 11.40mm), width medium (mean 17.30mm). Leaflet: margin entire, apex acute, base sessile, midrib prominent, leaf colour dark green (RHS 139A). Inflorescence: type raceme, length medium (mean 35.50mm), attitude erect to semi-erect. Flower: colour yellow (RHS 9A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: occurred in Jan 1998 from *Genista fragrans* in breeder's property. The parental form was characterised by spreading growth habit. A mutant was observed which had erect growth habit. Cuttings were taken from this sport in early 1998, and grown on for selection. Selection criteria: columnar plant habit, dense growth habit. Propagation: vegetative through at least 3 generations and no off-types being recorded. Breeder: R Harrison, Tynong, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: colour yellow. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, 'Yellow Imp' and *Genista fragrans* parental form, were included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Tynong North, VIC, winter-spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in an open field, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm 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 Nil.

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

Table 11 *Genista* varieties

	'Golden Pillar'	***'Yellow Imp'**	***Genista fragrans* parental form**
PLANT HABIT			
	narrow columnar	bushy	spreading
LEAF DENSITY			
	medium	very dense	sparse
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	11.40	20.40	11.40
std deviation	1.58	3.17	2.72
LSD/sig	3.08	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	17.30	33.60	16.80
std deviation	2.11	5.06	3.49
LSD/sig	4.60	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	green 139A	green 137B	green 139A
RACEME LENGTH (mm)			
mean	35.50	171.90	8.40
std deviation	7.12	29.91	2.41
LSD/sig	20.76	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RACEME HABIT			
	erect to semi-erect	drooping	erect to semi-erect
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	yellow 9A	yellow 9A	yellow 12A

Geranium wallichianum x *Geranium himalayense*
Geranium

'Gerwat' syn Gerbloom

Application No: 2000/059 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Gomer Waterer and Rozanne Waterer,** Bressingham, Diss, Norfolk, UK.
Agent: **Davies Collison Cave**, **Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys,** Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 15) Plant: growth habit rounded to flat-rounded, overall height at flowering short (40-50cm). Stem: internode length medium, pubescence sparse to medium. Basal leaf: shape orbicular, length medium (60mm), width medium (90mm), length of lobes long (80mm); colour yellow-green (RHS 147A) merging to lighter yellow-green (RHS 147B) being slightly yellower at the centre; pubescence medium to dense, petiole short to medium (80mm). Stem leaf: shape orbicular, length short to medium, width medium; colour green (RHS 137A) becoming slightly yellower at the centre; pubescence very sparse to sparse; petiole very short to short. Inflorescence: shape cordate or triangular. Flower: pedicel short to medium; orientation of floral axis upward; diameter narrow to medium (50-80mm); main colour of upper petal surface violet-blue (between RHS 93B and RHS 94A), secondary colour of upper petal surface violet-blue (RHS 91B), veining very prominent in the transition area and centre, apex acute.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: *G. wallichianum* 'Buxton's Variety' x *G. himalayense* 'Gravetye'. The seed parent was characterised by flowering in Jul to Sep in England, flowers of 20-30mm diameter, flower colour of pinkish or purple-blue flower colour with white centres and veined flowers, height of 30cm, divided marble leaves, and spreading habit. The pollen was characterised by flowering Jun-Jul in England, flowers of 40-60mm diameter, flower colour of violet-blue with a red accent, finely cut leaves and dense habit. Hybridisation took place in Kilve, Bridgewater, Somerset, England. Selection criteria: bush clump habit, large violet blue flowers, and vigorous yet relatively low growth. Propagation: vegetative throughout successive generations, 'Gerwat' being found uniform and stable. 'Gerwat' will be produced commercially by vegetative cuttings from stock plants.
Breeders: Gomer Waterer and Rozanne Waterer, Bressingham, Diss, Norfolk, England, UK.

Choice of Comparators 'Buxton's Variety', the seed parent, was considered the most similar variety. The Qualified Person states that no other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from Test Report AFP 30/169. The United Kingdom Plant Variety Office conducted a technical examination of 'Gerwat', including a comparative growing trial with 'Buxton's Variety' at NIAB, Cambridge, United Kingdom in 1996, under ambient conditions.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	**Year**	**Current Status**	**Name Applied**
United Kingdom	1995	Surrendered	'Gerwat'
European Union	1997	Granted	'Gerwat'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Gerwat'
USA	1999	Applied	'Gerwat'

First sold in the United Kingdom on 1 May 1999. Australian sales nil.

Description: **Dr. Peter Stearne,** Sydney, NSW.

Table 12 *Geranium* varieties

	'Gerwat'	*'Buxton's Variety'
MAIN COLOUR OF PETAL UPPER SURFACE		
	between violet-blue RHS 93B and RHS 94A	between violet RHS 86A and violet-blue RHS 90C
SECONDARY COLOUR OF PETAL UPPER SURFACE		
	violet-blue RHS 91B	purple RHS 76C

Graptophyllum excelsum
Native Fuschia

'Stumpy Dave'

Application No: 2001/257 Accepted: 25 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 35) Plant: growth habit bushy, branching compact, height very short (mean 347mm), width narrow (mean 287mm), height/width ratio 1.2, inner angle of lateral shoots to main stem broad acute to obtuse, internode length short (mean 7.25mm). Foliage: density very dense (light filtration mean 8725 lux under control of 38,300 lux). Leaf: blade length very short (mean 8.50mm), width very narrow (mean 3mm), length/width ratio 2.8, margin serration absent, blade symmetry symmetrical, ground colour of young leaf light yellow-green (RHS 150C), ground colour of mature leaf yellow-green (RHS 147A), blade shape in cross section concave, blade curvature of longitudinal axis convex. Flower: colour red (RHS 46A). Seed capsule: length short (mean 10mm), width narrow (mean 3mm) (Note: RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed was collected from common form of *G. excelsum* in cultivation in 1999. Seeds were germinated and from a wide range of seedlings one seedling was found to be dwarf, compact with very small leaves when compared with parental variety *G. excelsum* that had larger leaves, open foliage, and tall growth habit. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: plant growth habit compact, dwarf, dense, and very small leaves. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Peter Radke, Walkamin, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Common form of *G. excelsum* is the only other variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application, which is also the parental variety of the candidate. On the basis, *G. excelsum* common form was chosen as the sole comparator. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Walkamin, QLD, 2000 to 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings (Feb 2000) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease was not of concern. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaves were measured, abnormal leaves were discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 13 *Graptophyllum* varieties

	'Stumpy Dave'	**G. excelsum* common form*
PLANT GROWTH HABIT		
	bushy	upright
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	347.50	1035.00
std deviation	73.66	136.02
LSD/sig	143.50	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	287.50	642.50
std deviation	22.17	126.06
LSD/sig	124.11	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	1.2	1.6
INNER ANGLE OF LATERAL SHOOTS TO MAIN STEM		
	broad acute to obtuse	narrow acute
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	7.25	14.75
std deviation	1.50	4.92
LSD/sig	3.84	P≤0.01
FOLIAGE DENSITY		
	very dense	open
FOLIAGE: LIGHT MEASURE OF SHADOW (CONTROL-LUX 38300)		
mean	8725	13650
std deviation	801.56	2720.91
LSD/sig	1911.56	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.50	20.25
std deviation	2.08	3.43
LSD/sig	3.79	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE WIDTH (mm)		
mean	3.00	10.75
std deviation	0.82	3.40
LSD/sig	2.34	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.83	1.88
LEAF MARGIN SERRATION		
	absent	present
LEAF BALDE SYMMETRY		
	symmetric	symmetric

LEAF BLADE GROUND COLOUR OF YOUNG LEAF (RHS, 1995)		
	150C	144B
LEAF BLADE GROUND COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF (RHS,1995)		
	147A	147B
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	46A	47A
SEED CAPSULE LENGTH		
	short (10mm)	long (24mm)
SEED CAPSULE WIDTH		
	narrow (3mm)	wide (9mm)

Hardenbergia violacea
False Sarsparilla

'White Out'

Application No: 1999/009 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Stephen Membrey and Gayle Membrey,** Frankston, VIC.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 34) Plant: growth habit climbing or trailing vine, density of foliage medium. Stem: habit twining, anthocyanin colouration absent to very weak, colour when immature light green, colour when mature brown. Leaf: arrangement alternate, hairiness absent, shape of blade lanceolate to ovate, shape of margin entire, shape of apex mucronate, shape of base obtuse to cordate, venation prominent and reticulate, colour of upper side yellow-green (ca. RHS 147A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 147B). Stipules: number per node two, shape triangular. Inflorescence: position axillary, type raceme, disposition solitary or in pairs. Pedicels: arrangement alternate, number per axis singular or in-groups (up to three). Calyx: length 4mm, colour yellow green, anthocyanin colouration absent to very weak. Standard petal: shape cordate, shape of apex emarginate, width 12mm, colour white, markings two vertical stripes at base, anthocyanin colouration on reverse side absent. Markings on standard petal: length 3mm, colour yellow green. Wing and keel petals: colour white. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: first observed as a sport from *Hardenbergia violacea* 'Happy Wanderer' at Southern Advanced Plants, Frankston, VIC in 1996. The parental variety is characterised by purple or violet coloured flowers. The white flowering mutant was selected for and isolated on 28 Jul 1996. Over the following three years a number of mature stock plants and subsequent generations were propagated and found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: growth habit and flower colour. Propagation: asexually via cuttings. Breeder: S and G Membrey, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Plant: growth habit climbing and Standard petal: colour white. On these basis, 'Snow White' and 'Free 'N' Easy'(ф) were chosen as the comparators. 'Winter White' is a widely available commercial variety of the same species, however it does not have a climbing growth habit, therefore it was excluded from the trial. The parental variety was not considered because of reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Winter 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings transferred to 50mm tubes and grown until planted into 140mm pots (15/2/01). Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One or two samples per plant as required.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia Dec 1999.

Description: **Steven Eggleton**, Lilydale, VIC.

Table 14 *Hardenbergia* varieties

	'White Out'	*'Snow White'	*'Free 'N' Easy'(ф)
STEM – Twining			
	medium	weak	strong
STEM – intensity of anthocyanin colouration			
	absent to very weak	absent to very weak	strong
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) – below 4th leaf			
mean	47.8	39.6	67.3
std deviation	13.25	10.94	19.21
LSD/sig	5.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – largest 2 mature leaves per plant			
mean	128	113	127
std deviation	11.39	14.84	8.99
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – largest 2 mature leaves per plant			
mean	46.6	48.1	47.2
std deviation	4.87	4.33	4.97
LSD/sig	0.79	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF RATIO LENGTH/WIDTH			
mean	2.77	2.37	2.7
std deviation	0.37	0.4	0.21
LSD/sig	0.06	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
YOUNG LEAF – anthocyanin colouration			
	absent	absent	present
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) – largest 2 mature petioles per plant			
mean	25.8	19.3	24.2
std deviation	8.75	3.05	4.66
LSD/sig	1.02	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RACEME LENGTH (cm) – longest per plant			
mean	17.7	25.8	18.3
std deviation	2.67	3.61	3.47
LSD/sig	1.09	P≤0.01	ns

Table 14 continued

FLOWER WIDTH (mm)			
mean	10.8	10.5	10.9
std deviation	0.42	0.71	0.32
LSD/sig	0.2	P≤0.01	ns
CALYX – intensity of anthocyanin colouration			
	absent to very weak	absent to very weak	strong
STANDARD PETAL– anthocyanin colouration on reverse side			
	absent	absent	present

Jasminum polyanthum
Jasmine

'Gentle Giant'

Application No. 1999/112 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **R J Cherry,** Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 27) Plant*:* growth habit climbing, vigour very strong. Stem: shape quadrangular, colour green when young (RHS 146B) aging to darker brown (ca. RHS 165A). Leaves: arrangement opposite, type imparipinnate, leaflet number 3-7 (av. 4), texture coriaceous. Terminal leaflet: shape ovate-lanceolate, length 91mm, width 31mm, surface undulating, veins prominent, margin entire and undulating, apex apiculate, base cordate. Leaf Colour: mature leaves abaxial green (RHS 144A), adaxial lighter green (RHS 146B), mid vein prominent (adaxial) colour red (ca. RHS 45D). Inflorescence: axillary panicles. Flower: colour cream (RHS 159D), style short (av. length 5mm) with anthers at the mouth of the flower (thrum-eyed), shape salverform (corolla with the outer edge spreading out flat), length of corolla tube short (av. length 16mm), floret size small (av. diameter 20mm). Petals: shape oblong, apex truncate or retuse, margin recurved and reflexed. Buds: colour pale pink (lighter than RHS 65D). Perfume: moderate. Flowering: spring. Fruit: 2-valved berry. (RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: In 1993, several hundred attempts were made through controlled self-pollination to set seed on the cultivated form of *Jasminum polyanthum* at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW. Only 22 attempts were successful and all gave rise to mature seed. The result was a total of 40 mature seed, which were sown in 1994. All seed germinated and the resultant seedlings were grown to maturity in garden beds. There was substantial variation in the progeny, and several forms have been retained for further development. Selection criteria: 'Gentle Giant' was selected for its large leaves, very strong vigour and flower colour. Propagation: cuttings commenced in 1995 and have continued for five years, producing several thousand plants, all of which have shown to be stable and uniform in all characteristics. Breeder: Bob Cherry, Paradise Plants, Kulnura. NSW.

Choice of Comparator The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge is – Plant: growth habit climbing. On this basis the cultivated form of *Jasminum polyanthum* was chosen as the sole comparator because of its similar growth habit. The comparator is also the parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trials Location: trials conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW between 1995-2000. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings. Grown in 200mm pots in commercial potting mix under full sun with overhead watering. All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection and nutrition as required. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: were taken from 12 plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in May 1998**.**

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

Table 15 *Jasminum* varieties

	'Gentle Giant'	*** *Jasminum polyanthum* cultivated form**
PLANT		
vigour	very strong	strong
STEM CHARACTERISTICS		
cross section	quadrangular	terete
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
terminal leaflet shape	ovate-lanceolate	lanceolate
terminal leaflet undulation	moderate	weak
mature leaf colour – upper	RHS 144A	RHS 137A-B
mature leaf colour – lower	RHS 146B	RHS 137C
mid vein colour (lower)	RHS 45D	RHS 137C
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm) terminal leaflet of mature, fully expanded leaves		
mean	91.4	44.7
std deviation	12.0	7.4
LSD/sig	11.0	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm) terminal leaflet of mature, fully expanded leaves		
mean	30.7	13.4
std deviation	4.7	3.7
LSD/sig	4.7	P≤0.01
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
bud colour	pink (RHS 61B)	pink (RHS 62C)
petal colour – upper	cream (RHS 159D)	white (RHS 155D)
petal reflexing	strong	weak
style length	short	long
anther position	above stigma	below stigma
timing of flowering	early spring	mid spring
perfume	moderate	strong
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	20.0	27.4
std deviation	1.3	1.87
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01

FLOWER TUBE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.6	21.1
std deviation	1.3	1.7
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01

STYLE LENGTH – including stigma (mm)		
mean	5.1	24.8
std deviation	0.9	0.9
LSD/sig	1.0	P≤0.01

Leptospermum hybrid
Tea Tree

'Emily NAO'

Application No: 2000/175 Accepted: 21 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**, Yamba, NSW.
Agent: **E J Bunker,** Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 31) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, attitude of branches weeping, density dense, young stem colour red. Leaf: length short, width narrow, shape linear, profile in cross section flat, shape of apex acute, variegation absent, main colour of upper side green, glossiness of upper side absent, hairiness on lower side absent. Inflorescence: position on flowering stem on lateral branches. Bud: ratio length/width longer than broad, shape of tip rounded, predominant colour pink, hairiness absent. Flower: type semi-double, diameter small. Sepal: length in relation to length of petal one third to two thirds, predominant colour pink, shape of tip rounded, hairiness absent. Corolla: arrangements of petals touching. Petal: ratio length/width equal, number of colours visible on upper side two, colour pattern flushed, colour change with age present, main colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 69D), main colour when aged white (RHS 155C), secondary colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 63C), secondary colour when aged red-purple (RHS 63D), reflexing of margin absent, undulation of margin present. Disc: diameter medium, colour at first opening yellow-green, colour when aged brownish. Stamens: length relative to length of petals more than half as long but less than equal. Filaments: predominant colour pink. Fruit: size of capsule small. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Leptospermum flavescens* 'Cardwell' x *L. scoparium* 'Nanum Rubrum'. The seed parent is characterised by spreading growth habit, weeping branches, green leaves, white flowers and late flowering variety. The pollen parent is characterised by bushy growth habit, erect branches, grey-purple leaves, red-purple flowers and early flowering. Plants were maintained in an insect proof environment to avoid pollination by insects. Stigmas of selected flowers were receptive prior to anther dehiscence thus avoiding self-pollination. Selection criteria: resulting F1 progeny was evaluated for growth habit, and flower colour. The progeny ranged from very light pink to red-purple (ie. between white and red-purple parent), and four of these were selected and vegetatively propagated. 'Emily NAO' was one of the four and like rest of them it remained stable. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Geoffery Wallace Watson, Yamba, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the comparators were – Plant: growth habit bushy, plant height short, leaf length short and width narrow, flower diameter small, and flower colour light red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parental varieties 'Cardwell' and 'Nanum Rubrum', were chosen as comparators because they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge, and each contributed identifiable characters of habit as for plant growth and flower characteristics. *Leptospermum* 'Galaxy Series' (from New Zealand) were not included in the trial because they are only known to do well in temperate climates, have low survival rate and limited flowering in tropical climate, different plant growth habit upright and apical dominant, plant density open.

Comparative Trials Location: Redland Bay, QLD, Spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jul 1999.

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

'Naoko'

Application No: 2000/176 Accepted: 21 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**, Yamba, NSW.
Agent: **E J Bunker,** Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 31) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, attitude of branches arching, density sparse, young stem colour red. Leaf: length short, width narrow, shape linear, profile in cross section flat, shape of apex acute, variegation absent, main colour of upper side green, glossiness of upper side absent, hairiness on lower side absent. Inflorescence: position on flowering stem on lateral branches. Bud: ratio length/width longer than broad, shape of tip rounded, predominant colour red, hairiness absent. Flower: type semi-double, diameter small. Sepal: length in relation to length of petal one third to two thirds, predominant colour pink, shape of tip rounded, hairiness absent. Corolla: arrangements of petals touching. Petal: ratio length/width equal, number of colours visible on upper side two, colour pattern flushed, colour change with age present, main colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 69B), main colour when aged red-purple (RHS 69B), secondary colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 63A), secondary colour when aged red-purple (RHS 63B), reflexing of margin absent, undulation of margin present. Disc: diameter medium, colour at first opening yellow-green, colour when aged brownish. Stamens: length relative to length of petals more than half as long but less than equal. Filaments: predominant colour red. Fruit: size of capsule small. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Leptospermum flavescens* 'Cardwell' x *L. scoparium* 'Nanum Rubrum'. The seed parent is characterised by spreading growth habit, weeping branches, green leaves, white flowers and late flowering variety. The pollen parent is characterised by bushy growth habit, erect branches, grey-purple leaves, red-purple flowers and early flowering. Plants were maintained in an insect proof environment to avoid pollination by insects. Stigmas of selected flowers were receptive prior to anther dehiscence thus avoiding self-pollination. Selection criteria: resulting F_1 progeny was evaluated for growth habit, and flower colour. The progeny ranged from very light pink to red-purple (ie. between white and red-purple parent), and four of these were selected and vegetatively propagated. 'Naoko' was one of the four and like the rest of them it remained stable. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Geoffery Wallace Watson, Yamba, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the comparators were – Plant: growth habit bushy, plant height short, leaf length short and width narrow, flower diameter small, and flower colour light red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parental varieties 'Cardwell' and 'Nanum Rubrum', were chosen as comparators because they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge, and each contributed identifiable characters of habit as for plant growth and flower characteristics. *Leptospermum* 'Galaxy Series' (from New Zealand) were not included in the trial because they are only known to do well in temperate climates, have low survival rate and limited flowering in tropical climate, different plant growth habit upright and apical dominant, plant density open.

Comparative Trials Location: Redland Bay, QLD, Spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jul 1999.

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

'Joy'

Application No: 2000/177 Accepted: 21 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**, Yamba, NSW.
Agent: **E J Bunker,** Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 31) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, attitude of branches arching, density dense, young stem colour red. Leaf: length short, width narrow, shape linear, profile in cross section flat, shape of apex acute, variegation absent, main colour of upper side green, glossiness of upper side absent, hairiness on lower side absent. Inflorescence: position on flowering stem on lateral branches. Bud: ratio length/width longer than broad, shape of tip rounded, predominant colour pink, hairiness absent. Flower: type single, diameter small. Sepal: length in relation to length of petal one third to two thirds, predominant colour pink, shape of tip rounded, hairiness absent. Corolla: arrangements of petals free. Petal: ratio length/width equal, number of colours visible on upper side two, colour pattern flushed, colour change with age present, main colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 69B), main colour when aged red-purple (RHS 69C), secondary colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 63B), secondary colour when aged red-purple (RHS 63D), reflexing of margin absent, undulation of margin present. Disc: diameter medium, colour at first opening yellow-green, colour when aged brownish. Stamens: length relative to length of petals up to half as long. Filaments: predominant colour pink. Fruit: size of capsule small. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Leptospermum flavescens* 'Cardwell' x *L. scoparium* 'Nanum Rubrum'. The seed parent is characterised by spreading growth habit, weeping branches, green leaves, white flowers and late flowering variety. The pollen parent is characterised by bushy growth habit, erect branches, grey-purple leaves, red-purple flowers and early flowering. Plants were maintained in an insect proof environment to avoid pollination by insects. Stigmas of selected flowers were receptive prior to anther dehiscence thus avoiding self-pollination. Selection criteria: resulting F_1 progeny was evaluated for growth habit, and flower colour. The progeny ranged from very light pink to red-purple (ie. between white and red-purple parent), and four of these were selected and vegetatively propagated. 'Joy' was one of the four and like the rest of them it remained stable. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Geoffery Wallace Watson, Yamba, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the comparators were – Plant: growth habit bushy, plant height short, leaf length short and width narrow, flower diameter small, and flower colour light red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parental varieties 'Cardwell' and 'Nanum Rubrum', were chosen as comparators because they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge, and each contributed identifiable characters of habit as for plant growth and flower characteristics. *Leptospermum* 'Galaxy Series' (from New Zealand) were not included in the trial because they are only known to do well in temperate climates, have low survival rate and limited flowering in tropical climate, different plant growth habit upright and apical dominant, plant density open.

Comparative Trials Location: Redland Bay, QLD, Spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jul 1999.

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

'Martin'

Application No: 2000/178 Accepted: 21 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**, Yamba, NSW.
Agent: **E J Bunker,** Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 31) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, attitude of branches arching, density open, young stem colour red. Leaf: length short, width narrow, shape linear, profile in cross section flat, shape of apex acute, variegation absent, main colour of upper side green, glossiness of upper side absent or very weak, hairiness on lower side absent. Inflorescence: position on flowering stem on lateral branches. Bud: ratio length/width longer than broad, shape of tip rounded, predominant colour pink, hairiness absent. Flower: type single, diameter small. Sepal: length in relation to length of petal one third to two thirds, predominant colour pink, shape of tip rounded, hairiness absent: Corolla: arrangements of petals free. Petal: ratio length/width equal, number of colours visible on upper side two, colour pattern flushed, colour change with age present, main colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 69C), main colour when aged white (RHS 155C), secondary colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 63C), secondary colour when aged red-purple (RHS 62B), reflexing of margin present, undulation of margin present. Disc: diameter medium, colour at first opening yellow-green, colour when aged brownish. Stamens: length relative to length of petals more than half as long but less than equal. Filaments: predominant colour pink. Fruit: size of capsule small. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Leptospermum flavescens* 'Cardwell' x *L. scoparium* 'Nanum Rubrum'. The seed parent is characterised by spreading growth habit, weeping branches, green leaves, white flowers and late flowering variety. The pollen parent is characterised by bushy growth habit, erect branches, grey-purple leaves, red-purple flowers and early flowering. Plants were maintained in an insect proof environment to avoid pollination by insects. Stigmas of selected flowers were receptive prior to anther dehiscence thus avoiding self-pollination. Selection criteria: resulting F_1 progeny was evaluated for growth habit, and flower colour. The progeny ranged from very light pink to red-purple (ie. between white and red-purple parent), and four of these were selected and vegetatively propagated. 'Martin' was one of the four and like the rest of them it remained stable. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Geoffery Wallace Watson, Yamba, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the comparators were – Plant: growth habit bushy, plant height short, leaf length short and width narrow, flower diameter small, and flower colour light red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parental varieties 'Cardwell' and 'Nanum Rubrum', were chosen as comparators because they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge, and each contributed identifiable characters of habit as for plant growth and flower characteristics. *Leptospermum* 'Galaxy Series' (from New Zealand) were not included in the trial because they are only known to do well in temperate climates, have low survival rate and limited flowering in tropical climate, different plant growth habit upright and apical dominant, plant density open.

Comparative Trials Location: Redland Bay, QLD, Spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jul 1999.

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

Table 16 *Leptospermum* varieties

	'Martin'	'Joy'	'Naoko'	'Emily NAO'	*'Cardwell'	*'Nanum Rubrum'
PLANT: HABIT	bushy	bushy	bushy	bushy	spreading	bushy
PLANT: ATTITUDE OF BRANCHES	arching	arching	arching	weeping	weeping	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	sparse	dense	sparse	dense	sparse	dense
LEAF: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (EXCLUDING HAIRINESS)	green	green	green	green	green	grey purple
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	absent to very weak	absent	absent	absent	absent to very weak	absent to very weak
BUD: PREDOMINANT COLOUR	pink	pink	red	pink	pink	purple
FLOWER: TYPE	single	single	semi- double	semi-double	single	single

Table 16 continued

COROLLA: ARRANGEMENT OF PETALS						
	free	free	touching	touching	free	free
PETAL: NUMBER OF COLOURS VISIBLE ON UPPER SIDE						
	two	two	two	two	one	one
VARIETIES WITH MULTICOLOURED PETAL ONLY: COLOUR PATTERN						
	flushed	flushed	flushed	flushed	n/a	n/a
PETAL: MAIN COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING						
	red-purple 69C	red-purple 69B	red-purple 69B	red purple 69D	white 155C	red purple 57A-53C
PETAL: MAIN COLOUR WHEN AGED						
	white 155C	red-purple 69C	red-purple 69B	white 155C	white 155C	red purple 57B
PETAL: SECONDARY COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING						
	red purple 63C	red purple 63B	red purple 63A	red purple 63C	n/a	n/a
PETAL: SECONDARY COLOUR WHEN AGED						
	red purple 62B	red purple 63D	red purple 63B	red purple 63D	n/a	n/a
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN						
	present	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
DISC: COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING						
	yellow-green	yellow-green	yellow-green	yellow-green	yellow-green-	medium-green
DISC: COLOUR WHEN AGED						
	brownish	brownish	brownish	brownish	greenish	brownish
STAMENS: LENGTH RELATIVE TO LENGTH OF PETALS						
	more than half as long but less than equal	up to half as long	more than half as long but less than equal	more than half as long but less than equal	more than half as long but less than equal	more than half as long but less than equal
FILAMENTS: PREDOMINANT COLOUR						
	pink	pink	red	pink	white	red
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING						
	early	early	early	early	late	early

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Acapulco'

Application No: 1995/310 Accepted: 1 Apr 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 16) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, anthocyanin distribution pattern speckled and striped, leaf number on middle third of stem few. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem level and below, distal end straight, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface very weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few, pubescence present. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short to medium, width of outer tepal narrow to medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple (RHS 63B-C), main colour outer side of inner tepal light red-purple (RHS 63C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards top, nectar furrow colour green (RHS 149B), stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side many, size of spotted area on inner side large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein purple red, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation strong, type of margin undulation coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving strong.

Stamen: length medium, filament main colour light green, anther colour purple. Pollen: colour orange brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Time of flowering: medium to late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Stargazer' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. Selection criteria: flower colour and conformation. Propagation: 'Acapulco' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Sorbonne' (PVJ 14.3) was selected as a comparator and differed in that, main colour of inner tepal of inner side ca. RHS 64D; outer side RHS 62B; nectar furrow colour green overlying white. The seed parent 'Stargazer' differed in that, main colour of outer tepal of inner side red-purple ca. RHS 60B-60C; outer side red-purple RHS 64A; tepal margin white; tepal margin undulation weak to medium; filament colour grey. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 609, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1988	Granted	'Acapulco'
Belgium	1991	Granted	'Acapulco'
Germany	1991	Granted	'Acapulco'
France	1991	Granted	'Acapulco'
USA	1991	Granted	'Acapulco'
South Africa	1992	Granted	'Acapulco'
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Acapulco'
Poland	1994	Granted	'Acapulco'

First sold The Netherlands in Jan 1992.

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

'Woodriff's Memory'

Application No: 1996/165 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 17) Plant: height medium. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem absent, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal end straight, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface absent to very weak, cross section angled. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few to medium, pubescence absent or very weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium, width of outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 73C), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light red-purple (RHS 73D), main colour of inner side of outer tepal light red-purple (RHS 73C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, nectar furrow colour green overlying white, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein red-purple, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation strong, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving strong. Stamen: length medium, filament main colour green, anther colour reddish brown. Pollen: colour bright orange. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour purple. Time of flowering: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'breeder's line 201', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: erect flower, colour soft pink, striking orange pollen. Propagation: 'Woodriff's Memory' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Satre' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, flower bud smaller; pollen brownish orange; nectar furrow colour green on yellow. 'Ibiza' another comparator differed in that, inflorescence flower number low to medium; stigma colour white; flower bud size smaller. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, main colour of inner side of inner tepal ca. RHS 60B-60C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow; pollen colour brownish orange. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 802, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1990	Granted	'Woodriff's Memory'
Belgium	1993	Granted	'Woodriff's Memory'
Germany	1993	Granted	'Woodriff's Memory'
France	1993	Granted	'Woodriff's Memory'
Poland	1994	Granted	'Woodriff's Memory'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Woodriff's Memory'
USA	1995	Granted	'Woodriff's Memory'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1993.

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

'Tiber'

Application No: 1996/166 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 18) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, anthocyanin distribution pattern speckled and striped, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal end straight, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section angled. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few to medium, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short to medium, width of outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple (RHS 63C), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light red-purple (RHS 62C), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple (RHS 63C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal bicoloured, colour distribution of main colour lighter towards base and top, secondary flower colour white (RHS 155D), secondary flower colour at margin present, secondary flower colour on basal half absent, nectar furrow colour green overlying yellow, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein orange pink, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation weak to medium, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved area tip only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length medium, filament main colour yellowish green, anther colour brown. Pollen: colour dark brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour greenish grey. Time of flowering: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: erect pink flower with white edges. Propagation: 'Tiber' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Praha' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, buds prior to opening colour white; width outer tepal narrow to medium; pollen colour orange. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, main colour of inner side of inner tepal ca. RHS 60B-60C; style colour yellow; pollen colour brownish orange; stigma colour greyish purple. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 924, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1991	Granted	'Tiber'
Belgium	1993	Granted	'Tiber'
Germany	1993	Granted	'Tiber'
France	1993	Granted	'Tiber'
Japan	1993	Granted	'Tiber'
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Tiber'
Poland	1994	Granted	'Tiber'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Tiber'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Tiber'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1993.

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

'Sorbonne'

Application No: 1996/169 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem absent, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal end straight, length medium, width broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few to medium, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium, width of outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red purple (ca. RHS 64D), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light red purple (RHS 62B), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red purple (RHS 64D), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, nectar furrow colour green overlying white, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium, size of spotted area on inner

side medium, spots on papillae absent, colour at the base of main vein red, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation weak to medium, type of margin undulation coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium to strong. Stamen: length medium, filament main colour green, anther colour reddish brown. Pollen: colour orange brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour purple. Time of flowering: early to medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: soft pink erect flowers, intense spot markings inner surface inner tepal. Propagation: 'Sorbonne' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Vittorea' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, nectar furrow yellow; tepal distal part degree of recurving medium; pollen orange; stigma colour greyish green. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, main colour of inner side of inner tepal ca. RHS 60B-60C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1082, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1992	Granted	'Sorbonne'
Germany	1993	Granted	'Sorbonne'
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Sorbonne'
Belgium	1995	Granted	'Sorbonne'
France	1995	Granted	'Sorbonne'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Sorbonne'
Poland	1994	Granted	'Sorbonne'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Sorbonne'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Sorbonne'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1993.

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

'Lombardia'

Application No: 1996/170 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 20) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem absent, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem mainly same level, distal end straight to recurved, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section angled. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few to medium, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium, width of outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 65A), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 65C), main colour of inner side of outer tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 62B), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base and top, nectar furrow colour green over yellow, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein orange pink, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation medium, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved area tip only, degree of recurving medium to strong. Stamen: length medium, filament main colour yellow green, anther colour purplish red. Pollen: colour reddish brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour creamy grey. Time of flowering: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: erect flowers, colour soft pink. Propagation: 'Lombardia' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Ibiza' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, inflorescence compact; flower number few; longitudinal axis attitude vertical; stamen length medium to long. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, longitudinal axis attitude vertical; inner tepal inner surface main colour ca. RHS 60B-60C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 909, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-

winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1991	Granted	'Lombardia'
Germany	1993	Granted	'Lombardia'
Belgium	1993	Granted	'Lombardia'
France	1993	Granted	'Lombardia'
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Lombardia'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Lombardia'
Poland	1995	Granted	'Lombardia'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Lombardia'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Lombardia'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1993.

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

'Miami'

Application No: 1996/171 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 21) Plant: height medium. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, anthocyanin distribution pattern speckled and striped, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem mainly same level, distal end straight, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section angled. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few to medium, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short to medium, width of outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 65A/62B), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 65B), main colour of inner side of outer tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 73B), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base and top, nectar furrow colour yellow green, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium, spots on papillae present rose red in colour, colour at the base of main vein red, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation strong, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium to strong. Stamen: length medium, filament main colour white, anther colour reddish brown. Pollen: colour orange brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour grey. Time of flowering: early to medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: erect flowers, colour soft pink. Propagation: 'Miami' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Praha' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, tepal margin colour white; margin undulation absent to weak; type of margin undulation coarse. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, inner tepal inner surface main colour ca. RHS 60B-60C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow, stigma colour purple. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 892, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1991	Granted	'Miami'
Germany	1993	Granted	'Miami'
Belgium	1993	Granted	'Miami'
France	1993	Granted	'Miami'
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Miami'
Poland	1995	Granted	'Miami'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Miami'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1993.

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

'Our Medusa'

Application No: 1996/172 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 22) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, anthocyanin distribution pattern speckled and striped, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal end straight to recurved, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section angled. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few to medium, pubescence absent or very weak. Flower: type single, longitudinal axis attitude pendant, length of longest outer tepal short to medium, width of outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca RHS 68B), main colour outer side inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 65A), main colour of inner side of outer tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 68B), type of colouration of

inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, nectar furrow colour green (overlying yellow), stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein yellow, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation medium to strong, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium to strong. Stamen: length short to medium, filament main colour green, anther colour reddish brown. Pollen: colour reddish brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Time of flowering: early to medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: soft pink erect flowers, nectar furrow yellow-green. Propagation: 'Medusa' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Monte Christo' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, height short to medium; buds prior to opening larger; outer tepal width narrow to medium; nectar furrow colour yellow over white; pollen colour orange. 'Visir' differed in that, inflorescence compact; plant height short to medium; nectar furrow colour yellow; stigma colour grey. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, inner tepal inner surface main colour ca. RHS 60B-60C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1163, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1993	Granted	'Medusa'
Germany	1995	Granted	'Medusa'
Belgium	1995	Granted	'Medusa'
France	1995	Granted	'Medusa'
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Medusa'
Poland	1995	Granted	'Medusa'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Medusa'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Medusa'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Medusa'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1994.

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

'Simplon'

Application No: 1996/174 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 23) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem absent, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal end straight, length long, width broad, glossiness of upper surface medium, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few, pubescence absent or very weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium to long, width of outer tepal medium to broad, main colour of inner side of inner tepal white (RHS 155B), main colour of outer side of inner tepal white (RHS 155B), main colour of inner side of outer tepal white (RHS 155B), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution entirely white, nectar furrow colour green, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side absent, colour at the base of main vein white, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation strong, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving strong to very strong. Stamen: length medium to long, filament main colour white to pale green, anther colour reddish brown. Pollen: colour reddish brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour purple. Time of flowering: early to medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Casa Blanca' x pollen parent 'breeder's line 803', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. Selection criteria: bright white flower colour, contrasting pollen colour, erect flowers. Propagation: 'Simplon' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal white. Numerous white varieties with potential as comparators. 'Albion', 'Alma Ata', 'Albertville', 'Helvetia', 'Montrachet' and 'White Stargazer' differ in that shorter plant height. 'Siberia', 'Virgo', 'Casanova', 'Chablis', and 'Imperial Wedding' differ in that flowering cycle longer. 'Primero' differs in that pollen bright orange, flowers near horizontal. 'Alpe d'Huez' differs in that bud medium to large, pollen brown. 'Ankara' differs in that colour creamy white, pollen orange. 'Mont Tacoma' differs in that tepal narrow, bud slim. 'Melbourne' differs in that inflorescence compact, pollen orange. Seed parent 'Casa Blanca' is shorter, long growing cycle, flowers horizontal. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1095, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1993	Granted	'Simplon'
Germany	1995	Granted	'Simplon'
Belgium	1995	Granted	'Simplon'
France	1995	Granted	'Simplon'
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Simplon'
Poland	1995	Granted	'Simplon'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Simplon'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Simplon'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Simplon'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1994.

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

'Barbaresco'

Application No: 1996/175 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 24) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, anthocyanin distribution pattern speckled and striped, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal end recurved, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section angled. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis mostly erect (some horizontal), length of longest outer tepal short to medium, width of outer tepal medium to broad, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple (RHS 64A), main colour outer side inner tepal red-purple (RHS 64A and RHS 186A), main colour of inner side outer tepal red-purple (RHS 64A), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single colour, colour distribution lighter towards the base, nectar furrow colour green over yellow, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side few to medium, size of spotted area on inner side small to medium, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein purple red, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation medium, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved part tip only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length short to medium, filament main colour yellow green, anther colour orange brown. Pollen: colour orange. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour green. Time of flowering: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: flower colour and floral form. Propagation: 'Barbaresco' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'La Tour' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, height short; tepal distal portion degree of recurving medium; main colour more bluish red; nectar furrow colour yellow. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, inner tepal inner surface main colour ca. RHS 60B-60C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 923, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1991	Granted	'Barbaresco'
Germany	1993	Granted	'Barbaresco'
Belgium	1993	Granted	'Barbaresco'
France	1993	Granted	'Barbaresco'
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Barbaresco'
Poland	1994	Granted	'Barbaresco'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Barbaresco'
Japan	1998	Granted	'Barbaresco'

First sold The Netherlands in Jan 1993.

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

'Bernini'

Application No: 1996/177 Accepted: 19 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 25) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, anthocyanin distribution pattern speckled and striped, leaf number on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem above, distal end straight, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, flower number few, pubescence absent or very

weak. Flower: type single, longitudinal axis attitude pendant, length of longest outer tepal medium, width of outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 63B/68B), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 65A), main colour of inner side of outer tepal light red-purple (ca. RHS 63B), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base and top, nectar furrow colour green, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein white, texture of inner side papillose, margin undulation strong, type of margin undulation fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length medium, filament main colour white, anther colour reddish brown. Pollen: colour dark brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Time of flowering: early to medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Selection criteria: large very erect flowers. Propagation: 'Bernini' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Hollandia' was selected as a comparator and differed in that, growth cycle longer, flower bud narrow, outer tepal width narrow to medium, pollen colour orange, stigma colour grey. Another comparator, 'Stargazer' differed in that, inner tepal inner surface main colour ca. RHS 60B-60C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1147, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter, 2000. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. Fifteen bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Bernini'
Germany	1995	Granted	'Bernini'
Belgium	1996	Granted	'Bernini'
France	1995	Granted	'Bernini'
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Bernini'
Poland	1995	Granted	'Bernini'
Chile	1995	Granted	'Bernini'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Bernini'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Bernini'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1994.

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

Lolium hybrid
Hybrid Ryegrass

'Matrix'

Application No: 2001/206 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Cropmark Seeds Ltd,** Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Hemphill & Co.**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 17) Ploidy: diploid. Plant: growth habit in early spring medium to semi-prostrate, growth habit in spring medium, growth score in winter medium (mean 5.1). Stem: length short to medium (mean 80.1 cm – pulled), number of nodes few to medium (mean 5.4). Vegetative Leaf: length short to medium (mean 21.8cm), width narrow (mean 6.01mm), colour score medium green (mean 4.8). Vegetative Leaf Sheath: anthocyanin colouration absent to very weak (mean score 1.2). Inflorescence: spike length short to medium (mean 24.0cm), number of spikelets medium (mean 29.8). Flag Leaf: length medium (mean 19.1cm), width medium (mean 7.89mm). Rachis: internode length short to medium (mean 12.1cm). Spikelet: length short to medium (mean 15.8mm). Glume: length medium (mean 10.4mm). Days to heading: medium to late (mean 74.8 from 1 Sep.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parents 'Grasslands Impact'Ⓟ, 'Aires H.D.' x pollen parent Fp 18 (*Lolium perenne* x *Festuca pratensis*). Selection criteria: late flowering, winter growth, disease resistance, and high tiller density. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Nick Cameron, Cropmark Seeds Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Days to heading: medium late or late. On the basis of this grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Grasslands Impact'Ⓟ, 'Maverick Gold', 'Valiant', 'Grasslands Manawa', 'Geyser', 'Grasslands Supreme Plus' and 'Grasslands Marsden'. 'Aires H.D.' was not included because Days to heading is medium and 'Matrix' is medium-late. The pollen parent was not included because it has Inflorescence Shape: partially panicled, and 'Matrix' has a spike shape.

Comparative Trial Description based on data obtained from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office. Location: Lincoln, New Zealand, Apr 2000 – Mar 2001. Conditions: plants raised in the glasshouse, autumn transplanted, field measurements taken. Trial design: randomised complete block 100 plants per variety. Measurements: from 60 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Matrix'

Prior sale in New Zealand Nil. Prior sale in Australia Nil.

Description: **Nick Cameron,** Cropmark Seeds Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Table 17 *Lolium* varieties

	'Matrix'	*'Grasslands Impact'ϕ	*'Maverick Gold'ϕ	*'Valiant'	*'Grasslands Manawa'	*'Geyser'	*'Grasslands Supreme Plus'	*'Grasslands Marsden'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT IN EARLY SPRING (Scored 1-9: 1= erect, 9= prostrate)								
mean	6.1	7.1	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.0
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT IN SPRING (Scored 1-9: 1= erect, 9= prostrate)								
mean	5.4	6.5	4.5	5.5	5.6	4.4	5.9	5.0
PLANT: GROWTH SCORE IN WINTER (Scored 1-9: 1= very weak, 9 = very strong)								
mean	5.1	4.4	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.2	4.6
STEM: LENGTH (cm)								
mean	80.1	80.7	95.2	97.4	n/a	n/a	76.3	77.1
std deviation	8.3	10.7	11.5	11.6	n/a	n/a	10.4	9.6
LSD/sig	3.3	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	P≤0.01	ns
STEM: NUMBER OF NODES								
mean	5.4	5.7	6.7	6.6	n/a	n/a	5.4	5.7
std deviation	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.8
LSD/sig	0.7	ns	ns	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	ns	ns
VEGETATIVE LEAF: LENGTH (cm)								
mean	21.8	21.1	28.2	27.4	25.7	27.7	22.6	22.8
std deviation	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.5
LSD/sig	1.7	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
VEGETATIVE LEAF: WIDTH (mm)								
mean	6.01	5.53	8.13	8.72	8.11	9.47	6.59	6.46
std deviation	1.04	0.88	0.92	1.43	1.18	1.23	1.08	0.75
LSD/sig	0.65	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
VEGETATIVE LEAF: COLOUR SCORE (scored 1-9: 1 = very light green, 9 = very dark green)								
mean	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7
VEGETATIVE LEAF SHEATH: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION SCORE (scored 1-9: 1 = absent or very weak, 9 = very strong)								
mean	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.1
INFLORESCENCE: SPIKE LENGTH (cm)								
mean	24.0	22.6	30.3	30.8	n/a	n/a	25.5	29.1
std deviation	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.7	4.3
LSD/sig	1.5	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	ns	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: SPIKELETS PER SPIKE								
mean	29.8	27.2	34.7	33.4	n/a	n/a	30.3	31.5
std deviation	4.3	5.3	6.2	4.7	n/a	n/a	4.8	4.1
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (cm)								
mean	19.1	17.5	19.6	19.1	n/a	n/a	20.5	21.3
std deviation	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.9	4.0
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01	ns	ns	n/a	n/a	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)								
mean	7.89	6.72	8.32	8.90	n/a	n/a	7.92	7.69
std deviation	1.05	1.09	1.34	1.48	n/a	n/a	1.25	1.16
LSD/sig	0.54	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	ns	ns
RACHIS: INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)								
mean	12.1	11.6	13.6	14.6	n/a	n/a	12.1	14.3
std deviation	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	n/a	n/a	2.2	2.5
LSD/sig	0.8	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	ns	P≤0.01

SPIKELET: LENGTH (mm)								
mean	15.8	16.3	17.6	19.3	n/a	n/a	17.1	19.1
std deviation	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.3
LSD/sig	1.0	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUME: LENGTH (mm)								
mean	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.0	n/a	n/a	11.0	10.9
std deviation	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	n/a	n/a	2.1	1.8
LSD/sig	0.9	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	ns	ns
PLANT: DAYS TO HEADING (days from 1st September)								
mean	74.8	75.3	72.5	69.7	68.4	67.4	64.9	59.9
std deviation	5.9	8.6	6.9	5.2	5.9	7.0	7.4	5.9
LSD/sig	2.3	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Malus domestica
Apple

'Caudle' syn **Carousel**

Application No: 2000/020 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Caudle Apple Inc.** Orondo, WA. USA,
Agent: **Garry Langford,** Grove, TAS.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 39) Plant: vigour medium, type ramified, habit upright to spreading. Dormant one-year-old shoot: pubescence on upper half medium, thickness thick, length of internode medium (3.0cm), number of lenticels medium. Unopened flower: colour (balloon stage) red. Flower: size medium (4.4cm). Petals: relative position of margins touching. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, leaf blade length medium to long, leaf blade width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape of incisions of margins serrate. Petiole: length medium (2.9cm). Fruit: size medium to large, ratio height/width large, position of maximum width towards stalk, shape truncate conical, ribbing strong, crowning at calyx end strong, aperture of eye partly open, size of eye medium, length of sepal medium, depth of eye basin deep, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk thin, length of stalk very long, depth of stalk cavity deep, width of stalk cavity medium, bloom of skin absent or very weak, greasiness of skin absent or very weak, ground colour yellow, amount of over colour medium, over colour orange, intensity of over colour medium, pattern of over colour of skin only striped, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low, amount of russet on cheeks medium, amount of russet around stalk cavity absent or very low, size of lenticels medium, firmness of the flesh medium, colour of the flesh yellowish, aperture of locules closed. Time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium to late.

Origin and Breeding Open pollinated seedling selection: in a commercial orchard block at Dryden Washington, USA in early 1980's. The exact parentage could not be confirmed but the seedling was selected from a block of 'Red Delicious' with 'Golden Delicious' as pollinators, which are putative parents of the new variety. Selection criteria: 'Caudle' was selected for its superior eating quality and storability. Third generation trees have been grown including one red selection that was discarded due to poor flavour. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstocks. Breeder: Darrel Caudle, Dryden, WA, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): medium, time of maturity for consumption: medium. Based on these grouping characteristics **'**Red Delicious' and 'Golden Delicious' are chosen as comparators as there were no other varieties of common knowledge of a similar maturity season. The comparators are putative parents of the new variety. The 'Red Delicious' selection 'Hi Early' was chosen, as it is the closest in colour to the new variety. 'Gala' has some similar colour attributes but matures considerably earlier so it was excluded. 'Fuji' is of similar season but differs widely in fruit colour and growing habit so it was excluded.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Community Plant Variety Office Report of Technical Examination (Reference 43821). The testing was done in Angers, France between 1997-1999. Where possible the characteristics were verified by local observations made in Grove, TAS under normal growing conditions.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Caudle'
EU	1996	Granted	'Caudle'
New Zealand	1996	Applied	'Caudle'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Caudle'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Caudle'
Chile	2000	Applied	'Caudle'
Czech Republic	2000	Applied	'Caudle'
Poland	2000	Applied	'Caudle'
Slovakia	2000	Applied	'Caudle'

First sold in the USA in Mar 1994, First sale in Australia Jul 2001.

Description: **Garry Langford,** Grove, TAS.

Table 18 *Malus* varieties

	'Caudle'	*'Red Delicious'	*'Golden Delicious'
LEAF			
length	medium to long	medium	medium
width	medium	narrow to medium	narrow to medium

Table 18 continued

FRUIT			
ground colour	yellow/red	green	yellow
over colour	orange	red	absent
flesh colour	yellowish	greenish	cream
maturity	medium to late	medium	medium

'Ginger Gold' syn Mountain Cove

Application No: 1995/261 Accepted: 8 Nov 1995.
Applicant: **Adam's Country Nursery Inc,** Aspers, PA, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 40) Tree: vigour medium, habit spreading to slightly drooping. Dormant one-year-old shoot: pubescence medium, thickness medium, length of internode medium to long, number of lenticels medium Unopened flower: colour light pink. Flower: size medium. Leaf Blade: length large, width medium, shape of incisions of margin smooth to finely serrate. Petiole: length medium to short. Fruit: size medium to large, shape oblong to conical (variable shape), size of eye medium, aperture of eye open, depth of eye basin shallow to medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk thin, length of stalk medium, bloom of skin weak to medium, ground colour green yellow, markings blushed and dull, over colour washed and faded, general colour effect green yellow, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low, amount of russet on cheeks absent or very low, amount of russet around stalk cavity absent or very low, firmness of the flesh firm, colour of the flesh white with a greenish tint, aperture of the locules open. Time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): medium. Time of maturity for consumption: very early.

Origin and Breeding Open pollinated seedling selection: in a replanted 'Winesap' orchard at Lovingston, Virginia, USA in early 1980's. The new variety was different from the usual 'Winesap' variety because of the fruit's glossy, smooth, yellow-green skin colour and it was particularly free of russetting, a characteristic that is often common in yellow skinned cultivars. Selection criteria: glossy yellow green fruit skin colour, free from russetting, very early maturity and good keeping qualities. Propagation: asexually, either budding or grafting onto *Malus* rootstocks. Breeder: Clyde H. Harvey, Lovingston, Virginia, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Fruit: ground colour green yellow. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Golden Delicious' and 'Earligold' were selected as the comparators. Both 'Golden Delicious' and 'Earligold' differ from 'Ginger Gold' as their fruit respectively matures approximately 6 days and 48 days before 'Red Delicious' (industry standard for fruit maturity indicator), compared to 'Ginger Gold' that matures 39 days before 'Red Delicious'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent Number: Plant 7,063, dated Dec. 5, 1989. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Apple varieties (TG/14/8).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1988	Granted	'Ginger Gold'
France	1992	Granted	'Mountain Cove'
Canada	1994	Granted	'Ginger Gold'

First sold in USA in Nov 1989. First Australian sale in Jul 1998.

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

Medicago polymorpha Burr Medic

'Scimitar'

Application No: 1999/340 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 46) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, type annual. Leaflet: proximal blotch present, red purple flecking present (RHS 59A), colour of mid-rib on underside red-purple. Days to flowering: medium (average 65.5). Pod: coil direction anti-clockwise, length small (average 4.7 mm), width narrow (average 5.2 mm), spine absent, colour grey-brown (RHS 199B, 1995). Seed: number of seed per pod 6 (average 6.3), percentage of soft seed by end of summer high (average 24%). Maturity: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Serena' x pollen parent SA 5527. The seed parent is characterised by no leaf markings. The pollen parent is an accession within Australian Medicago Genetic Resource Centre, which is characterised by proximal blotch and flecking. 'Scimitar' was produced in a planned breeding program aimed at producing a new spineless burr medic variety with improved herbage, seed production and softer seed. Selection criteria: soft seed, high seed and herbage yield. 'Scimitar' is also suited to alkaline and mildly acidic soils. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Andrew Lake, SARDI, Northfield Research Laboratories, SA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Leaflet: flecking present and Pod: coil direction anti-clockwise. On these bases, 'Circle Valley', 'Santiago' and 'Cavalier' were selected for the comparative trial. The seed parent was not included, as it has no leaf markings.

Comparative Trial Location: Urrbrae, Adelaide, SA (Latitude 34º56′ South, longitude 138º36′ East) between winter-spring 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in field, plants propagated from seed, planted in jiffy pellets then planted in field after three weeks, fertiliser applied at 200 kg/ha. Trial design: 4 reps x 20 plants per rep arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: flowering time per plant, 20 pod samples randomly collected throughout each rep, for shape, seeds per pod and seed softness.

(Continued to Page 49)

Fig 1 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Ausmum' syn Pat Austin.

Fig 2 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Ausbrid' syn Mayor of Casterbridge.

Fig 3 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Ausway' syn Noble Antony

Fig 4 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Ausled' syn A Shropshire Lad.

Fig 5 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Harxever' syn Joy of Health.

Fig 6 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Harbella' syn Peacekeeper.

Fig 7 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Hardinkum' syn Princess of Wales.

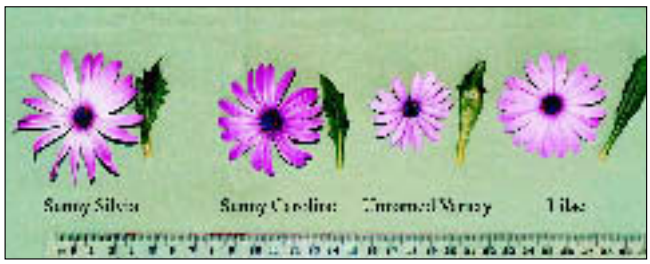

Fig 8 Cape Daisy – flowers and leaves of 'Sunny Silvia' (left), 'Sunny Caroline' (2nd from left), an unnamed variety (2nd from right) and 'Lilac' (right).

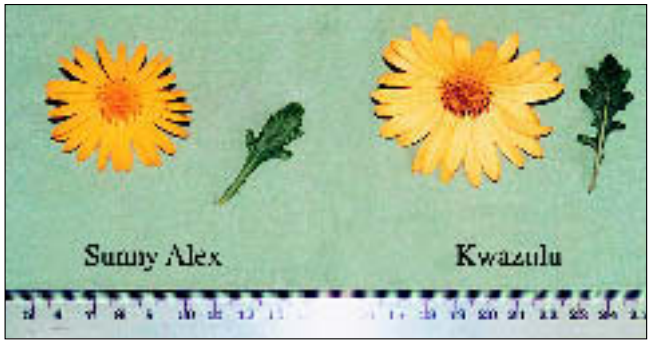

Fig 9 Cape Daisy – flowers and leaves of 'Sunny Alex' (left) and 'Kwazulu' (right).

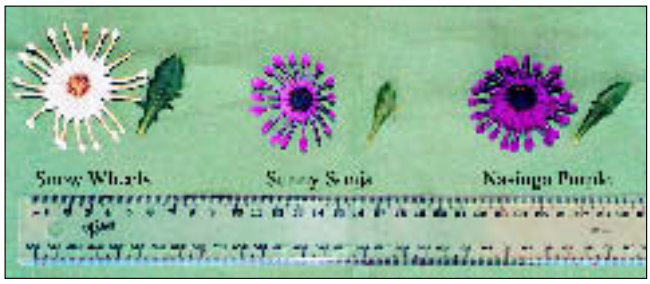

Fig 10 Cape Daisy – flowers and leaves of 'Snow Wheels' (left), 'Sunny Sonja' (centre) and 'Nasinga Purple' (right).

Fig 11 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Staprivane' syn Ivana.

Fig 12 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Staprioxa'.

Fig 13 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Jamaica'.

Fig 14 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Kodream' syn Inca Dream.

Fig 15 Geranium – 'Gerwat' (left) with comparator 'Buxton's Variety' (right) showing differences in flower colour.

Fig 16 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Acapulco'.

Fig 17 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Woodriff's Memory'.

Fig 18 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Tiber'.

Fig 19 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Sorbonne'.

Fig 20 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Lombardia'.

Fig 21 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Miami'.

Fig 22 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Medusa'.

Fig 23 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Simplon'.

Fig 24 Lily – flower, buds and leaves of 'Barbaresco'.

Fig 25 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Bernini'.

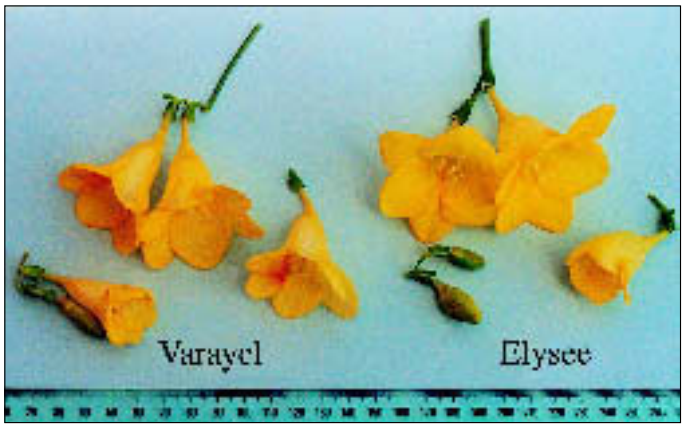

Fig 26 Freesia – flowers and buds of 'Varayel' with comparator 'Elysee'.

Fig 27 Jasmine – 'Gentle Giant' (right) with comparator cultivated form of *Jasminum polyanthum* (left) showing differences in leaf size, flower diameter and bud colouration.

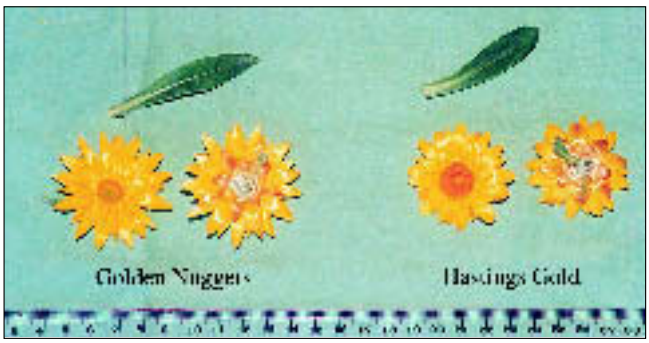

Fig 28 Everlasting Daisy – flowers and leaves of 'Golden Nuggets' (left) with comparator 'Hastings Gold' (right).

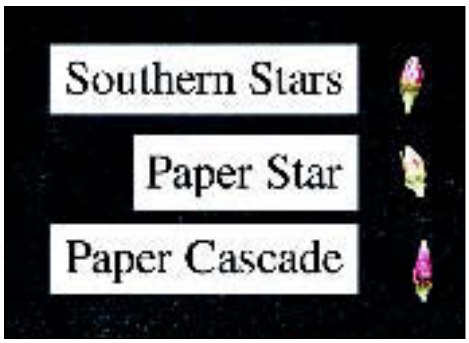

Fig 29 Paper Daisy – buds of 'Southern Stars' (top), 'Paper Star' (centre) and 'Paper Cascade' (bottom) showing differences in the secondary colouration.

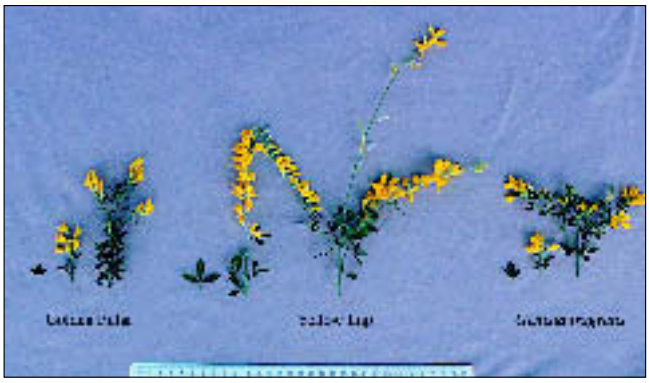

Fig 30 Broom – flowers and leaves of 'Golden Pillar' (left) with comparators 'Yellow Imp' (centre) and *Genista fragrans* Parental Form (right).

Fig 31 Tea Tree – flowering shoots of 'Martin', 'Joy', 'Naoko', 'Emily Nao' with comparators 'Cardwell' and 'Nanum Rubrum' (from left to right).

Fig 32 Syzygium – 'Bronzed Aussie' (left) with comparators 'Aussie Boomer' (centre) and 'Elegance' (left) showing differences in branch angle.

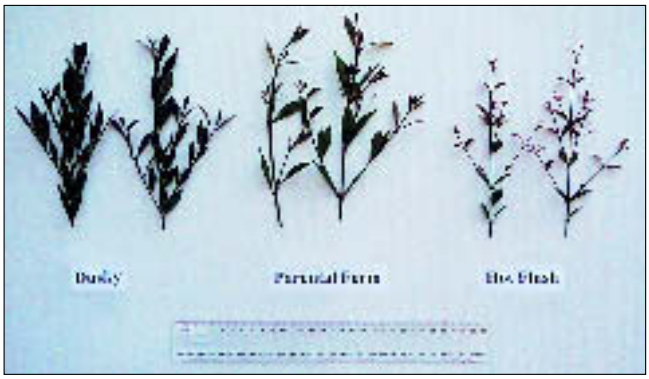

Fig 33 Acmena – 'Dusky' (left) showing differences in internode length from the Parental Form (centre) and in leaf width from 'Hot Flush' (right).

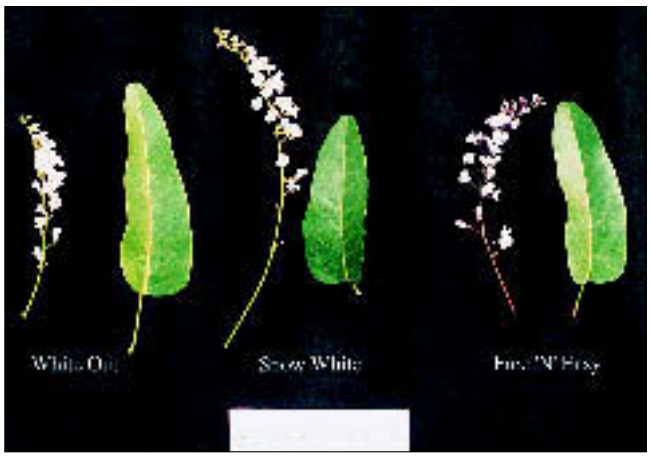

Fig 34 Hardenbergia – flowers and leaf of 'White Out' (left) with comparators 'Snow White' (centre) and 'Free N Easy' (right).

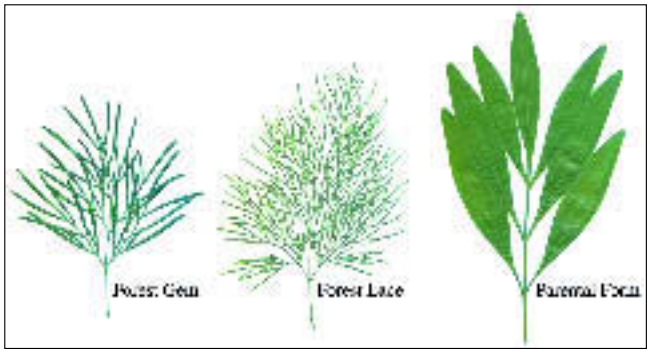

Fig 36 Stenocarpus – leaves of 'Forest Gem' (left), 'Forest Lace' (centre) and Parental Form (right).

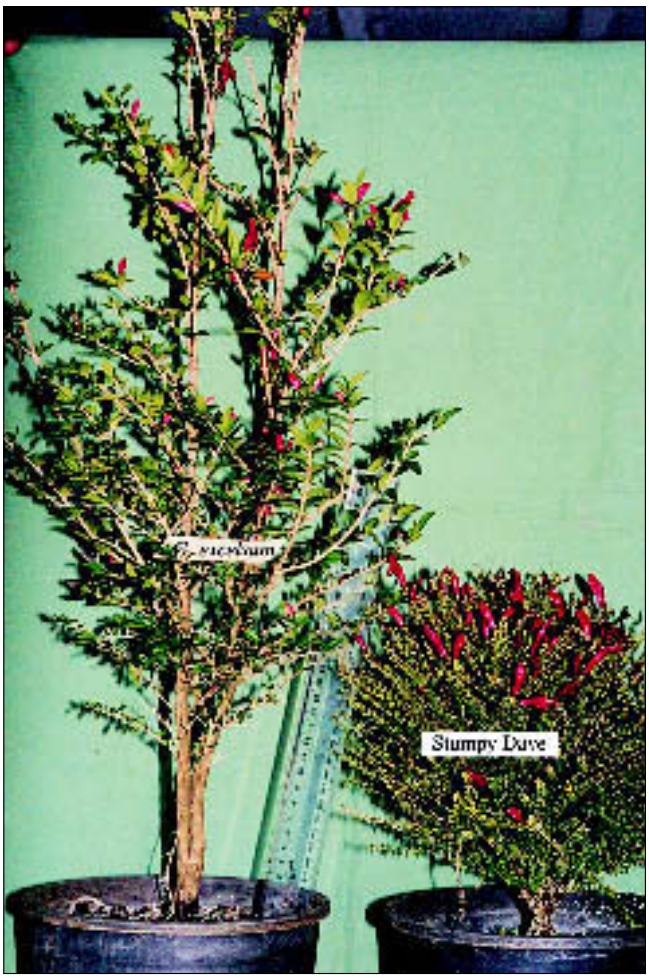

Fig 35 Native Fuschia – 'Stumpy Dave' (right) with common form of *Graptophyllum excelsum* (left) showing differences in growth habit.

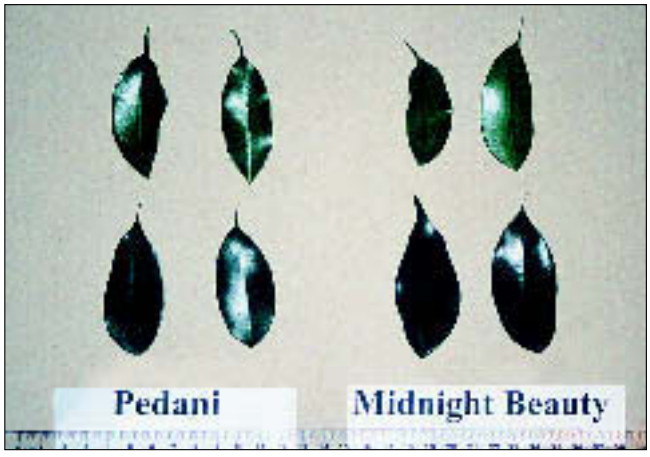

Fig 37 Weeping Fig – leaves of 'Pedani' (left) with comparator 'Midnight Beauty' (right).

Fig 38 Weeping Fig – leaves of 'Golden Monique' (left) with comparators 'Reginald' (centre) and 'Exotic Monique' (right).

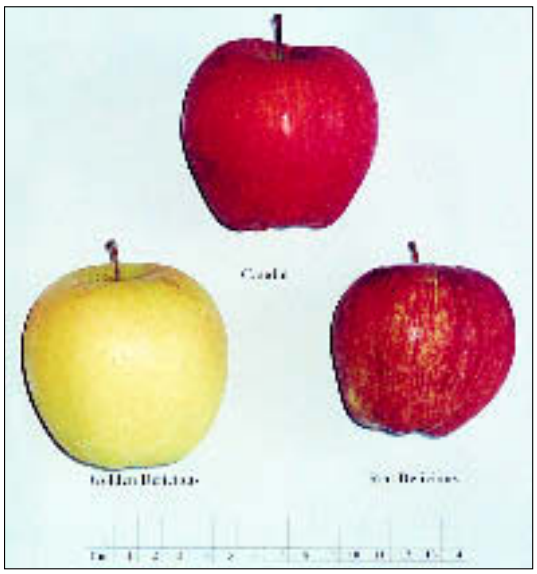

Fig 39 Apple – fruits of 'Caudle' (top) with comparators 'Golden Delicious' (left) and 'Red Delicious' (right).

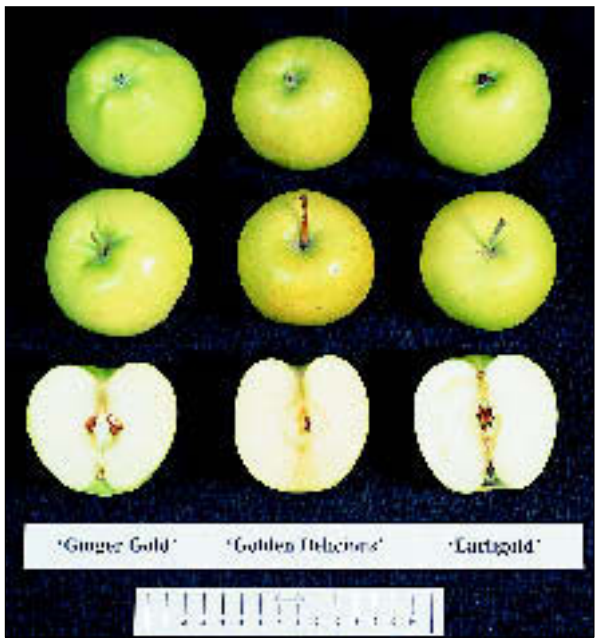

Fig 40 Apple – fruits of 'Ginger Gold' (left) with comparators 'Golden Delicious' (centre) and 'Earligold' (right).

Fig 41 Japanese Plum – fruits of 'Showtime' (left) with comparators 'Santa Rosa' (centre) and 'Black Amber' (right).

Fig 42 Japanese Plum – fruits of 'Ausibelle' (left) with comparators 'Lolita', 'Autumn Sunrise' and 'Mid Red' (from left to right).

Fig 43 Interspecific Plum – fruits of 'Flavorich'.

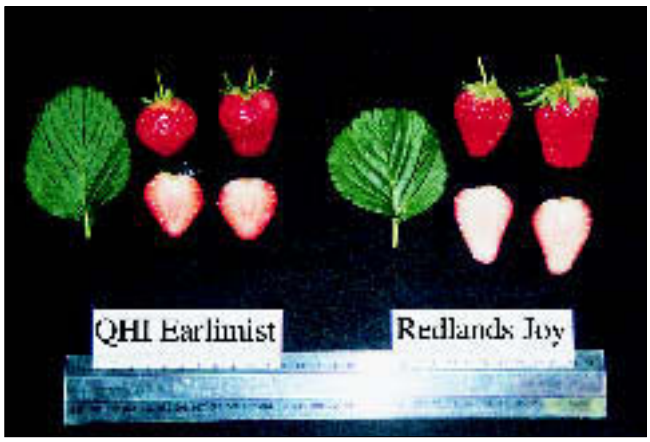

Fig 44 Strawberry – 'QHI Earlimist' (left) with comparator 'Redlands Joy' (right).

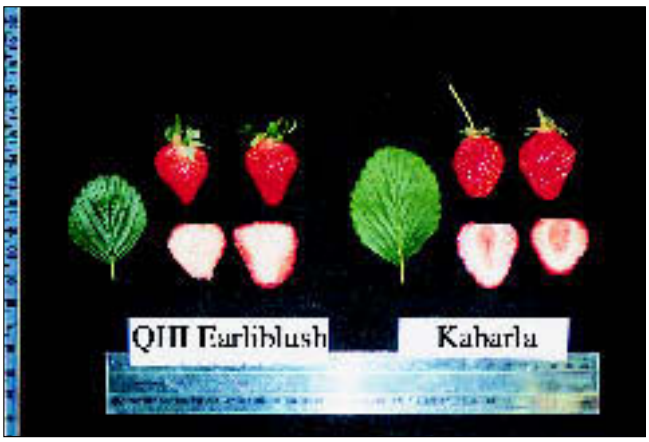

Fig 45 Strawberry – 'QHI Earliblush' (left) with comparator 'Kabarla' (right).

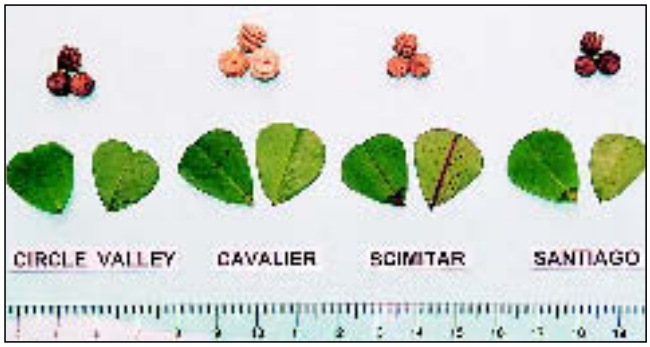

Fig 46 Burr Medic – 'Scimitar' (2nd from left) with comparators 'Cavalier' (2nd from right), 'Circle Valley' (left) and 'Santiago' (right) showing pod colour, size differences and leaf markings.

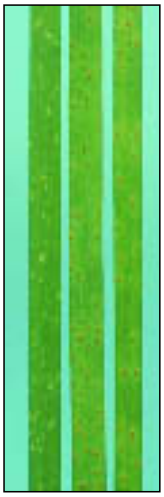

Fig 47 Wheat – seedling leaves inoculated with *Puccinia triticina* (formerly *P. recondita tritici*). From left to right – 'Sunsoft 98' (resistant – carrying *Lr24* gene), 'Morocco' (susceptible – standard check), 'Rosella' (susceptible – recurrent parent). 'Sunsoft 98' is resistant against the new *Lr24* pathotype.

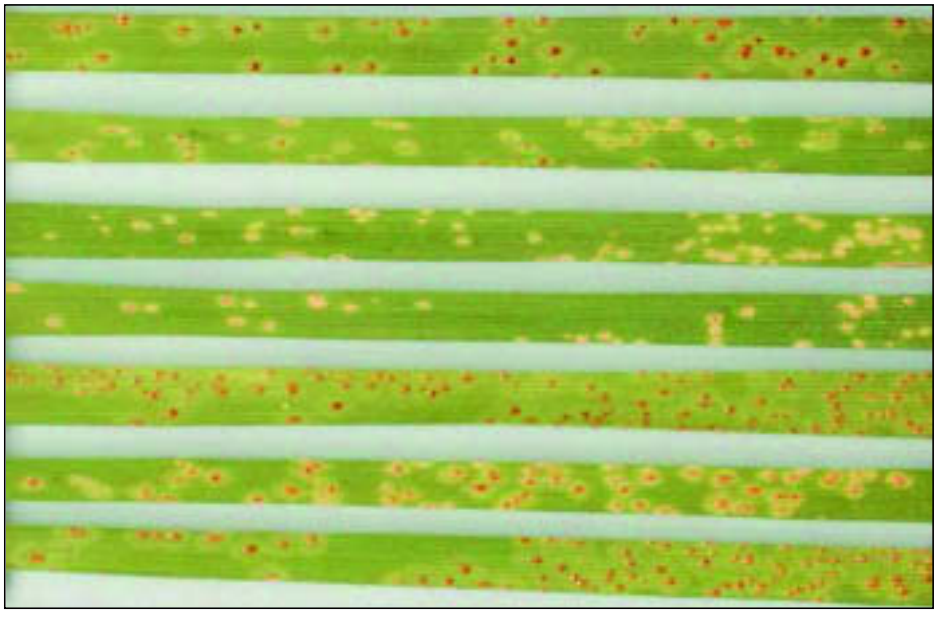

Fig 48 Triticale – seedling leaves of varieties inoculated with *Puccinia triticina* (formerly *P. recondita tritici*) pathotype 104-1,2,3,(6),(7),11. From top to bottom: 'Jackie' (infection type 33-), 'Hillary' (2-), 'Maiden' (;1=), 'Madonna' (;1-), 'Madonna' (33+), 'Empat' (23-), 'Empat' (;1-). Note: 'Madonna' and 'Empat' are heterogeneous in their reaction to this pathotype.

Fig 49 Wheat – ears of 'QT 7208' (top left) with comparators '4HSN 39B'. 'Janz', 'Kennedy', 'QT5793', 'Batavia' 'Sunbrook' and 'Sunbri'(clockwise from top left).

Fig 51 Sugarcane – 'Tellus' (bottom) with female parent 'ROC1' and comparators 'Q124' and 'Q127' showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in the length, width and the dewaxed colour (exposed) of the internodes are clearly visible. Differences in bud shape are also visible.

Fig 53 Hybrid Bermuda Grass – stolon development and branching of 'TifEagle' (centre) with comparators 'Tifdwarf' (left) and 'FHB-135' (Floradwarf™) (right).

Fig 50 Sugarcane – 'Q169' (bottom) with comparators 'Q155' and 'RB72-454' showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in the width, dewaxed colour, wax covering and root band width of the internodes are clearly visible. Differences in bud shape are also visible.

Fig 52 Zoysia grass – stolons of 'SS-300', 'SS-500', 'Meyer' and 'El Toro' showing the narrower leaf and shorter internode of 'SS-300' and the broader stolon of 'SS-500.

Fig 54 Hybrid Bermuda Grass – un-mowed four-week growth of 'Tift 94' (centre) with comparators 'Tifway' (left) and 'Midiron' (right).

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Jeffrey R Hill,** SARDI, Urrbrae, SA.

Table 19 ***Medicago varieties***

	'Scimitar'	*'Cavalier'	*'Santiago'	*'Circle Valley'
LEAFLET				
proximal blotch				
	yes	yes	yes	no
flecking	present	present	present	present
colour of flecking				
	59A	187A	187A	187A
mid-rib colour (underside of leaf)				
	red-purple	green	green	green
POD COLOUR (RHS, 1995)				
	199B	164D	199C	199A
FLOWERING TIMES (days to first flower from 30/6/99)				
mean	65.5	73.8	61.6	69.7
std deviation	5.02	4.44	3.60	3.39
LSD/sig	1.77	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD LENGTH (mm)				
mean	4.7	6.3	5.0	5.2
std deviation	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.33
LSD/sig	0.15	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PERCENTAGE SOFT SEED (at end of summer)				
mean	24.1	13.8	8.5	5.3
std deviation	2.65	2.10	2.07	1.10
LSD/sig	5.98	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Osteospermum ecklonis
Cape Daisy

'Sunny Silvia' syn Silvia

Application No: 1999/277 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen,** Odense N, Denmark.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 8) Plant: attitude of shoots semi-erect. Shoot: length medium (ca. 250mm). Leaf: length including petiole medium (mean 54.30mm), width medium (mean 19.5mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 2.8), degree of lobing weak, leaf variegation absent. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls one, incomplete ray floret whorls present, diameter medium (mean 63.87mm), shape concave to flat. Ray Floret: shape elliptic only, length mean 33.60mm, width mean 7.00mm, colour of margin of upper side purple (RHS 75B to 75A), colour of middle of upper side purple (RHS 75D), colour of base of upper side purple (RHS 75A), main colour of middle of lower side violet blue (RHS 91BC) with some striping. Disc: colour violet blue (RHS 98C). Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sunny Girl' x pollen parent 'Killeston Pink'. The seed parent is characterised by a single tone pale pink colour. Seed was collected, germinated and evaluated for compact growth habit and two-tone flower colour (margin deep pink decreasing to light pink RHS 75D in mid floret). Selection criteria: compact, bushy and semi-erect growth habit, concave to flat inflorescence, two-tone colour floret deep and light pink. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**,** Denmark.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Ray floret: shape elliptic only, colour of middle of upper side blue pink (group 3). On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Sunny Caroline', an unnamed variety and 'Lilac'. 'Sunny Alex', 'Kwazulu'(ϕ) and 'Snow Wheels' and 'Sunny Sonja' were included in the trial, but have been put into different colour groups. The seed parent 'Sunny Girl' and another variety 'Lusaka' were not included in the trial because they have pale to medium pink florets only and are not two toned as 'Sunny Silvia'.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 2001. Conditions: plant propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: 24 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. Shoot length was measures from top of pot to tip of plant. Leaf measurements were taken from largest basal leaves, with abnormal ones being discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Sunny Silvia'
USA	1996	Granted	'Sunny Silvia'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Sunny Silvia'
New Zealand	1999	Withdrawn	'Sunny Silvia'

First overseas sales in Europe in Oct 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

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

'Sunny Caroline' syn Caroline

Application No: 1999/280 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen,** Odense N, Denmark.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 8) Plant: attitude of shoots semi-erect. Shoot: length medium (ca. 180mm). Leaf: length including petiole medium (mean 60.10mm), width medium (mean 21.6mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 2.8), degree of lobing weak, leaf variegation absent. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls one, incomplete ray floret whorls present, diameter medium (mean 56.93mm), shape convex. Ray Floret: shape elliptic only, length mean 32.00mm, width mean 6.90mm, colour of margin of upper side purple (RHS 75A), colour of middle of upper side purple (RHS 75AB), colour of base of upper

side purple violet (RHS N82A), colour of middle of lower side violet (RHS 85C) with violet striping (RHS 83BC). Disc: colour violet blue (RHS 96C). Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent 'Sunny Lady'. Plants of the seed parent were grown in close proximity to a large number of *Osteospermum* varieties. Open-pollinated seed was collected, germinated and evaluated for compact growth habit and flower. Selection criteria: compact, bushy and semi-erect growth habit, convex inflorescence shape, one tone floret colour. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**,** Denmark.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Ray floret: shape elliptic only, colour one tone purple. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Sunny Silvia', an unnamed variety and 'Lilac'. 'Sunny Alex', 'Kwazulu'(Φ) and 'Snow Wheels' and 'Sunny Sonja' were included in the trial, but have been put into different colour groups. The seed parent 'Sunny Lady', and other varieties such as 'Lusaka' and 'Volta'(Φ) were not included in the trial because they have pale to medium pink florets only and compared to purple flowers of 'Sunny Caroline'.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 2001. Conditions: plant propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: 24 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. Shoot length was measures from top of pot to tip of plant. Leaf measurements were taken from largest basal leaves, with abnormal ones being discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Sunny Caroline'
New Zealand	1999	Withdrawn	'Sunny Caroline'

First overseas sales in Europe in Jan 1997. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 20 *Osteospermum* varieties

	'Sunny Silvia'	'Sunny Caroline'	*Unnamed variety	*'Lilac'
LEAF: LENGTH – Including Petiole (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.48				
mean	54.30^{a}	60.10^{a}	73.70^{b}	73.30^{b}
std deviation	2.91	3.84	11.19	4.45
LEAF: WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.64				
mean	19.50^{a}	21.60^{ab}	28.40^{c}	24.10^{bc}
std deviation	2.32	2.07	5.64	2.38
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.93				
mean	63.87^{c}	56.93^{b}	50.08^{c}	56.14^{b}
std deviation	5.26	2.05	2.63	2.48
RAY FLORET: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.53				
mean	33.60^{bc}	32.00^{b}	30.40^{a}	34.20^{c}
std deviation	1.58	1.41	1.58	1.14
RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.46				
mean	7.00^{b}	6.90^{a}	7.70^{c}	7.90^{c}
std deviation	0.47	0.57	0.48	0.32
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	75B deepens to 75A	75A	N78B	77C
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	75D	75B	77B	77D
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF BASE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	75A	N82A	N78B	77C
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	91BC some striping	85C with 83BC striping	77A some striping	91B
DISC COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	98C	96C	N92B	99A

Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01 according to DMRT.

'Sunny Alex' syn **Alex**

Application No: 1999/278 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen,** Odense N, Denmark.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 9) Plant: attitude of shoots erect. Shoot: length medium (ca. 310mm), colour greyed-green. Leaf: length including petiole medium (mean 65.5mm), width medium (mean 25.7mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 2.5), degree of lobing strong, leaf variegation absent. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls one, incomplete ray floret whorls present, diameter medium (mean 63.01mm). Ray Floret: shape elliptic only, length mean 36.2mm, width ca. 7.8mm, colour of margin of upper side yellow (RHS 12A), colour of middle of upper side yellow (RHS 12A), colour of base of upper side yellow (RHS 12A), colour of middle of lower side yellow (RHS 12A) with greyed orange stripe (RHS 172B). Disc: colour deep yellow (RHS 21A). Time of beginning of flowering early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent Breeders Code 3.02.91 x pollen parent 'Buttermilk'. Seeds were collected and germinated. 'Sunny Alex' was selected for bright yellow flower colour and deep yellow disc or centre. Through generations it was found to be stable and true to type. Selection criteria: compact, bushy and erect

growth habit and flower colour deep yellow with deep yellow centre as well. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**,** Denmark.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Plant: attitude of shoots erect, Ray Floret: colour of middle of upper side yellow (group 2). On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is 'Kwazulu'(ф) because of its similar plant growth habit and predominant yellow flower colour. Other candidates 'Sunny Sylvia', 'Sunny Caroline', 'Sunny Sonja' and 'Snow Wheels' were included in the trial, but have been put into different flower colour groups.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 2001. Conditions: plant propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: 24 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. Shoot length was measured from top of pot to tip of plant. Leaf measurements were taken from largest basal leaves, with abnormal ones being discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Sunny Alex'
New Zealand	1999	Withdrawn	'Sunny Alex'
South Africa	2001	Applied	'Sunny Alex'

First overseas sales in Europe in Jan 1997. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 21 *Osteospermum* varieties

	'Sunny Alex'	*'Kwazulu'(ф)
SHOOT: COLOUR		
	greyed green	greyed green with orange tinge
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF COMPLETE RAY FLORET WHORLS		
	one	two
INFLORESCENCE: PRESCENCE OF INCOMPLETE RAY FLORET WHORLS		
	present	absent
RAY FLORET: SHAPE OF TIP		
	rounded	pointed
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	12A	12B
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	12A	12B
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF BASE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	12A	12B
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	12A with greyed orange stripe 172B	13B with solid greyed orange stripe 172B
DISC: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	21A	152D

'Sunny Sonja' syn **Sonja**

Application No: 1999/279 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen,** Odense N, Denmark.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 10) Plant: attitude of shoots erect. Shoot: length medium (ca. 280mm). Leaf: length including petiole medium (mean 62.00mm), width medium (mean 23.00mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 2.7), degree of lobing absent or very weak, leaf variegation absent. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls two, incomplete ray floret whorls absent, diameter medium (mean 52.05mm). Ray Floret: shape spatulate only, length mean 26.2mm, width ca. 5.5mm, colour of margin of upper side purple (RHS N78C), colour of middle of upper side purple (RHS N78C), colour of base of upper side purple (RHS 71C), colour of middle of lower side violet blue (RHS 91B). Disc: colour greyed white (RHS 156A). Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent 'Fantasy'. Plants of the seed parent were grown in close proximity to a large number of *Osteospermum* varieties. Open-pollinated seed was collected, germinated and evaluated for compact growth habit and flower colour and floret shape spatulate. Selection criteria: compact, bushy and erect growth habit, flower shape spatulate, and main flower colour purple. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**,** Denmark.

Choice of Comparator Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Ray Floret: shape spatulate only. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Snow Wheels' and 'Nasinga Purple'. Other varieties, 'Sunny Sylvia', 'Sunny Caroline', 'Sunny Alex', and 'Kwazulu'(ф) were included in the trial, but have been put into different spatulate ray floret group. The seed parent 'Fantasy' and other varieties such as 'Sunny Lady'(ф) and 'Lusaka' were not included in the trial because they do not fall within spatulate ray floret group.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 2001. Conditions: plant propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: 24 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. Shoot length was measured from top of pot to tip of plant. Leaf measurements were taken from largest basal leaves, with abnormal ones being discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Sunny Sonja'
USA	1996	Granted	'Sunny Sonja'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Sunny Sonja'
New Zealand	1999	Withdrawn	'Sunny Sonja'
South Africa	2001	Applied	'Sunny Sonja'

First overseas sales in Europe in Oct 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

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

'Snow Wheels'

Application No: 2001/207 Accepted: 4 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **E J Bunker,** Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 10) Plant: attitude of shoots erect. Shoot: length medium (ca. 280mm). Leaf: length including petiole medium (mean 84.3mm), width medium (mean 35.7mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 2.4), degree of lobing weak, leaf variegation absent. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls one, incomplete ray floret whorls present, diameter medium (mean 64.29mm). Ray Floret: shape spatulate only, length mean 31.3mm, width ca. 4.3mm, colour of margin of upper side white (RHS 155D), colour of middle of upper side white (RHS 155D), colour of base of upper side white (RHS 155D), colour of middle of lower side yellow (RHS 5C-D). Disc: colour greyed white (RHS 156A). Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open-pollinated seedling selection: originated as an open-pollinated seedling in garden beds of Redlands Nursery where 'Gustaf'(Þ syn Sunny Gustaf(Þ was previously grown. Cuttings were taken in Sep 1999 and potted up. Plants of compact growth and floriferous nature were further selected and grown in year 2000. Through generations it was found to be stable and true to type. Selection criteria: compact, bushy and erect growth habit, flower shape spatulate, and main colour of flowers white. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: E J Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

Choice of Comparator Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Ray Floret: shape spatulate only. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Sunny Sonja' and 'Nasinga Purple'. Other varieties, 'Sunny Sylvia', 'Sunny Caroline', 'Sunny Alex', and 'Kwazulu'(Þ were included in the trial, but have been put into different spatulate ray floret group. The likely seed parent 'Gustaf'(Þ and other varieties such as 'Sunny Lady'(Þ and 'Lusaka' were not included in the trial because they do not fall within spatulate ray floret group.

Comparative Trial Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD, autumn to spring 2001. Conditions: plant propagated by cuttings and rooted cuttings potted to 140mm pots filled with soil-less mix, standard slow release fertilisers were added, plants grown outdoors, pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: 24 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. Shoot length was measured from top of pot to tip of plant. Leaf measurements were taken from largest basal leaves, with abnormal ones being discarded.

Prior Applications and Sales
Nil.

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

Table 22 *Osteospermum* varieties

	'Snow Wheels'	'Sunny Sonja'	*'Nasinga Purple'
LEAF: LENGTH Including Petiole (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) =5.62			
mean	84.30[a]	62.00[b]	50.90[c]
std deviation	6.86	4.00	3.25
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) =3.47			
mean	35.70[a]	23.00[b]	16.90[c]
std deviation	4.16	3.13	1.91
LEAF: DEGREE OF LOBING	weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF COMPLETE RAY FLORET WHORLS	one	two	one
INFLORESCENCE: PRESCENCE OF INCOMPLETE RAY FLORET WHORLS	present	absent	present
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) – LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.13			
mean	64.29[a]	52.05[b]	49.72[c]
std deviation	1.59	2.00	2.39
RAY FLORET: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.01			
mean	31.3[a]	26.2[b]	25.7[b]
std deviation	0.95	0.63	1.25
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	155D	N78C	N78A

RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	155D	N78C	N78A
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF BASE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	155D	71C	N78A
RAY FLORET: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	5C-D	91B	N81B
DISC: COLOUR			
	156A	N89A	N89C

Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01 according to DMRT.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'Showtime'

Application No: 1994/001 Accepted: 12 Jan 1994.
Applicant: **Eric Wuhl**, Fresno, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 41) Tree: vigour medium, growth habit upright. Leaf blade: shape elliptic, angle of the tip pointed, incisions of margin serrate. Petiole: length medium. Flowers on one-year old shoots: present. Flowers: frequency of flowers with double petals none or very few, size medium, overlapping of petals free to touching. Sepal: shape triangular to narrowly elliptic. Petal size: medium, shape circular to obovate, undulation of margin medium to slightly strong. Stigma: position as compared to anthers same level. Fruit: size medium, general shape rounded to slightly oblong, position of maximum diameter at centre, symmetry of front view asymmetric, shape of apex slightly pointed, depth of stalk cavity medium, ground colour of skin red to dark red – purple, colour of flesh yellow, sweetness high, degree of adherence of stone to flesh non-adherent. Stone: size medium, general shape in profile round to elliptical. Time of flowering: early to medium. Time of ripening: early.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 'Santa Rosa' in Fresno, California, USA. The new variety was asexually reproduced by the breeder in 1986 by grafting scions of the new variety onto rootstock in an orchard of plum trees located in Clovis, California. The breeder has observed the progeny of the new variety through the growing seasons since 1986 and confirmed that the distinctive characteristics of the new variety are precisely reproduced in the progeny. 'Showtime' differs from its parent 'Santa Rosa' as it has larger fruit and redder flesh than 'Santa Rosa'. Selection criteria: superior holding ability and generally redder flesh colouration. Propagation: budding or grafting onto plum rootstock. Breeder: Eric Wuhl, Fresno, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Time of flowering: early to medium. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Santa Rosa' and 'Black Amber' are used as the comparators. 'Santa Rosa' is also the parent of 'Showtime'. These varieties differ from 'Showtime' as 'Santa Rosa' has uniformly smaller fruit than 'Showtime' and 'Black Amber' has a clingstone compared to 'Showtime', which has a freestone. 'Black Amber' also matures approximately 11 days after 'Showtime' and 'Santa Rosa'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent Number: Plant 8,037, dated Nov. 24, 1992. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Japanese Plum varieties (TG/84/3).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1991	Granted	'Showtime'
EU	1997	Applied	'Showtime'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Showtime'

First sold in USA in Dec 1994. First Australian sale in Jul 1998.

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

'Ausibelle'

Application No: 1994/158 Accepted: 27 Jul 1994.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 42) Tree: vigour medium, density of the head medium, growth habit upright and spreading. One-year old shoot: attitude semi-erect, intensity of colour medium to light. Leaf blade: shape elliptic to slightly broad obovate, angle of the tip pointed, incisions of the margin serrate. Petiole: length medium. Flowers on one-year old shoots: present. Flowers: frequency of flowers with double petals none or very few, size medium, overlapping of petals touching to free. Sepal: shape narrow elliptic to elliptic. Petal: size small to medium, shape circular, undulation of margin weak. Stigma: position as compared with anthers mostly above with some at the same level. Fruit: size medium, general shape rounded, position of maximum diameter at center, symmetry of front view symmetric, shape of apex slightly pointed, ground colour of skin red to purplish red, colour of flesh pale yellow, firmness of flesh firm, juiciness medium, acidity strong, sweetness medium, degree of adherence of stone to flesh semi-adherent. Stone: size small. Time of flowering: medium to late. Time of ripening medium to late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Friar' x pollen parent breeding line 61G1019. A large number of seedlings of this parentage were grown under close observation and one such seedling having especially desirable fruit characteristics was selected for reproduction and commercialisation. Selection criteria: medium to large sized fruit, very heavy production, good storage and shipping qualities. Propagation: 'Ausibelle' is commercially propagated by budding or grafting on to plum rootstock. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Time of flowering: medium to late. Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Autumn Sunrise', 'Mid Red' and 'Lolita', were selected as comparators. 'Autumn Sunrise', 'Mid Red' and 'Lolita' fruit respectively matures approximately 64 days, 60 days and 48 days after 'Santa Rosa' (industry standard for fruit maturity indicator); compared to 'Ausibelle' that matures 40 days after 'Santa Rosa'. Two other varieties, 'Friar' and 'Nubiana' were also selected. 'Friar' is the seed parent of the candidate variety. 'Friar' differs in that, it matures approximately 14 days before 'Ausibelle' and 'Nubiana' differs in that, it matures approximately 17 days before 'Ausibelle'.

Comparative Trial Location: Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º South, elevation 200m) between 1996 – 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd virus tested scion wood multiplication orchard. Trees were budded on Nemaguard root stock and maintained with standard orchard practice methods, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications.
Overseas sales Nil. First Australian sale in Jul 1995.

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

Prunus salicina x *Prunus armeniaca*
Interspecific Plum

'Flavorich'

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

Characteristics (Figure 43) Tree: vigour medium. Leaf blade: shape broad obovate to slightly elliptic, angle of the tip pointed to very slightly right angle or nearly right angle, green colour of upper side medium green to dark green, incisions of margin serrate. Petiole: length medium, depth of groove medium. Leaf: position of glands on both leaf base and petiole. Peduncle: length medium. Flowers on one-year old shoots: present. Flower: size medium. Fruit: size medium to large, general shape rounded to slightly flattened at base and apex, position of maximum diameter at center, symmetry of front view asymmetric, shape of apex varies from flat to slightly depressed, depth of stalk cavity medium, ground colour of skin dark blue to violet blue, colour of flesh dark yellow to light orange, firmness of flesh firm, juiciness medium, degree of adherence of stone to flesh fully adherent. Stone: size medium, general shape in profile round to elliptical, symmetry in profile mostly asymmetric. Time of flowering: medium. Time of ripening: late to very late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Friar' x pollen parent breeder's reference 27EB180. The seed parent is a Japanese plum variety and the pollen parent is a Plumcot variety. The new variety is a *Prunus* interspecific hybrid, which was selected from a large group of seedlings that were grown and maintained by Zaiger's Inc. Genetics. Selection criteria: vigorous upright growth, productive and regular bearer of large clingstone fruit with excellent flavour and eating quality. Also has good handling and shipping qualities and the ability of fruit to hold on to the tree 15 to 20 days after shipping ripe. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Time of flowering: medium. Based on this grouping characteristic, *Prunus salicina* 'Suplumsix' and 'Betty Anne' were selected as comparators. 'Suplumsix' differs from 'Flavorich' in that, it is semi-clingstone; fruit shape round to flat round, fruit size medium and matures 10 days later. 'Betty Anne' differs from 'Flavorich' in that, fruit shape rounded; and matures 15 days later. The seed parent 'Friar' was excluded because it matures 49 days earlier than 'Flavorich'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent Number: Plant 8,546, dated Jan 18, 1994. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Japanese Plum varieties (TG/84/3).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Flavorich'
Chile	1996	Granted	'Flavorich'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Flavorich'

First sold in USA in May 1993. First Australian sale in Jul 1998.

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

Rhodanthe anthemoides
Paper Daisy

'Southern Stars'

Application No: 2000/120 Accepted: 28 April 2000.
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd,** Balmoral Village, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 29) Plant: growth habit bushy, density dense, height medium (mean 11.6cm), width narrow (mean 16.3cm). Stem: attitude erect. Leaf: length medium (mean 17.93mm), width narrow (mean 3.21mm), shape of blade linear, colour of upper side medium green (RHS N138C). Bud: shape of tip pointed, ground colour white, secondary colour red (RHS 58A), area of secondary colour compared to area of ground colour medium. Flower: diameter large (mean 22.0mm). Involucre: number of bracts many (mean 34.8). Involucral bract: width narrow (mean 3.53mm), colour white, shape of apex pointed. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Rhodanthe anthemoides* x pollen parent *Rhodanthe* 'Paper Star'(ϕ). Hybridisation took place at Pacific Plant Development, Balmoral Village, NSW in Oct 1998. Selection criteria: plant growth habit, bract number, flower

bud colour, flowering early. Propagation: a number of stock plants were generated from the selected seedling and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Southern Stars' will be propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Dr. Thomas Cunneen, Pacific Plant Development, Balmoral Village, NSW, Australia.

Choice of Comparators 'Paper Star'(ф), and 'Paper Cascade'(ф) are the varieties of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgment of this application.

Comparative Trial Location: Pacific Plant Development, Balmoral Village, NSW, Jan – Aug 2001. Conditions: trial conducted outside, plants propagated by cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with pine bark based potting media, nutrition maintained by slow release fertilisers, irrigation automatic overhead. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a randomised design. Measurements: taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Dr. Thomas Cunneen,** Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd, Balmoral Village, NSW.

Table 23 *Rhodanthe* varieties

	'Southern Stars'	*'Paper Cascade'(ф)	*'Paper Star'(ф)
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	bushy	prostrate	bushy
BUD: AREA OF SECONDARY COLOUR COMPARED TO AREA OF GROUND COLOUR			
	medium	large	small
INVOLUCRE: NUMBER OF BRACTS			
	many	many	medium

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Harxever' syn **Joy of Health**

Application No: 1997/065 Accepted: 15 Apr 1997.
Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd,** Hitchin, UK.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd,** Narre Warren North, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 5) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, width narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent. Prickles: present, number short prickles absent to very few, long prickles medium, profile upper side catena, lower side strongly concave. Leaf: size medium, colour dark green, glossiness of upper side dull. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat to slightly concave, margin undulation very weak, blade length medium, width medium, base shape rounded to obtuse. Flowering shoot: flowers as singles and small clusters up to 4. Flower pedicel: stiff glandular hairs with medium density. Flower bud: shape ovate towards round. Flower: colour peachy salmon pink, fading with age very slight, type double, compact, centre petals folded, petal number very many, above view irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium to small, surfaces both identical, colour middle and marginal zones of both inner and outer sides pink between RHS 55B and RHS 55C, basal spot present, size medium, colour both surfaces pale yellowish white RHS 4D, margin reflexing absent to very weak, undulation of margin medium, downward reflexing outer petals absent. Stamens: colour pale greenish yellow. Stigma: colour stained crimson red, height stigma relative to anther same height or slightly above. Seed vessel: size large, shape pear. Flowering: remontant. (RHS colour chart; 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Korfever' x pollen parent 'Harroony' syn Amber Queen in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by semi-double scarlet colour flowers. Selection criteria: fungal resistance, and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Harxever' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: J.L.Harkness, Hitchin, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower colour group medium pink (UPOV Group 9). Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Ausmian' syn Charmian was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator. No colour match of the flower of 'Harxever' was found in similar flowers with the 'Olde Worlde' form. The pollen parent 'Harroony' has pure amber flowers, therefore, was not included. The seed parent 'Korfever' was excluded because it has scarlet flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Narre Warren North, VIC, over two mid autumn periods 2000 and 2001. Conditions: plants were grafted/budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock, and grown in 250mm plastic pots filled with a fertilised potting mix. Plants spaced to express their true growth habit and maintained according to standard rose culture procedures. Trial design: 10 potted plants per variety arranged in rows. Measurements: observations were made at random from plants over the two season period, 20 measurements taken at random from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Harxever'

First sold in Australia in Jun 1996.

Description: **Dr Brian Hanger**, Monbulk, VIC.

Table 24 *Rosa* varieties

	'Harxever'	*'Ausmian'
THORN LENGTH(mm)		
mean	7.0	6.0
std deviation	1.0	0.7
LSD/sig	0.54	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
First or second true leaf down from flower cluster		
mean	67.3	51.5

Table 24 continued

std deviation	7.9	7.2
LSD/sig	4.35	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH(mm)		
mean	47.9	40.5
std deviation	4.3	4.8
LSD/sig	2.85	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	21.5	17.1
std deviation	2.2	2.6
LSD/sig	1.40	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER – Fully open (mm)		
mean	76.2	92.2
std deviation	4.6	6.7
LSD/sig	3.95	P≤0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	27.6	22.1
std deviation	2.1	1.6
LSD/sig	1.66	P≤0.01
THORNS: DENSITY		
	medium to high	low
LEAF COLOUR		
	dark green	medium green
FLOWER: PETAL NUMBER		
	very many	many
FLOWER FRAGRANCE		
	weak	medium to strong
PETAL COLOUR: INSIDE SURFACE:		
midzone and margin	between RHS 55B-C	between RHS 70C and RHS 75B
PETAL COLOUR: BOTH SURFACES		
basal spot	yellowish white RHS 4D	white RHS 155D
SEED VESSEL SIZE		
	large	medium to small
SEED VESSEL SHAPE		
	pear	pitcher

‘Harbella’ syn **Peacekeeper**

Application No: 1997/098 Accepted: 21 May 1997.
Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd,** Hitchin, UK.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd,** Narre Warren North, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit bushy, height very short to short, width narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, colour reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, short prickles number few, long prickles number many, profile (upper side concave) lower side concave, (colour light brown). Leaf: size medium to large, colour medium to dark green, glossiness of upper side medium (semi-gloss). Leaflet: cross section (flat) to slightly convex, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 50.8mm std dev 2.1), width medium to broad (mean 33.7mm std dev 1.2), base shape rounded. Flowering shoot: flowers very few to few (as singles, and small clusters to 3). Flower pedicel: many glandular hairs and small fine prickles. Flower bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: colour yellowish orange, type semi double, petal number few (medium; 15-27), size large to very large (mean 82.2mm std dev 5.4) above view irregularly round, side view of upper part convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions weak to medium. Petal: size large to very large (medium), colour inner side middle zone yellow orange RHS 19B tinged with orange RHS 27A (ca. RHS 22B), marginal zone orange near RHS 27A (with pinkish tinge near RHS 36A), basal spot present, size large, colour yellow RHS 7C (RHS 8A), outer side middle zone yellow near RHS 12D (RHS 20B-C), marginal zone between yellow orange RHS 19B and orange RHS 27A (RHS 20C with pale pink tinge), basal spot present, size medium to large, colour yellow RHS 8B, reflexing of margin medium, margin undulation medium. Stamen: colour yellow. (Style colour light green. Stigma height relative to anther mainly above) Seed vessel: size small to medium, shape funnel. Flowering, time early, remontant. (Note: values within parenthesis from local observations and RHS colour chart; 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent (unnamed seedling x ‘Dame of Sark’) x pollen parent ‘Dicdance’ syn Bright Smile in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a breeding stock plant within breeder’s private collection. The pollen parent has yellow flowers. Selection criteria: fungal resistance, and abundant flowers. Propagation: ‘Harbella’ proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: J.L.Harkness, Hitchin, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower colour group yellow blend (UPOV Group 4). Based on this grouping characteristic, ‘Woburn Abbey’ was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator. ‘Woburn Abbey’ is a small to medium bush rose with orange yellow double flowers similar in colour to ‘Harbella’ when young. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1590, and confirmed from local examination. Comparative study was conducted at Narre Warren North, VIC over two autumn periods 2000 and 2001. The plants were grafted/budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock, and grown in 250mm plastic pots filled with a fertilised potting mix. Plants spaced to express their true growth habit and maintained according to standard rose culture procedures. Observations and measurements were made at random from plants over the two season period. Minimum of 10 potted plants per variety, and 10 measurements taken at random from all plants.

Prior applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1994	Granted	‘Harbella’
EU	1995	Granted	‘Harbella’

First sold in UK in May 1995.

Description: **Dr Brian Hanger**, Monbulk, VIC.

Table 25 *Rosa* varieties

	'Harbella'	*'Woburn Abbey'
THORNS: COLOUR	brown	red
LEAF BASE SHAPE	rounded	obtuse
FLOWER: PETAL NUMBER	medium	many
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	weak	medium to strong
PETAL COLOUR (Near fully open)		
midzone: inside	ca. RHS 22B	ca. RHS 32B
midzone: outside	ca. RHS 20B-C	ca. RHS 22B
SEED VESSEL SIZE	small to medium	medium
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	funnel	pitcher towards pear

'Hardinkum' syn Princess of Wales

Application No: 1998/166 Accepted: 17 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd,** Hitchin, UK.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd,** Narre Warren North, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit bushy, height very short, width narrow to very narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, reddish brown. Prickles: present, number short prickles few, long prickles medium, profile (upper side concave) lower side flat (concave). Leaf: size medium, colour medium green, glossiness upper side medium. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat (to concave), margin undulation very weak to weak, blade length medium (mean 48.0mm std dev 3.5), width medium (mean 31.5mm std dev 2.7), base shape obtuse. Flowering shoot: flowers as small clusters or single. Flower pedicel: (glandular hairs absent to low density). Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many (to very many), above view irregular rounded, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions absent to very weak. Petal: size medium, colour middle and marginal zones of both inner and outer sides white RHS 155D, basal spot absent, margin reflection weak, undulation of margin weak, (downward reflection outer petals absent to weak). Stamens: colour white. (Style: colour whitish green with crimson stain. Height of stigma relative to anther same or slightly below). Seed vessel: size medium, shape pear. Flowering: remontant. (Data in parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart; 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Macrexy' syn Sexy Rexy x pollen parent ('Pearl Drift' x 'Herbstfeuer') in a planned breeding program. The seed parent 'Macrexy' syn Sexy Rexy has soft pink flowers. The pollen parent is a breeding stock plant within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: prolific flowering, fungal resistance. Propagation: 'Hardinkum' has been vegetatively propagated through numerous generations. Breeder: J.L.Harkness, Hitchin, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower colour group white (UPOV Group 1). Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Korbin' syn Iceberg was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator. Both 'Hardinkum' and 'Korbin' syn Iceberg are floribunda type roses of similar flower colour and form. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1647, and confirmed from local examination. Comparative study was conducted at Narre Warren North, VIC over two autumn periods 2000 and 2001. The plants were grafted/budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock, and grown in 250mm plastic pots filled with a fertilised potting mix. Plants spaced to express their true growth habit and maintained according to standard rose culture procedures. Observations and measurements were made at random from plants over the two season period. Minimum of 10 potted plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1995	Granted	'Hardinkum'
EU	1997	Granted	'Hardinkum'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Hardinkum'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Hardinkum'

First sold in EU in May 1997.

Description: **Dr Brian Hanger**, Monbulk, VIC.

Table 26 *Rosa* varieties

	'Hardinkum'	*'Korbin'
PLANT HEIGHT	very short	medium
LEAF COLOUR	medium green	dark green
YOUNG WOOD:THORNS	medium	few
FLOWER PEDICEL: GLANDULAR HAIRS	absent to very low	many
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	absent to very weak	medium
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	pear	pitcher

DESCRIPTIONS

'Ausmum' syn Pat Austin

Application No: 1999/114 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd.,** Wolverhampton, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services,** Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 1) Plant: growth habit bushy to broad bushy, height short to medium, width medium to broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak to medium, colour reddish brown. Prickles: present, short prickles number absent to very few, long prickles number medium to many, (shape of upper side catena to slightly concave), shape of lower side concave, (colour red). Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side medium to strong. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation very weak to weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 50.5mm sd 5.8), width medium (mean 31.7mm sd 1.9), base shape rounded. Flowering shoot: flowers few (as singles, small clusters to 3). Flower pedicel: (colour red), medium to many glandular hairs and small fine red prickles. Flower bud: shape broad-ovate. Flower: colour yellowish orange, type double, petal number many to very many (44-60), size large to very large (mean 112.0mm sd 9.5), view from above round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance medium. Sepal: (length 33.2mm sd 2.1), extensions medium to strong. Petal: size large to very large, colour of inner side of middle and margin zones between orange RHS 26A and orange red RHS 30D, (RHS 19C, flower fully open), basal spot present, size medium, colour yellow RHS 12A, outer side of middle zone yellow orange ca. RHS 16B but more reddish (RHS 27A-B flower fully open), marginal zone orange ca. RHS 26A but more yellowish, basal spot present, size small to medium, colour yellow RHS 12A, reflexing of margin absent, margin undulation very weak to weak. Outer stamen: colour orange red. (Style: colour yellow. Stigma: height relative to anther below.) Seed vessel: size medium to large, shape pear. Flowering: time early to medium, remontant. (Note: values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Ausmas' syn Graham Thomas x pollen parent 'Auscot'(Þ) syn Abraham Darby(Þ) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent 'Ausmas' syn Graham Thomas has clear yellow flowers (UPOV Group 3). The pollen parent 'Auscot'(Þ) syn Abraham Darby(Þ) has flowers of peachy pink-apricot colour (UPOV Group 5). Selection criteria: quality of growth and flowers. Propagation: 'Ausmum' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder David Austin,Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower colour group yellow blend (UPOV Group 4). Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Ausgold'(Þ) syn Golden Celebrations(Þ) was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator. 'Ausgold' is of similar strong growth, but differ in that stem prickles green, flowers a more golden yellow. The parents were not included because of the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1620, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in autumn 2000. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1995	Granted	'Ausmum'
UK	1995	Granted	'Ausmum'
USA	1995	Granted	'Ausmum'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Ausmum'
EU	1996	Granted	'Ausmum'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Ausmum'
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'Ausmum'

First sold in UK in Dec 1995.

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

Table 27 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausmum'	*'Ausgold'(Þ)
PRICKLES: COLOUR	red	green
LEAF BASE SHAPE	rounded	obtuse
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	medium-strong	very weak-weak
FLOWER: PETAL NUMBER	many to very many	very many
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	medium to strong	weak to medium
FLOWER COLOUR -fully open (RHS, 1986)		
midzone inside	RHS 19C	RHS 11A
midzone outside	RHS 27A-B	RHS 12C
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	pear	pitcher

'Ausbrid' syn Mayor of Casterbridge

Application No: 1999/115 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd.,** Wolverhampton, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services,** Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 2) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy, height medium to tall, width narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, very weak to weak, colour reddish brown. Prickles: present, short prickles number medium, long prickles number few to medium, (shape of upper side flat), shape of lower side slightly concave, (colour red). Leaf: size small to medium (mean 116.1mm sd 4.0), green colour light (to medium), glossiness of upper side absent to very weak. Leaflet: cross

section slightly concave, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 53.2mm sd 4.2), width medium (mean 37.3mm sd 2.3), base shape rounded. Flowering shoot: flowers few (singles and in pairs). Flower pedicel: colour red, medium to many glandular hairs and small fine red prickles. Flower bud: shape round (broad ovate). Flower: colour light pink, type double, petal number very many, size medium (mean 72.2mm sd 6.3), view from above round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: (length 25.2mm sd 2.7), extensions medium. Petal: size medium to large, colour same both sides, middle zone white RHS 155D (RHS ca. 155C), margin tinged with red purple RHS 64C (RHS 69A), basal spot absent, reflexing of margin absent to very weak, margin undulation very weak to weak. Outer stamen: colour yellow. (Style: colour pale yellowish green. Stigma: height relative to anther above). Seed vessel: size medium to large, shape pitcher. Flowering: time medium to late, remontant. (Note: values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Ausfather' syn Charles Austin x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent 'Ausfather' syn Charles Austin has apricot yellow flowers (UPOV Group 5). The pollen parent is a proprietary breeding line within the breeding program. Selection criteria: quality of growth and flowers. Propagation: 'Ausbrid' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower colour group light pink (UPOV Group 8). Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Ausmary' syn Mary Rose was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator. 'Ausmary' has shorter growth and smaller leaves. The parents were not included because of the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1660, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in autumn 2000. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1996	Granted	'Ausbrid'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Ausbrid'
EU	1996	Granted	'Ausbrid'

First sold in UK in Dec 1996.

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

Table 28 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausbrid'	***'Ausmary'**
LEAF BASE SHAPE	rounded	cordate
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	absent or very weak	strong
FLOWER BUD SHAPE	broad ovate to round	ovate
FLOWER COLOUR – fully open (RHS, 1986)		
midzone inside	ca. RHS 155C	RHS 73D
midzone outside	ca. RHS 155C	ca. RHS 68B/70C

'Ausway' syn Noble Antony

Application No: 1999/116 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd.,** Wolverhampton, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services,** Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 3) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak to medium, colour reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, short prickles number many (includes stiff glandular hairs), long prickles number few (to medium, shape slim), (shape of upper side concave), shape of lower side flat (to concave), short prickles number many. Leaf: size small, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side weak to medium. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation absent to very weak. Terminal leaflet: length short to medium (mean 37.0mm sd 1.4), width narrow to medium (mean 26.8mm sd 1.2), base shape cordate towards rounded. Flowering shoot: flowers very few (mainly as singles). Flower pedicel: number of hairs and prickles medium to many (mainly as very short stiff glandular hairs). Flower bud: shape broad ovate to round. Flower: colour light red and deep pink, type double, petal number very many, size medium to large (80-90mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance medium to strong. Sepal: (length 19.3mm sd 0.8), extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of inner side of middle zone red purple RHS 66A, marginal zone red purple RHS 67B, basal spot present, size very small to small, colour yellow RHS 4D, outer side of middle and marginal zones red purple RHS 74C, basal spot present, size very small, colour yellow RHS 4D (flower bud on opening, outer petals unfurled, inner and outer sides, middle zone RHS 67A/B, marginal zone RHS 74C/D. Fully mature flower outer petals inner and outer sides, middle zone RHS 80D, marginal zone RHS 75A/80C), petal reflexing of margin absent, margin undulation weak to medium. Outer stamen: colour pale yellow. (Style: colour pale green. Stigma: height relative to anther same) Seed vessel: size medium, shape pitcher. Flowering: time medium, twice flowering. (Note: values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program. The parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program. Selection criteria: quality of growth and flowers. Propagation: 'Ausway' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower colour group light red and deep pink (UPOV Group 11). Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Ausbloom'(Ф) syn The Dark Lady(Ф) was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator. 'Ausbloom'(Ф) has stronger and more open growth. The parents were not included because of the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1617, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in autumn 2000. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1994	Granted	'Ausway'
EU	1996	Granted	'Ausway'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Ausway'
USA	1997	Granted	'Ausway'
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'Ausway'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Ausway'

First sold in UK in Dec 1995.

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

Table 29 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausway'	*'Ausbloom'(Ф)
GLOSSINESS OF LEAF UPPER SIDE		
	weak	medium
SHORT STEM PRICKLES (less than 5mm)		
	many	few
FLOWER PEDICEL NUMBER HAIRS OR PRICKLES		
	medium	few
FLOWER COLOUR – fully open (RHS,1986)		
midzone inside	RHS 66A	RHS 74A
midzone outside	RHS 74C	RHS 74C
PETAL SIZE		
	medium	large

'Ausled' syn A Shropshire Lad

Application No: 1999/117 Accepted: 28 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd.,** Wolverhampton, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services,** Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 4) Plant: growth habit broad bushy, height very short to short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, medium (strong), colour reddish brown. Prickles: present, short prickles number very few to few, long prickles number few to medium, (shape of upper side concave), shape of lower side concave, (colour red). Leaf: (mostly 7 leaflets), size medium to large, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side very weak to weak. Leaflet: cross section slightly convex, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 62.8mm sd 5.8), width medium (mean 42.2mm sd 3.7), base shape obtuse (towards rounded). Flowering shoot: flowers very few to few (mainly small clusters of 3). Flower pedicel: (colour reddish brown), medium to many short glandular hairs. Flower bud: shape broad ovate (to round). Flower: light pink (UPOV Group 8), type double, petal number very many (100+), size medium to large, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: (length 29.0mm sd 2.0), extensions weak (to medium). Petal: size large to very large, colour of inner side of middle zone ca. RHS 56D (near 69C), marginal zone ca. 56A (ca. 69C), basal spot present, size small, colour yellow RHS 4C, outer side of middle zone red purple ca RHS 62D (near RHS 69B), marginal zone red purple RHS 62C (near RHS 69B), basal spot present, size small, colour yellow RHS 4C, petal reflexing of margin weak to medium, margin undulation very weak to weak. Outer stamen: colour yellow. (Style: colour pale greenish yellow, red beneath stigma. Stigma: height relative to anther above.) Seed vessel: size medium to large, shape pitcher. Flowering: beginning time late, habit remontant. (Note: values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Ausblush'(Ф) syn Heritage(Ф) x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program. 'Ausblush'(Ф) growth is less vigorous and less arching than the candidate variety. The pollen parent is a proprietary breeding line within the breeding program. Selection criteria: quality of growth and flowers. Propagation: 'Ausled' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower colour group light pink (UPOV Group 8). Based on this grouping characteristic, 'Ausblush'(Ф) syn Heritage(Ф) was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator. 'Ausblush'(Ф) is the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial The description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1658, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in autumn 2000. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express

true growth characteristics. Growth vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1995	Granted	'Ausled'
EU	1996	Granted	'Ausled'
Japan	1997	Applied	'Ausled'
USA	1997	Granted	'Ausled'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Ausled'

First sold in UK in Dec 1996.

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

Table 30 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausled'	*'Ausblush'(ф)
LEAF COLOUR		
	medium green	dark green
TERMINAL LEAF CROSS SECTION		
	slightly convex	near flat
TERMINAL LEAF BASE		
	obtuse (towards rounded)	weakly cordate
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	weak to medium	strong
FLOWER COLOUR -fully open		
midzone inside	ca. RHS 56A	RHS 56D
midzone outside	ca. RHS 62D	ca. RHS 56D

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q169'

Application No: 1997/048 Accepted: 12 Mar 1997.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 50) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, tillering medium, number of suckers very few to few, leaf canopy sparse. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) very short to short with mean length approximately 2.23m (range 1.40 to 3.00m). Internode: length on the bud side short to medium with mean length approximately 16.2cm (range 13.4 to 19.3cm), length on opposite to bud side short to medium with mean length approximately 16.2cm (range 13.5 to 19.5cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud medium with mean approximately 28.5 mm (range 21.2 to 34.0 mm), diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud medium with mean approximately 29.0mm (range 21.2 to 35.0mm), shape cylindrical to concave-convex, cross-section round, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green (RHS 151A) and greyed-orange (166A), unexposed colour yellow-green (RHS 144C), waxiness very weak to weak with wax band indistinct and width medium, expression of zigzag alignment weak, cork cracks absent or very few, growth cracks absent or very few. Bud groove: inconspicuous, length short, depth very shallow to shallow. Node: width of root band on bud side wide (mean 12.0mm), bud prominence medium, bud shape oval to triangular pointed with position of base medium to the leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring level to above, bud width excluding wings medium, bud wing width narrow, leaf scar medium to prominent and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush to swollen. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf long with mean approximately 1.60m (range 1.27 to 1.73m), width wide with mean approximately 49.8mm (range 40.1 to 58.2 mm) at longitudinal midpoint and curve near tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint medium to wide with mean 4.7mm (range 3.6 to 6.1mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width medium with mean approximately 10.7 (range 8.7 to 12.9). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf long to very long with mean length approximately 35.1cm (range 30.0 to 38.0cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm weak, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) medium and length long. Ligule: shape crescentiform and wide at midrib section, density of cilia along free margin of ligule (Group 61) sparse to medium and length short. Auricles: prominence medium, asymmetrical, shape of inner or underlapping auricle lanceolate and size medium, shape of outer or overlapping auricle deltoid and size medium. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), highly susceptible to Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spego) Arx and Mueller), and highly susceptible to smut (*Ustilago scitaminea* Sydow). Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.43, shear strength 37.0, short fibre 60.6%). In addition, 'Q169A' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'H60-3802' x pollen parent 'Q153' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. 'Q169' is highly susceptible (score 8) to red rot while 'H60-3802' is highly resistant (score 2) and 'Q153' is very highly resistant (score 1). 'Q169' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials in NSW. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of sugar Experiment Stations. QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q155' and 'RB72-454' were chosen as they are the most similar varieties grown in New South Wales. Together these varieties accounted for 8.6% (0.17 million t) of the New South Wales crop in 2000. Both parents ('H60-3802' and 'Q153') were also included.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (Latitude 17º12′ South, longitude 145º45′E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 27 Jul 2000 and harvested in Sep 2001. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare at planting. Stomp (4 L/ha) and Atradex (2.25 kg/ha) were applied straight after planting for weed control. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was also applied on 20 Nov 2000 for additional weed control. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting. Zinc sulphate heptahydrate (44 kg/ha) was applied on 18 Nov 2000 and CK50/50 (353 kg/ha) was applied on 31 Nov 2000. Total nutrients were: N – 106 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 85 kg/ha; Zn – 10 kg/ha; and S – 5 kg/ha. Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior application. First sold in Australia in Jul 1996.

Description: **Dr Mike Cox,** BSES, Bundaberg, QLD

Table 31 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q169'	***'H60-3802'**	***'Q153'**	***'Q155'**	***'RB72-454'**
GROWTH HABIT	erect	semi-prostrate	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
SUCKERING	very few to few	very few to few	few	very few to few	very few
CULM HEIGHT (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.46					
mean	2.23^{b}	3.36^{a}	2.95^{a}	2.90^{a}	3.20^{a}
std deviation	0.36	0.62	0.26	0.38	0.47
	very short to short	tall	medium	medium	tall
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES					
	weakly zigzagged	weakly zigzagged	weakly to medium zigzagged	medium to strongly zigzagged	medium zigzagged
INTERNODE LENGTH – Bud Side (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.87					
mean	16.2^{c}	18.5^{ab}	16.0^{c}	17.0^{bc}	19.3^{a}
std deviation	1.70	1.76	1.76	1.59	1.85
	short to medium	medium to long	short	short to medium	long
INTERNODE LENGTH – Side Opposite Bud (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.90					
mean	16.2^{c}	18.6^{ab}	15.5^{c}	16.5^{bc}	18.8^{a}
std deviation	1.58	1.77	1.88	1.54	1.83
	short to medium	medium to long	short	short to medium	medium to long
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.57					
mean	28.5^{b}	29.4^{b}	28.8^{b}	24.8^{c}	32.5^{a}
std deviation	3.03	4.52	2.86	2.48	3.01
	medium	medium to thick	medium	thin	thick to very thick
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Dissecting Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.72					
mean	29.0^{b}	30.0^{b}	29.8^{b}	25.5^{c}	33.5^{a}
std deviation	3.21	4.77	3.12	2.69	3.37
	medium	medium to thick	medium to thick	thin	thick to very thick
INTERNODE SHAPE	cylindrical to concave-convex	cylindrical to obconoidal	concave-convex	cylindrical to bobbin-shaped	cylindrical
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed					
	yellow-green (144A) and greyed-orange (166A)	yellow-green (144A to 152C)	yellow-green (146C)	greyed-orange (166A)	yellow-green (146B)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed					
	yellow-green (144C)	yellow-green (144B to 144C)	yellow-green (153D)	greyed-yellow (161A to 162C)	yellow-green (146D, 151C, 153D)

INTERNODE WAX COVERING	very light to light	heavy	very light	medium	light to medium
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS	indistinct	medium	medium	distinct	medium
WAX BAND WIDTH	medium	medium	medium	medium	narrow
GROWTH CRACKS	absent or very few	very few	very few to few	absent or very few	very few
CORK CRACKS	absent or very few	very few	very few to few	few	absent or very few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	medium to conspicuous	inconspicuous	inconspicuous
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	short	very short to short	medium to long	very short to short	very short to short
BUD GROOVE DEPTH	very shallow to shallow	very shallow to shallow	medium	very shallow to shallow	very shallow to shallow
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side	wide (11.1-12.8 mm)	medium (9.1-10.5 mm)	narrow (7.6-8.9 mm)	medium (9.6-11.2 mm)	medium (7.1-10.1 mm)
BUD – PROMINENCE	medium	strong	weak to medium	weak	very weak to weak
BUD – SHAPE	oval to triangular pointed	round	round to ovate	round	triangular pointed
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)	medium	near	near	fused to near	near to medium
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (Relative to Growth Ring)	level to above	level	level to above	level	level
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)	medium	very wide	narrow	medium	very narrow
BUD WING WIDTH	narrow	medium	narrow	medium	very narrow
LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE	medium to prominent	medium to prominent	medium	medium	prominent
GROWTH RING	flush to swollen	flush	depressed to flush	flush	flush
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.11					
mean	1.60^{ab}	1.64^{a}	1.42^{c}	1.48^{bc}	1.40^{c}
std deviation	0.13	0.29	0.08	0.11	0.17
	long	long	short to medium	medium	short to medium
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5					
mean	49.8^{a}	41.8^{c}	46.8^{ab}	36.8^{d}	44.3^{bc}
std deviation	4.9	4.4	2.9	4.4	4.8
	wide	narrow to medium	medium to wide	narrow	medium

Table 31 continued

MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4					
mean	4.7[a]	3.4[c]	4.6[a]	4.5[ab]	4.1[b]
std deviation	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
	medium to wide	very narrow to narrow	medium to wide	medium to wide	narrow to medium
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO					
	medium	medium	low	very low	medium
LAMINA ATTITUDE	curve near tip	bent near tip	bent near tip	curve near middle	bent near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM					
	weak	weak to medium	weak	weak	medium to strong
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0					
mean	35.1[a]	33.3[a]	28.9[b]	30.9[b]	30.3[b]
std deviation	1.8	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.4
	long to very long	long	short to medium	medium	medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE					
	medium	very sparse to sparse	sparse to medium	absent or very sparse	absent or very sparse
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH					
	long	medium	medium	very short	very short
LIGULE HEIGHT	wide	wide	wide	medium	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE					
	sparse to medium	medium	medium to dense	medium	sparse to medium
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)					
	medium	medium to prominent	inconspicuous	medium	medium
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP					
	lanceolate	lanceolate	transitional	lanceolate	lanceolate
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP					
	deltoid	dentoid	transitional	transitional	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE – ULP					
	medium	medium	n/a	medium to large	medium

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

'Tellus'

Application No: 2000/179 Accepted: 28 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **CSR Ltd,** Townsville, QLD.
Agent: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 51) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit semi-erect, tillering medium, number of suckers very few, leaf canopy sparse. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) short to medium with mean length approximately 2.72m (range 2.21 to 3.05m). Internode: length on the bud side very short to short with mean length approximately 14.7cm (range 11.5 to 17.8cm), length on opposite to bud side very short to short with mean length approximately 14.1cm (range 10.9 to 17.3cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud medium with mean approximately 27.6mm (range 21.0 to 34.7mm), diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud medium with mean approximately 28.1 mm (range 21.2 to 35.2mm), shape concave-convex, cross-section slightly oval, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green (RHS 146D), unexposed colour yellow-green (RHS 153A) and greyed-yellow (RHS160A), waxiness medium with wax band distinct and width narrow, expression of zigzag alignment weak to medium, cork cracks few, growth cracks absent or very few. Bud groove: inconspicuous, length short, depth very shallow. Node: width of root band on bud side narrow (mean of 6.1mm), bud prominence weak to medium, bud shape ovate to pentagonal with base fused to leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring level, bud width excluding wings narrow, bud wing width medium, leaf scar medium to prominent and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush to swollen. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf very short to short with mean approximately 1.23m (range 1.08 to 1.39m),

width very narrow to narrow with mean approximately 33.7mm (range 28.0 to 37.9mm) at longitudinal midpoint and erect to tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint very narrow to narrow with mean 3.4mm (range 2.9 to 4.4mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width low with mean approximately 10.1 (range 7.7 to 11.5). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf very short to short with mean length approximately 25.8 cm (range 23.0 to 28.5cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm strong, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) very sparse and length short to medium. Ligule: shape crescentiform and wide at midrib section, density of cilia along the free margin of ligule (Group 61) medium to dense and length very short to short. Auricles: prominence medium, asymmetrical, shape of inner or underlapping auricle lanceolate and size small to medium, shape of outer or overlapping auricle transitional. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: highly susceptible to smut (*Ustilago scitaminea* Sydow). Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.48, shear strength 24.5, short fibre 69.3%).

Origin and Breeding Polycross: progeny of a polycross made at Macknade (Ingham), QLD, between the female parent 'ROC-1' and an undetermined pollen source. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination. 'Tellus' has been evaluated and selected by CSR in yield trials within the sugarcane growing area in the Burdekin region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening for sugarcane smut was conducted in the Ord River Irrigation Area. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: CSR Ltd, Townsville, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q124' and 'Q127' were chosen as they are the most similar varieties grown in the Burdekin region. 'ROC1' was included as the female parent of 'Tellus(b)'. 'Q124' accounted for 8.9% (0.7 million t) while 'Q127' accounted for 30.4% (2.3 million t) of the Burdekin crop in 2000.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (Latitude 17°12′S, longitude 145°45′E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 27 Jul 2000 and harvested in Sep 2001. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare at planting. Stomp (4 L/ha) and Atradex (2.25 kg/ha) were applied straight after planting for weed control. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was also applied on 20 Nov 2000 for additional weed control. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting. Zinc sulphate heptahydrate (44 kg/ha) was applied on 18 Nov 2000 and CK50/50 (353 kg/ha) was applied on 31 Nov 2000. Total nutrients were: N – 106 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 85 kg/ha; Zn – 10 kg/ha; and S – 5 kg/ha. Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior application. First sold in Australia in Jun 1999.

Description: **Dr Mike Cox,** BSES, Bundaberg, QLD.

Table 32 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Tellus'	*'Q124'	*'Q127'	*'ROC1'
TILLERING				
	medium	medium	many	few
LEAF CANOPY				
	sparse	sparse to medium	sparse to medium	sparse
SUCKERING				
	very few	few	very few	very few
CULM HEIGHT (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.46				
mean	2.72[a]	3.21[a]	2.73[a]	measurement
std deviation	0.23	0.31	0.30	not possible – 100%
	short to medium	tall	short to medium	flowered
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES				
	weakly to medium zigzagged	weakly zigzagged	medium zigzagged	weakly to medium zigzagged
INTERNODE LENGTH – Bud Side (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.87				
mean	14.7[c]	19.9[a]	17.6[b]	15.5[bc]
std deviation	1.82	1.71	2.09	1.06
	very short to short	long	medium	short
INTERNODE LENGTH – Side Opposite Bud (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.90				
mean	14.1[b]	19.6[a]	17.5[a]	15.1b
std deviation	1.85	1.70	2.08	1.07
	very short to short	long	medium	short
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.57				
mean	27.6[ab]	27.4[b]	27.5[b]	30.6[a]
std deviation	2.9	2.8	4.0	5.5
	medium	medium	medium	thick
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Dissecting Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.72				
mean	28.1[b]	27.3[b]	27.4[b]	32.0[a]
std deviation	3.3	2.8	4.2	6.0
	medium	thin to medium	thin to medium	thick
INTERNODE SHAPE				
	concave-convex	concave-convex	cylindrical to concave-convex	concave-convex

Table 32 continued

INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION				
	slightly oval	round	round	round
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed				
	yellow-green (146D)	greyed-orange (166A)	greyed-orange (166A) and greyed-purple (187A)	yellow-green (143A to 144A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed				
	yellow-green (153A) and greyed-yellow (160A)	yellow-green (151A)	yellow-green (144C) to 145C)	yellow-green (151D)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING				
	medium	medium	medium to heavy	light to medium
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS				
	distinct	medium	medium	medium
WAX BAND WIDTH				
	narrow	narrow	medium	wide
CORK CRACKS				
	few	very few	few	absent or very few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE				
	incon-spicuous	incon-spicuous	incon-spicuous	absent
BUD GROOVE LENGTH				
	short	short to medium	very short to short	n/a
BUD GROOVE DEPTH				
	very shallow	very shallow	very shallow	n/a
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side				
	narrow	medium	medium	medium
BUD – PROMINENCE				
	weak to medium	weak to medium	weak to medium	medium
BUD – SHAPE				
	ovate to pentagonal	ovate	ovate	round
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)				
	fused	near	fused	fused
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (Relative to Growth Ring)				
	level	level to above	level	below to level
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)				
	narrow	narrow	narrow	medium
BUD WING WIDTH				
	medium	wide	medium	medium
LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE				
	medium to prominent	medium	medium	medium to prominent
GROWTH RING				
	flush to swollen	flush to swollen	depressed	depressed to swollen
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.11				
mean	1.23[b]	1.36[a]	1.43[a]	measurement not possible – 100% flowered
std deviation	0.09	0.07	0.12	
	very short to short	short	short to medium	
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5				
mean	33.7[b]	39.4[a]	42.5[a]	measurement not possible – 100% flowered
std deviation	2.6	3.4	4.5	
	very narrow to narrow	narrow to medium	medium	
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4				
mean	3.4[a]	3.8[a]	3.7[a]	measurement not possible- 100% flowered
std deviation	0.4	0.4	0.5	
	very narrow to narrow	narrow to medium	narrow	
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO				
	low	low	medium	measurement not possible – 100% flowered
LAMINA ATTITUDE				
	erect to tip	curve near tip	curve near middle	erect to bent near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM				
	strong	medium	weak	medium to strong
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0				
mean	25.8[b]	30.6[a]	31.5[a]	measurement not possible – 100% flowered
std deviation	1.7	1.6	2.6	
	very short to short	medium	medium to long	
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE				
	very sparse	medium	very sparse to sparse	very sparse
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH				
	short to medium	medium to long	medium	short to medium

Table 32 continued

LIGULE HEIGHT				
	wide	medium	medium	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE				
	medium to dense	dense	medium to dense	medium to dense
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)				
	medium	prominent	incon-spicuous to medium	prominent
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP				
	lanceolate	lanceolate	transitional	lanceolate
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP				
	transi-tional	transi-tional	deltoid	lanceolate
AURICLE SIZE – ULP				
	small to medium	medium	n/a	very large

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

Stenocarpus sp
Tully River Stenocarpus

'Forest Lace'

Application No: 2000/321 Accepted: 30 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 36) Plant: growth habit upright, branching few, side branches upright, tips of branches erect. Stem: internode length medium (ca. 50 – 70mm) but variable, young stem colour light greyish green, mature stems light greyish brown. Leaf: petiole length medium (ca. 30 – 40mm) but variable, colour green (RHS 137C), average leaf size 222.7mm x 228.3mm, L/B ratio 0.97, lobing present, emerging leaves green (RHS 137C), deepens slightly with leaf expansion, upper surface of expanding lobes green (RHS 137A), lower surface green (RHS 137B), shape tri-pinnately lobed (referred to as primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary lobes in the comparative table), appearance tending to be fern like. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Self-pollinated seedling selection: The parent plant is a seedling grown from seed collected from a Tully River provenance collection of a *Stenocarpus* of undetermined species status but known as Stenocarpus *sp.* (Hinchinbrook Is F D Hockings AQ229860) as listed by the Queensland Herbarium (ref: Queensland Plants – Names and Distribution, Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment, 1997). From this source, a self-pollinated seedling was selected in 1999 in Yuruga Nursery to have fine leaves, tending to be fern-like due to lobes dividing almost always four times and rarely five times into primary, secondary, tertiary lobes and so on when compared with parental variety which had large primary lobes only. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: leaf structure, appearance, size, shape and vase life. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Peter Radke, Walkmin, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the comparators were Growth habit: upright, Leaf: lobing present. On these basis the original parental type was chosen as one of the comparators because it has some similarities with the candidate in growth habit. *S. davalloides* was chosen as one of the comparators because it has fern like leaves (as the name suggests) and hence 'Forest Lace' tends to look somewhat similar. Total number of lobes per leaves for *S. davalloides* exceeds 1000 when 'Forest Lace' has between 300 to 600 only. Similarly total number of secondary lobes per leaf in *S. davalloides* is between 23 to 59 compared to 12 to 17 of 'Forest Lace', hence, easily differentiated and was not included in the comparative table. 'Forest Gem' was chosen as another comparator because it has same parentage. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Location: Walkamin, QLD, Feb 1999 to Mar 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings (Feb 1999) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease was not of concern. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaves and their lobes were measured, lobe measurements were taken from 1st primary and 1st secondary lobes and so on, abnormal leaves or lobes were discarded,

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

'Forest Gem'

Application No: 2000/322 Accepted: 30 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd,** Walkamin, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure nn) Plant: growth habit upright, branching few, side branches upright, tips of branches erect. Stem: internodes length medium (ca 30 – 70mm) but variable, young stem colour light greyish green, mature stems turning light greyish brown. Leaf: petiole length medium (ca 30 – 40mm) but variable, colour green (RHS 137C), average leaf size 198mm x 241mm, L/B ratio 0.829, lobing present, emerging leaves having range of greyed purple colouration (RHS 183A – 187A) above green foliage, colour changes to green (RHS 137C) as leaves expand, tinge of greyed purple may still appear on expanding leaves and the base of leaf axils, upper surface of expanding lobes green (RHS 137 – 143A), lower lobe surface colour same as upper surface, shape bi-pinnately lobed (referred to as primary, secondary and tertiary lobes in the comparative table), appearance strongly lobed. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Self-pollinated seedling selection: The parent plant is a seedling grown from seed collected from a Tully River provenance collection of a Stenocarpus of undetermined species status but known as *Stenocarpus* sp. (Hinchinbrook Is F D Hockings AQ229860) as listed by the Queensland Herbarium (ref: Queensland Plants –

Names and Distribution, Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment, 1997). From this source, a self-pollinated seedling was selected in 1999 in Yuruga Nursery to have stunning maroon tips, fine leaves due to lobes dividing three times into primary, secondary and tertiary lobes when compared with parental variety, which had large primary lobes only. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: leaf structure, appearance, size, shape, colour of new growth and vase life. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Peter Radke, Walkmin, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the comparators were Growth habit: upright, Leaf: lobing present. On these basis the original parental type was chosen as one of the comparators because it has some similarities with the candidate in growth habit. *S. angustifolius* was chosen as one of the comparators because it has leaf lobing and hence 'Forest Gem' tends to look somewhat similar. However, in *S. angustifolius* the leaf lobing mainly ends with secondary lobes and rarely tertiary lobes are seen. 'Forest Lace' was chosen as another comparator because it has same parentage. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Location: Walkamin, QLD, Feb 1999 to Mar 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings (Feb 1999) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease was not of concern. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaves and their lobes were measured, lobe measurements were taken from 1st primary and 1st secondary lobes and so on, abnormal leaves or lobes were discarded,

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 33 *Stenocarpus* varieties

	'Forest Gem'	'Forest Lace'	*Parental Type
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 29.67			
mean	198.4^{ab}	222.7^{b}	182.7^{a}
std deviation	23.18	16.09	29.24
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 40.58			
mean	241.0^{b}	228.3^{ab}	197.50^{a}
std deviation	36.49	18.63	34.85
LEAF LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.06			
mean	0.83^{a}	0.97^{b}	0.93^{b}
std deviation	0.03	0.06	0.05
NUMBER OF PRIMARY LOBES PER LEAF			
	9 – 13	17 – 24	5 – 7
PRIMARY LOBE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 23.76			
mean	123.1^{b}	122.3^{b}	97.9^{a}
std deviation	21.96	10.94	17.38
PRIMARY LOBE WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 24.61			
mean	122.2^{b}	99.8^{b}	21.1^{a}
std deviation	26.88	17.61	4.12
PRIMARY LOBE LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.52			
mean	1.02^{a}	1.26^{a}	4.69^{b}
std deviation	0.13	0.26	0.60
NUMBER OF SECONDARY LOBES PER LEAF			
	5-8	12- 17	0
SECONDARY LOBE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 12.45			
mean	67.5^{a}	56.5^{a}	n/a
std deviation	12.89	8.22	n/a
SECONDARY LOBE WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 10.02			
mean	16.2^{a}	52.3^{b}	n/a
std deviation	5.37	13.00	n/a
SECONDARY LOBE LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.83			
mean	4.39^{b}	1.11^{a}	n/a
std deviation	1.13	0.16	n/a
NUMBER OF TERTIARY LOBES PER LEAF			
	0-1	5-11	0
TERTIARY LOBE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 14.25			
mean	18.4^{a}	26.3^{a}	n/a
std deviation	15.55	9.92	n/a
TERTIARY LOBE WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.29			
mean	1.95^{a}	11.2^{b}	n/a
std deviation	1.46	5.41	n/a
TERTIARY LOBE LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.30			
mean	6.67^{a}	3.10^{a}	n/a
std deviation	5.65	1.33	n/a
NUMBER OF QUATERNARY LOBES PER LEAF			
	0	1-5	0

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

Syzygium australe
Lillypilly

'Bronzed Aussie'

Application No: 2000/272 Accepted: 29 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Peter Paynter,** Erina, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 32) Plant: growth habit upright, height tall. Stem: colour grey-brown (RHS 199B), attitude upright with erect branches (average branch angle 37.9 degrees), internode length medium. Leaf: length medium (average 53.9 mm), width narrow (average 15.2mm), shape lanceolate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, recurving of margin present (adaxial), glossiness medium, cross section concave, leaf stiffness strong, midrib very prominent on lower leaf surface. Mature leaf colour: abaxial medium green (RHS 137A), adaxial yellow-green (RHS 144A). Partly mature leaf colour: abaxial grey-brown (RHS 199A), adaxial yellow-green (RHS 152A-B). Newly

emerged leaf colour: abaxial greyed-purple (RHS 183A). Petiole: length long (average 7.8mm), colour yellow-green (RHS 152A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: 'Bronzed Aussie' originated from a batch of open-pollinated *Syzygium australe* seedlings grown at Karalta Road Nursery, Erina, NSW in 1997. One seedling was selected due to its bushy habit, leaf shape, colour and rapid growth rate, compared to the other *S. australe* seedlings. Selection criteria: plant habit, distinctive leaf shape and colour. Propagation: the selected seedling have since been propagated vegetatively for five generations and found to be both uniform and stable. Breeder: Peter Paynter, Erina, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Plant: growth habit upright, Leaf: length medium, Leaf colour: medium green. Based on these grouping characteristics, 'Aussie Boomer'(Þ and 'Elegance'(Þ were chosen for the comparative trial. 'Tiny Trev'(Þ was not considered due to obvious differences in leaf size and growth habit. 'Blaze'(Þ, 'Bush Christmas'(Þ was initially considered but later excluded because of their recognisable differences in plant growth habit, and leaf size and colour. The original parental form of *S. australe* was also considered but later was excluded because of its weeping growth habit.

Comparative Trial Location: Karalta Rd Nursery, Erina, NSW, Summer-Winter 2001. Conditions: trial conducted with plants grown from cuttings in 140mm pots and potted on into 200mm pots. Plants grown in full sun and fertilised and irrigated as for normal nursery management practice. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely random design . Measurements: from 10 trial plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Aug 200l.

Description: **Lesley McCallum**, MacMasters Beach, NSW.

Table 34 *Syzygium* varieties

	'Bronzed Aussie'	*'Aussie Boomer'(Þ	*'Elegance'(Þ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	83.2	70.7	49.0
std deviation	5.86	5.01	2.40
LSD/sig	5.78	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	199B	199B	199C
BRANCH ANGLE (degree)			
mean	37.9	50.6	55.4
std deviation	3.41	4.16	3.83
LSD/sig	4.73	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIRST INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	41.5	41.4	33.2
std deviation	5.29	2.50	2.89
LSD/sig	4.67	ns	P≤0.01
SECOND INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	40.1	43.0	32.9
std deviation	4.81	2.30	3.41
LSD/sig	4.53	ns	P≤0.01
THIRD INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	39.6	44.0	32.0
std deviation	5.54	3.91	3.29
LSD/sig	5.39	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	53.9	51.5	58.8
std deviation	3.17	3.02	4.70
LSD/sig	4.60	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	15.2	21.4	18.6
std deviation	0.78	1.34	1.42
LSD/sig	1.51	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH / WIDTH RATIO – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	3.54	2.41	3.16
std deviation	0.11	0.15	0.18
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) – third fully emerged leaf from the top			
mean	7.8	4.8	5.0
std deviation	1.31	0.63	0.66
LSD/sig	1.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
shape	lanceolate	elliptical	lanceolate
apex	acuminate	drip-tip	drip-tip
base	cuneate	attenuate	attenuate
recurving of margin	present, adaxial	absent	absent
leaf glossiness	medium	medium	medium
cross section	concave	deeply concave	concave
leaf stiffness	strong	weak	medium
PROMINENCE OF MIBRIB ON LOWER LEAF SURFACE	very prominent	prominent	prominent
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
mature: abaxial	137A	137A	137A
mature: adaxial	144A	146A	146A
partly mature: abaxial	199A	N199B	146A
partly mature: adaxial	152A-B	152A/199A	148A-B
newly emerged: abaxial	183A	183B	200B
MATURE PETIOLE COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	152A	152B	152C
COLOUR OF NEW GROWTH (RHS, 2001)	183A	183A	200A

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Sunsoft 98'

Application No: 1999/151 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney,** Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 47) Plant: habit semi-erect to intermediate, height medium, maturity late. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent to very weak, frequency of recurved leaves very low to medium, glaucosity of sheath absent or very weak to weak. Culm: glaucosity of neck absent to very weak. Stem: pith thin. Ear: colour white, glaucosity absent to very weak, shape fusiform, awns present, awns length very long, rachis hairiness weak to medium, lower glume shoulder width narrow, lower glume shoulder shape slightly sloping, lower glume beak length long, lower glume beak shape moderately curved to strongly curved, lower glume internal hairs medium, lowest lemma beak shape slightly curved to moderately curved. Grain colour: white. Seasonal type: winter. Disease resistance: resistant to current field strains of stem rust leaf rust and stripe rust. Possesses the stem rust gene *Sr 24*. It gives a differential reaction to the stem rust strain 343-1,2,3,5,6. Possesses the leaf rust gene *Lr 24*. It gives a differential reaction to the leaf rust strains 104-1, 2, 3, (6), (7), 11 and 104-1, 2, 3, (6), (7), 11 + Lr24.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Rosella' x pollen parent F1 plant of 2*Rosella/3Ag14. 'Sunsoft 98' was developed by the University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute through application of an autogamous crop pedigree selection methodology to a population derived from an F1 developed in a planned breeding program. 'Sunsoft 98' is similar to its recurrent seed parent 'Rosella' but distinguished from 'Rosella' in that it carries the linked stem and leaf rust resistances designated *Sr24* and *Lr24*. Selection criteria: cycles of selection for stem, leaf and stripe rust resistance occurred in 1988-89, 1990-92 and 1992-94. Selection for disease resistance (particularly stem, leaf and stripe rust), yield and agronomic performance together with grain quality characteristics were undertaken through cooperation with NSW Agriculture while final grain quality evaluation was undertaken in collaboration with BRI Australia Ltd and Bunge-Defiance Milling Co Pty Ltd. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: F.W. Ellison, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri and Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Rosella' was chosen because it is the recurrent seed parent and the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Rosella' significantly contributes to the pedigree of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2000. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 75kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 20m long and 1m wide (2 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Apr 1999.

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

Table 35 *Triticum* varieties

	'Sunsoft 98'	*'Rosella'
PLANT FREQUENCY OF RECURVED LEAVES	very low to medium	medium
TIME TO EAR EMERGENCE	100	101
CULM GLAUCOSITY OF NECK	absent or very weak	weak
STRAW PITH IN CROSS SECTION	thin to medium	thin
EAR SHAPE	fusiform	parallel sided
LOWER GLUME: BEAK LENGTH	long	long to very long
DISEASE RESISTANCE		
stem rust gene *Sr 24*	present	absent
leaf rust gene *Lr 24*	present	absent

'QT7208'

Application No: 1999/331 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 49) Plant: growth habit intermediate to semi-prostrate during tillering, height medium, maturity late. Stem: pith thin to solid. Leaf: flag leaf slightly recurved to recurved, flag leaf auricle anthocyanin absent or very weak, flag leaf sheath glaucosity medium. Ear: density dense, length short, shape in profile parallel, colour white, glaucosity medium, awns present and medium. Floret: lower glume beak length medium. Grain: white and hard. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed (non-recurrent) parent '4 HSN 39 B' x 4* pollen (recurrent) parent 'Janz' in a planned breeding program with the final backcross in 1990. The selected BC3F4 line designated as 'QT7208', grown in 1994, comprised the progeny of a single BC3F3 plant. Five years of selection and/or evaluation, including field performance testing, milling, baking quality and disease resistance evaluation, and removal of off-types from 'QT7208' have occurred since 1994. 'QT7208' was developed as a typically slow maturing winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat-growing region of Australia. Selection criteria: high yield,

good agronomic characteristics and high disease resistance with particular reference to yellow spot resistance, and desirable export quality. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. Breeder: P M Banks and R G Rees, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Both parents, '4 HSN 39 B' and 'Janz' were included as comparators. 'Batavia' was chosen as a comparator because it is a current slow-maturing variety with good agronomic performance, widely grown in its agroecological range; and it is anticipated that 'QT7208' will have a similar agroecological range to 'Batavia'. 'QT7208' putatively has some resistance to yellow spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*), and the other comparators, 'Kennedy'(Ф), 'QT5793'(Ф) ('Leichhardt') and 'Sunbrook'(Ф) also have some yellow spot resistance. 'Sunbrook'(Ф) is also phenologically similar to 'QT7208'. 'Sunbri' was originally included as a potential comparator, because of its overall resemblance to 'Janz' and 'Sunbrook'(Ф), but was subsequently excluded on the basis of differences observed in the 1999 trial, and on the fact that it is susceptible to yellow spot.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, QLD, Jul – Nov 1999 and Jul – Nov 2000. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: three-row plots of approximately 200 plants each variety, with two different seed sources (representing different generations) of 'QT7208', arranged in a randomised block with 5 (1999) or 10 (2000) replications. Metric measurements: taken from 5 specimens selected at random from each of five plots in the 2000 trial.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Tony Done,** Leslie Research Centre, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

Table 36 *Triticum* varieties

	'QT7208'	***'4 HSN 39 B'**	***'Janz'**	***'Batavia'**	***'Kennedy'(Ф)**	***'QT5793'(Ф)**	***'Sunbrook'(Ф)**
FLAG LEAF AURICLE ANTHOCYANIN (30/9/1999)							
	absent or very weak	strong	absent or very weak	strong	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
FLAG LEAF ATTITUDE (5/10/1999)							
	slightly recurved to recurved	rectilinear	recurved	strongly recurved to very strongly recurved	recurved	strongly recurved	strongly recurved to very strongly recurved
GROWTH STAGE (30/9/1999, 3/10/2000)							
	43, 46	53, >69	53, 57	50, 56	58, >69	65, >69	45, 54
PLANT HEIGHT -to ear tip (cm)							
mean	68	67	67	80	68	76	76
std deviation	3.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	2.6	4.2	3.8
LSD/sig	4.0	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR INTERNODE LENGTH – mean of six central internodes of ear (mm)							
mean	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.5
std deviation	0.14	0.20	0.33	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.13
LSD/sig	0.22	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR LENGTH – excluding awns (mm)							
mean	80	95	81	109	107	103	110
std deviation	6.1	5.7	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.0	6.3
LSD/sig	5.7	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
AWN LENGTH -at ear tip (mm)							
mean	46	59	53	46	45	43	38
std deviation	4.1	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.8	6.4	5.3
LSD/sig	4.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME BEAK LENGTH – at ear tip (mm)							
mean	8	7	10	4	6	8	4
std deviation	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.1
LSD/sig	1.5	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Jackie'

Application No: 2000/061 Accepted 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney,** Sydney, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT and **University of New England**, Armidale, NSW.
Agent: **The University of Sydney,** Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 48) Plant: hexaploid (2n=6x=42), type facultative, suitable for grazing and grain, growth habit intermediate. Stem: height medium, density of hairiness of neck very strong, pith in cross section weak. Leaf and leaf sheaths: length of flag leaf short-medium, width of blade medium, glaucosity of sheath weak. Ear: emergence medium, glaucosity of ear weak, half awned, length of awns above the tip short, length of lower glume first beak short and second beak absent or very small, hairiness on lower glume present, ear colour white at maturity, density of ear medium to dense, ear length short, ear width broad with some tendency for tertiary branching under conditions of good fertility and irrigation. Disease resistance: resistant to wheat stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12,13, adult plant resistance to wheat leaf rust, *P. recondita* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 104 – 1,2,3,(6),(7), 11, resistant to wheat stripe rust, *P, striiformis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 110 E143A+.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Coorong' x pollen parent #76-35 ('Driar'/ T109A-unnamed European Triticale). The seed parent is characterised by spring plant type. The pollen parent is characterised by dwarf plant height. Hybridisation took place in 1981. Individual plant selections were made from the F_2 to F_6 between 1983 and 1987 at Plant Breeding Institute (PBI) Castle Hill and Cowra Agricultural Research Station. This selection was identified in the F_6 based on uniformity, facultative habit, and straw strength at Cowra in 1989. Single head selections were taken in 1994, and two lines were selected at Cobbitty in 1995. These two lines were combined and increased to produce the foundation seed. Selection criteria: dual-purpose cereal, grain recovery after grazing. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Norman L Darvey, PBI, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Hillary', 'Empat', 'Madonna', and 'Maiden'(Ф) were chosen as comparators as these are the only dual-purpose long season Triticales of common knowledge. 'Heritage Zephyr'(Ф) was excluded on the basis of being susceptible to wheat stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12,13. The seed parent was excluded as it is a spring triticale, and the pollen parent was excluded on the basis of being a semi-dwarf triticale.

Comparative Trial Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (Latitude 34º01′ South, longitude 150º40′ East, elevation 75m). Conditions: hand sown trial plots, sown into fertilised drilled (Starter 15) rows, pre-emergent herbicide Glean® applied immediately after sowing at rate of 20 g/ha, irrigated as needed, with representative seasonal conditions. Trial Design: 5 row plots, 30cm row spacing, 4m long, with 2 replicates. Measurements: 20 randomly selected plants per plot.

Prior Applications and Sale
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Mar 2000.

Description: **Mr Jeremy Roake,** Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, University of Sydney, NSW.

'Hillary'

Application No: 2000/062 Accepted 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney,** Sydney, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT and **University of New England**, Armidale, NSW.
Agent: **The University of Sydney,** Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 48) Plant: ploidy hexaploid (2n=6x=42), type facultative, suitable for grazing and grain, growth habit intermediate. Stem: height medium, density of hairiness of neck absent or very weak, pith in cross section weak. Leaf and leaf sheath: length of blade medium, width of blade medium, glaucosity of sheath medium. Ear: glaucosity medium strong, fully awned, awn length above the ear long, length of first beak medium, second beak of glume absent or very weak, hairiness on lower glume absent, density of ear lax to medium, ear width in profile medium. Disease resistance: resistant to wheat stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12,13, resistant to wheat leaf rust, *P. recondita* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 104 – 1,2,3,(6),(7),11, resistant to wheat stripe rust, *P. striiformis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 110 E143A+.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent rht3 (Hungarian triticale) x pollen parent 'Ningadhu'. The seed parent is characterised by semi-dwarf plant height. The pollen parent is characterised by spring plant type. Hybridisation took place in 1976 at the University of Sydney. Individual plant selections were made in the F_2 and F_3 generations, and one selection was identified as a dual purpose cultivar in the F_5/F_6 generation based on grazing potential and grain recovery. Due to lack of uniformity, this line was not released, but was reselected at Castle Hill, NSW in the mid 1980's. A selection of this was then reselected in 1994. It was then selected at Cowra, NSW on the basis of having good recovery after simulated grazing. Selection criteria: high forage production and high yield after grazing. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Norman L Darvey, PBI, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Jackie', 'Empat', 'Madonna', and 'Maiden'(Ф) were chosen as comparators as these are the only dual-purpose long season Triticales of common knowledge. 'Heritage Zephyr'(Ф) was excluded on the basis of being susceptible to wheat stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12,13. The seed parent was excluded as it has semi-dwarf plant height, and the pollen parent was excluded because it is a spring triticale.

Comparative Trial Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (Latitude 34º01′ South, longitude 150º40′ East, elevation 75m). Conditions: hand sown trial plots, sown into fertilised drilled (Starter 15) rows, pre-emergent herbicide Glean® applied immediately after sowing at rate of 20 g/ha, irrigated as needed, with representative seasonal conditions. Trial Design: 5 row plots, 30cm row spacing, 4m long, with 2 replicates. Measurements: 20 randomly selected plants per plot.

Prior Applications and Sale
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Mar 2000.

Description: **Mr Jeremy Roake,** Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, University of Sydney, NSW.

Table 37 X *Triticosecale* varieties

	'Hillary'	'Jackie'	*'Maiden'(ф)	*'Madonna'	*'Empat'
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE					
	medium	medium	medium	medium	late
FLAG LEAF GLAUCOSITY					
	medium	weak	medium	medium	weak
FLAG LEAF LENGTH OF BLADE (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.8					
mean	29.8b[c]	23.9[a]	30.0[bc]	31.9[c]	26.8[ab]
std deviation	4.5	3.5	1.7	4.2	3.1
FLAG LEAF WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.3					
mean	22b[c]	20[ab]	21[bc]	23[c]	18[a]
std deviation	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2
EAR GLAUCOSITY					
	medium-strong	weak	medium	medium	weak
STEM DENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF NECK					
	weak	very strong	weak	weak	weak
PLANT LENGTH (including stem, ear and awns) (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 12.8					
mean	135.2[a]	135.7[a]	143.5[ab]	149.3[b]	150.3[b]
std deviation	7.5	4.2	5.4	8.2	7.5
LENGTH OF AWNS ABOVE TIP OF EAR					
	long	short	very long	long	long
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF FIRST BEAK					
	medium	short	medium	medium	medium
LOWER GLUME HAIRINESS ON EXTERNAL SURFACE					
	absent	present	present	absent	absent
EAR DENSITY					
	lax-medium	medium-dense	lax-medium	lax	medium
EAR LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) =1.2					
mean	18.9[b]	15.9[a]	18.4[b]	19.1[b]	15.4[a]
std deviation	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.2
EAR WIDTH IN PROFILE					
	broad	broad	medium	medium	narrow

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

Zoysia japonica
Zoysia Grass

'SS-300'

Application No: 2001/069 Accepted: 21 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **Sod Solutions Inc.,** Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, USA.
Agent: **Walter Scattini,** Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 52) Plant: growth habit low, density dense, texture fine. Stolon: internode length short (19mm), width narrow (1-1.5mm), colour greyed-purple (RHS 183B). Leaf: rolled into bud shoots, blade length short (30-40mm), width narrow (2.28mm), colour green (RHS 137B), pubescence present along the outer edge. Inflorescence: length short (16-18mm), type spike-like raceme. Anther: colour white (RHS 155D). Stigma: colour green-white (RHS 157C). Root system: fine textured and deep. Rhizomes: present. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'SS-300' was identified on a turf farm in Sao Paulo, Brazil as 'off-types' or sports of *Zoysia japonica* due to its darker green colour, smaller size and shorter internode length compared to the parental type. Selection criteria: dark green coloured leaf, short and narrow leaf, short internodes, low and compact growth. Propagation: asexual propagation in plug trays. Selected traits were maintained when propagated asexually. 'SS-300' will be commercially propagated vegetatively by turf and stolons to maintain uniformity and stability. Breeder: Minoru Ito and Roberto Guerra Amaral Gurgel, Itapetininga, Brazil.

Choice of Comparators 'El Toro'Φ and 'Meyer' were chosen as comparators as these were the only varieties of *Zoysia japonica* of common knowledge at the time of lodgment of this application and also used as comparators in the US plant patents. The candidate's putative parent was not considered for the trial because it was distinctive from 'SS-300' in having a longer and wider leaf and longer internodes. 'De Anza', 'ZT 11' and 'ZT 94' differ from 'SS-300' in having broader leaves and 'DeAnza' and 'ZT 94' have lighter green (RHS 137C) leaf colour. 'Victoria' has leaves about the width of 'SS-300' but has longer and lighter green (RHS 137C) leaves and more erect growth. The *Zoysia japonica* x *Z. tenuifolia* hybrid 'Emerald' has narrower and lighter colour green (RHS 137C) leaves than 'SS-300'.

Comparative Trial The description provided herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Plant Patent 11,495 dated 29 August 2000 and from data and statistical analyses provided by Tobey Wagner, President Sod Solutions Inc. and carried out by J. K. Higingbottom, Clemson University, SC, USA. Each variety was planted in 2.4m x 2.4m plots using 10.2cm pre-rooted grass plugs planted 30.5cm apart on plug centres in randomised blocks with four replications at Elsberry Greenhouse in Ruskin, Florida and Bethel Farms, Arcadia, Florida. The characteristics were verified in Australia by inspecting varieties in plots at Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD. Leaves and stolons were chosen at random for measurement.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'SS-300'

First sold in USA on in Oct 2000. First Australian sale nil.

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

'SS-500'

Application No: 2001/070 Accepted: 21 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **Sod Solutions Inc.,** Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, USA.
Agent: **Walter Scattini,** Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 52) Plant: density sparse, texture coarse. Stolon: internode length long (35mm), width broad (2-2.3mm), colour greyed-purple (RHS 183B). Leaf: rolled into bud shoots, blade length very long (120-140mm), width broad (4.23mm), colour green (RHS 137B), pubescence present along the edges. Inflorescence: length long (30-40mm), type spike-like raceme. Anther: colour white (RHS 155D). Stigma: colour green-white (RHS 157C). Root system: massive and deep with large individual roots. Rhizomes: present. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'SS-500' was identified on a turf farm in Sao Paulo, Brazil as 'off-types' or sports of *Zoysia japonica* due to its darker green colour, larger size and longer internode length compared to the parental type. Selection criteria: dark green coloured leaf, long and broad leaf, longer internodes. Propagation: asexual propagation in plug trays. Selected traits were maintained when propagated asexually. 'SS-500' will be commercially propagated vegetatively by turf and stolons to maintain uniformity and stability. Breeder: Minoru Ito and Roberto Guerra Amaral Gurgel, Itapetininga, Brazil.

Choice of Comparators 'El Toro'Φ and 'Meyer' were chosen as comparators as these were the only varieties of *Zoysia japonica* of common knowledge at the time of lodgment of this application and also used as comparators in the US plant patents. The candidate's putative parent was not considered for the trial because it was distinctive from 'SS-500' in having a shorter and narrower leaf and shorter internodes. 'De Anza', 'ZT 11', 'ZT 94' and 'Victoria' differ from 'SS-500' in having narrower leaves and 'DeAnza', 'ZT 94' and 'Victoria' have lighter green leaf colour.

Comparative Trial The description provided herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Plant Patent 11,466 dated 1 August 2000 and from data and statistical analyses provided by Tobey Wagner, President Sod Solutions Inc. and carried out by J. K. Higingbottom, Clemson University, SC, USA. Each variety was planted in 2.4m x 2.4m plots using 10.2cm pre-rooted grass plugs planted 30.5cm apart on plug centres in randomised blocks with four replications at Elsberry Greenhouse in Ruskin, Florida and Bethel Farms, Arcadia, Florida. The characteristics were verified in Australia by inspecting varieties in plots at Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD. Leaves and stolons were chosen at random for measurement.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'SS-500'

First sold in USA on in Oct 2000. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table 38 *Zoysia* varieties

	SS-300'	'SS-500'	*'El Toro'Φ	*'Meyer'
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (mm)				
range	30-40	120-140	42-47	39-42
LEAF BLADE WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.655				
mean	2.28^{c}	4.23^{a}	4.10^{a}	3.10^{b}
std deviation	0.05	0.17	0.14	0.07
STOLON INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.55				
mean	19^{c}	35^{a}	26^{b}	34^{a}
std deviation	3.9	10.3	9.3	4.2
STOLON WIDTH (mm)				
range	1.0-1.5	2.0-2.3	1.4-1.5	1.5-1.8
STOLON REGROWTH (number) LSD (P≤0.01) = 59.0				
mean	150^{a}	47^{ab}	29^{b}	4^{bc}
std deviation	55.2	4.5	1.3	2.2

SPIKE-LIKE RACEME LENGTH (mm)				
range	16-18	30-40	27-30	24-28
SEEDHEAD PRESENCE ON 7/05/99 (%) LSD (P≤0.01) = 16.9				
mean	1[c]	85[a]	30[b]	11[c]
std deviation	2.5	9.1	7.1	9.5
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1986)				
	137B	137B	137C	137C
TURF COLOUR (rating, 1 light, 9 dark) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.600				
mean	6.38[b]	6.25[b]	6.25[b]	8.13[a]
std deviation	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.25
TURF DENSITY (%) LSD (P≤0.01) = 9.7				
mean	94[a]	93[a]	79[b]	36[c]
std deviation	2.5	2.9	8.5	4.8

Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P<0.01 according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

GRANTS

Acacia cognata
Bower Wattle

'Limelight'(Ф)
Application No: 2000/034 Grantee: **Phillip Dowling**, Mt Gambier West, SA.
Certificate No: 1859 Expiry Date: 20 September, 2021.

Actinidia chinensis
Kiwifruit

'HORT16A'(Ф)
Application No: 1998/094 Grantee: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Certificate No: 1837 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2026.
Agent: **Collison & Co**, Adelaide, SA.

Agapanthus praecox subsp *orientalis*
Agapanthus

'Snowstorm'(Ф)
Application No: 1989/012 Grantee: **Mr Stephen Wilken**.
Certificate No: 1856 Expiry Date: 14 February, 2009.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Savannah'(Ф)
Application No: 1999/350 Grantee: **Novosel's Alstroemeria Pty Ltd**, Lobethal, SA.
Certificate No: 1841 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2021.

Anisodontea capensis
Anisodontea

'African Prince'(Ф)
Application No: 2000/018 Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.
Certificate No: 1858 Expiry Date: 20 September, 2021.

Antirrhinum hybrid
Snapdragon

'Yaprim'(Ф) syn **Primrose Vein**(Ф)
Application No: 1999/276 Grantee: **A T Yates & Son**.
Certificate No: 1827 Expiry Date: 6 September, 2021.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

'Yarob'(Ф) syn **Rose Pink**(Ф)
Application No: 1999/275 Grantee: **A T Yates & Son**.
Certificate No: 1826 Expiry Date: 6 September, 2021.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Evita'ф
Application No: 1999/242 Grantee: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery**, Silverdale, NSW.
Certificate No: 1854 Expiry Date: 19 September, 2021.

Bracteantha hybrid
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower

'Wanetta Sunshine'ф
Application No: 2000/041 Grantee: **FD Hockings and OB Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.
Certificate No: 1789 Expiry Date: 15 July, 2021.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Ag Emblem'ф
Application No: 1999/171 Grantee: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.
Certificate No: 1804 Expiry Date: 7 August, 2021.

'Bugle'ф
Application No: 1999/172 Grantee: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.
Certificate No: 1799 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.

'BLN 1999'ф
Application No: 2000/218 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1855 Expiry Date: 19 September, 2021.

'Georgie'ф
Application No: 1999/217 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1800 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.
Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

Ceanothus gloriosus
Ceanothus

'Blue Sapphire'ф
Application No: 2000/099 Grantee: **Kiwi Colour Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1843 Expiry Date: 14 September, 2021.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Coprosma hybrid
Mirror Bush

'Karo Red'ф
Application No: 2000/008 Grantee: **Landcare Research New Zealand Limited**.
Certificate No: 1851 Expiry Date: 18 September, 2021.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Cupressus glabra
Arizona Cypress

'Limesheen'ф
Application No: 2000/100 Grantee: **Peter and Ruth Donnelly**, Somersby, NSW.
Certificate No: 1844 Expiry Date: 14 September, 2026.

Erysimum hybrid
Wallflower

'Pastel Patchwork'ф
Application No: 2000/017 Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.
Certificate No: 1857 Expiry Date: 20 September, 2021.

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Creole'ф
Application No: 1998/212 Grantee: **Pasture Wise**, Kilmore, VIC.
Certificate No: 1797 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.

'Currawong'ф
Application No: 1998/210 Grantee: **Pasture Wise**, Kilmore, VIC.
Certificate No: 1796 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.

'Encore'ф
Application No: 1998/209 Grantee: **Pasture Wise**, Kilmore, VIC.
Certificate No: 1795 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'Camarosa'ф
Application No: 1993/171 Grantee: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Certificate No: 1810 Expiry Date: 12 August, 2013.
Agent: **Peter Maxwell and Associates**, Sydney, NSW.

Glycine max
Soybean

'Jabiru'ф
Application No: 2000/094 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 1790 Expiry Date: 15 July, 2021.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'DeltaSAPPHIRE'ф
Application No: 1999/352 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1806 Expiry Date: 8 August, 2021.

'DeltaTOPAZ'ф
Application No: 1999/353 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1807 Expiry Date: 8 August, 2021.

'NuPEARL'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/354 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1808 Expiry Date: 8 August, 2021.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Coastal Dawn'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/269 Grantee: **Ornatec Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.
Certificate No: 1839 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2021.

'Coastal Sunset'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/268 Grantee: **Ornatec Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.
Certificate No: 1838 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2021.

'Coastal Twilight'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/007 Grantee: **Ornatec Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.
Certificate No: 1842 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2021.

'Crimson Yul-Lo'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/270 Grantee: **Ornatec Pty Ltd,** Birkdale, QLD and **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay , QLD.
Certificate No: 1840 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2021.

Gypsophila paniculata
Baby's Breath

'Danfesroy'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/234 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.
Certificate No: 1848 Expiry Date: 17 September, 2021.
Agent: **Lynch Flowers**, Glenorie, NSW.

'Dangypflash'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/235 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.
Certificate No: 1849 Expiry Date: 17 September, 2021.
Agent: **Lynch Flowers**, Glenorie, NSW.

'Dangypmini'Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/019 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.
Certificate No: 1845 Expiry Date: 17 September, 2021.
Agent: **Lynch Flowers**, Glenorie, NSW.

'Dangysha'Ⓟ syn **Yukinko**Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/022 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.
Certificate No: 1846 Expiry Date: 17 September, 2021.
Agent: **Lynch Flowers**, Glenorie, NSW.

Hebe hybrid
Hebe

'Beverley Hills'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/098 Grantee: **Annton Nursery Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1828 Expiry Date: 6 September, 2021.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

'Heebie Jeebies'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/090 Grantee: **Stephen Membrey and Gayle Membrey**.
Certificate No: 1825 Expiry Date: 6 September, 2021.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Keel'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/143 Grantee: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide, SA **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1798 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.

Lens culinaris
Lentil

'Northfield'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/034 Grantee: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources**, Adelaide, SA **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1802 Expiry Date: 7 August, 2021.

Leptospermum laevigatum
Tea Tree

'Beach Baby'Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/202 Grantee: **WYVEE Horticultural Services Pty Ltd**, Lilydale, VIC.
Certificate No: 1861 Expiry Date: 26 September, 2021.

Lomandra spicata
Mat Rush

'Joey'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/088 Grantee: **Russell and Sharon Costin**, Limpinwood, NSW.
Certificate No: 1814 Expiry Date: 14 August, 2021.

Lupinus angustifolius
Narrow-Leafed Lupin

'Jindalee'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/297 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, **Grains Research and Development Corporation and Minister for Primary Industries and Resources**.
Certificate No: 1847 Expiry Date: 17 September, 2021.
Agent: **AWB Seed Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

Mangifera indica
Mango

'Red 1'Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/072 Grantee: **Mr Patrick Barnby Welburn**, Benarby, QLD.
Certificate No: 1803 Expiry Date: 7 August, 2026.

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'58N57'ⓟ syn **L90**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/070 Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Certificate No: 1793 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'Alpha Express'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/304 Grantee: **Abi Alfalfa Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1801 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.
Agent: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.

'PR5681'ⓟ syn **L55**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/071 Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Certificate No: 1794 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'PR5939'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/069 Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Certificate No: 1792 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2021.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Pittosporum hybrid
Pittosporum

'Cut Above'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/278 Grantee: **BE Jackson**, Dromana, VIC.
Certificate No: 1850 Expiry Date: 18 September, 2026.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'Primetime'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/002 Grantee: **Eric Wuhl**.
Certificate No: 1809 Expiry Date: 12 January, 2014.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Pyrus communis
European Pear

'Sophia's Gold'ⓟ
Application No: 1995/161 Grantee: **V. and S. Stasey**, Stanhope, VIC.
Certificate No: 1791 Expiry Date: 6 August, 2026.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Bina'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/169 Grantee: **Karl Glaser**.
Certificate No: 1813 Expiry Date: 10 August, 2021.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Jory'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/170 Grantee: **Karl Glaser**.
Certificate No: 1811 Expiry Date: 9 August, 2021.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Meggy'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/171 Grantee: **Karl Glaser**.
Certificate No: 1812 Expiry Date: 9 August, 2021.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Rosa banksiae
Banksia Rose

'Powder Puff'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/155 Grantee: **Wallis's Nurseries Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1830 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.
Agent: **Southern Advanced Plants Pty Ltd**, Dromana, VIC.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Fairy Queen'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/132 Grantee: **Jan Spek Rozen BV**.
Certificate No: 1831 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Interkuyl'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/174 Grantee: **Interplant B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1833 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Internes'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/175 Grantee: **Interplant B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1834 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Lydiver'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/173 Grantee: **Interplant B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1832 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Nirpeter'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/287 Grantee: **Lux Riviera s.r.l.**.
Certificate No: 1835 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Sunlampo'ⓟ syn **Bellisima**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/289 Grantee: **Frank Bart Schuurman**.
Certificate No: 1836 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q168'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/047 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1816 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q183'
Application No: 2000/182 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1817 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q184'
Application No: 2000/183 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1818 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q186'
Application No: 2000/184 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1819 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q187'
Application No: 2000/185 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1820 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q188'
Application No: 2000/186 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1829 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2021.

'Q189'
Application No: 2000/187 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1821 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q190'
Application No: 2000/190 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1824 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q191'
Application No: 2000/189 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1823 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

'Q192'
Application No: 2000/188 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1822 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2021.

Schlumbergera truncata
Christmas Cactus

'Sunburst Fantasy'
Application No: 1999/104 Grantee: **B.L. Cobia, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1805 Expiry Date: 7 August, 2021.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Redstar'
Application No: 1999/119 Grantee: **HZPC Holland BV**.
Certificate No: 1853 Expiry Date: 19 September, 2021.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

Trifolium subterraneum
Subterranean Clover

'Urana'
Application No: 1998/230 Grantee: **The State of Western Australia through its department of agriculture called Agriculture Western Australia**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.
Certificate No: 1788 Expiry Date: 15 July, 2021.

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Tickit'
Application No: 2000/140 Grantee: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide, SA **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1852 Expiry Date: 18 September, 2021.

Zelkova serrata
Japanese Elm

'Kiwi Sunset'
Application No: 2000/052 Grantee: **Allenton Nurseries Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1860 Expiry Date: 20 September, 2026.
Agent: **JFT Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Zoysia japonica
Zoysia Grass

'El Toro'
Application No: 1992/070 Grantee: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Certificate No: 1815 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2012.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'KLEC99R14'
Application No: 2000/233
From: Selbiblue'

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Pedani' syn **Midnight Petite**
Application No: 2001/011
From: 'Pedani'

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Generation'
Application No: 2000/273
From: 'PGL10'

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Bowerbird'
Application No: 2001/008
From: 'K3057'

'Lorikeet'
Application No: 2000/141
From: 'M5631'

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'B891'
Application No: 1997/269
From: 'Vermilion'

'BFS 3/37'
Application No: 1997/191
From: 'Red Rob Seedless'

'Red Rob Seedless'
Application No: 1998/144
From: 'SC 16/131'

'Stanley Seedless'
Application No: 1996/046
From: 'HBS 17-35'

CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

From: Weech Enterprises Inc. (formerly B.L Cobia, Inc.)
To: Tillington House Pty Limited
For all the PBR *Schlumbergera truncata* (Christmas Cactus) applications for which Weech Enterprises Inc. was the applicant.

From: Graeme Brindley Nursery Pty Ltd trading as Brindley's Nurseries
To: Tillington House Pty Limited
For all the PBR *Schlumbergera truncata* (Christmas Cactus) applications for which Graeme Brindley Nursery Pty Ltd trading as Brindley's Nurseries was the applicant.

From: Brindleys Nurseries
To: Tillington House Pty Limited
For all the PBR *Schlumbergera truncata* (Christmas Cactus) applications for which Brindley's Nurseries was the applicant.

From: Plant Breeding International Cambridge Limited
To: Somersby Treefruit
For all the PBR *Malus domestica* (Apple) applications for which Plant Breeding International Cambridge Limited was the applicant.

From: Sunrise Flowers International Ltd
To: Everblue Investments Pty Ltd and Butler Holdings Pty Ltd
For all the PBR *Rosa* hybrid (Rose) applications for which Sunrise Flowers International Ltd was the applicant.

From: The University of Sydney and Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd
To: NuFlora International Pty Ltd
For all the PBR applications for which The University of Sydney and Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd were the joint applicants.

From: The University of Sydney
To: NuFlora International Pty Ltd
Only for the following PBR applications:

Dianthus hybrid
Pink

'Codianki'(D)
Application No: 1999/153 Certificate No: 1693

Diascia hybrid
Twinspur

'Codiach'(D)
Application No: 1999/155 Certificate No: 1688

'Codiape'(D)
Application No: 1999/154 Certificate No: 1687

Gaura lindheimeri
Whirling Butterfly

'Gauka'
Application No: 2000/043

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Codimpca'(D)
Application No: 1999/157 Certificate No: 1686

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Cobink'
Application No: 1999/156

CHANGE OF APPLICANT'S NAME

Avena sativa
Oats

'TAMO 397'
Application No: 2000/298

From: The Texas A & M University System
To: The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

Duranta repens
Golden Dewdrop

'Sheena's Green'
Application No: 1998/113

From: Wellington Point Nursery
To: Unique Plants

Dodonae subglandulifera
Hop Bush

'Fire Bush'
Application No: 1998/085

From: BBT Services Pty Ltd
To: Austland Services Pty Ltd

NOMINATION OF AGENT

The following agents have been nominated for the applications listed below for which **'Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales'** is the applicant or co-applicant.

Avena sativa
Oats

'MA5107'
Application No: 2001/010
Agent: **Waratah Seed Company Ltd,** Wellington, NSW.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'B%1302'
Application No: 2001/009
Agent: **Graintrust Pty Ltd,** Girraween, NSW.

'Wyalong'
Application No: 1998/137
Agent: **Grainco Australia Seeds Pty Ltd,** Toowoomba, QLD.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Babbler'
Application No: 2000/143
Agent: **SGB Australia Ltd,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Bowerbird'
Application No: 2001/008
Agent: **AWB Seeds Ltd,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Lorikeet'
Application No: 2000/141
Agent: **AWB Seeds Ltd,** Melbourne, VIC.

'Thornbill'
Application No: 2000/142
Agent: **Sunprime Seeds Pty Ltd,** Dubbo, NSW.

'Wylah'
Application No: 1999/163
Agent: **SGB Australia Ltd,** Melbourne, VIC.

AGENT TERMINATED

Australian Perennial Growers, Ballina, NSW is no longer acting as agent for the following PBR application:

Lavandula dentata
French Lavender

'Pure Harmony'(b)
Application No: 1997/112 Certificate No: 1305.

APPLICATIONS REFUSED

The following PBR application was refused as it failed to satisfy the requirements of section 5(1) of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994*.

Prunus persica
Peach

'Sophia's Blush'
Application No: 1998/090

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Agonis flexuosa nana
Willow Myrtle

'Grace'
Application No: 2000/310

Cymbidium hybrid
Cymbidium

'Atlantis'
Application No: 1998/114

Erica subdivaricata
Erica

'Snow Flakes'
Application No: 2000/016

Fragaria xananassa
Strawberry

'Colima'
Application No: 2000/264

'Whitney'
Application No: 2000/263

Fragaria x *Potentilla* hybrid
Strawberry Hybrid

'Sweet Pink'
Application No: 2000/221

Limonium hybrid
Limonium

'Supreme Blue'
Application No: 1999/308

'Supreme White'
Application No: 1999/307

Phaseolus vulgaris
Navy Bean

'Arwon'
Application No: 2001/005

Saponaria ocymoides
Pink Soap Wart

'Fairy Floss'
Application No: 2000/144

Syngonium podophyllum
Syngonium

'Glo-Go'
Application No: 2000/219

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'BFS 3/37'
Application No: 1997/191

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Serena'
Application No: 1989/093 Certificate No: 118.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'TI10'
Application No: 1996/073 Certificate No: 1122.

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'Maroochy Blaze'
Application No: 1997/257 Certificate No: 1553.

'Maroochy Jewel'
Application No: 1999/025 Certificate No: 1554.

'Maroochy Starfire'
Application No: 1997/255 Certificate No: 1551.

'Maroochy Sundew'
Application No: 1999/026 Certificate No: 1555.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Deltagem'
Application No: 1996/233 Certificate No: 1067.

Malus domestica
Apple

'GB 63-43'
Application No: 1992/079 Certificate No: 381.

'Red Elstar'
Application No: 1989/011 Certificate No: 1056.

Osteospermum ecklonis
Cape Daisy

'Lusaka'
Application No: 1997/053 Certificate No: 1055.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Meihauzrey' syn **Bright Minijet**
Application No: 1998/156 Certificate No: 1571.

'Meihoto' syn **Sammi Minijet**
Application No: 1998/157 Certificate No: 1572.

'Meilarac' syn **Bella Minijet**
Application No: 1994/189 Certificate No: 854.

'Meilipo' syn **Sweetlips Minijet**
Application No: 1992/183 Certificate No: 340.

'Smooth Melody' syn **Hadmelody**
Application No: 1993/264 Certificate No: 596.

Sesamum indicum
Sesame

'Aussie Gold'
Application No: 1992/178 Certificate No: 415.

'Beech's Choice'
Application No: 1992/177 Certificate No: 416.

Spathiphyllum hybrid
Spathiphyllum

'Ceres' syn **Ceres Star**
Application No: 1995/302 Certificate No: 1505.

Trifolium resupinatum var *majus*
Persian Clover

'Leeton'
Application No: 1995/019 Certificate No: 1523.

Vicia sativa
Common Vetch

'Vedura'
Application No: 1997/286 Certificate No: 1527.

'Velero'
Application No: 1995/296 Certificate No: 1524.

'Vestar'
Application No: 1997/285 Certificate No: 1526.

GRANTS REVOKED

The PBR grants for the following applications have been revoked under section 50(1)(b) of the *Plant Breeder Right's Act 1994*. They are no longer under PBR protection.

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Sunglow'
Application No: 1993/227 Certificate No: 1466.

Boronia heterophylla
Red Boronia

'Moonglow'
Application No: 1990/089 Certificate No: 159.

'Cameo'
Application No: 1990/094 Certificate No: 160.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Kenny Lane Lou Lou'
Application No: 1995/308 Certificate No: 1270.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Fred Hollows Vision'
Application No: 1996/139 Certificate No: 991.

CORRIGENDA

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'Ausibelle'
Application No: 1994/158

In the public notice of acceptances in PVJ 7(3) p8, the species name is incorrectly published as *Prunus domestica*. The correct species name is *Prunus salicina.*

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

In the descriptions of the following wheat varieties, the term 'ligule' should be replaced with the term 'auricle':

'Arnhem'
Application No: 1996/179
PVJ 10(3) p48

'Baxter'ф
Application No: 1997/283
PVJ 10(4) p55

'Giles'ф
Application No: 1997/282
PVJ 10(4) p56

'Kennedy'ф
Application No: 1996/209
PVJ 10(3) p48

'Lang'ф
Application No: 1999/325
PVJ 13(1) p76

'Mawson'
Application No: 1996/179
PVJ 10(3) p48

'Petrie'ф
Application No: 1999/326
PVJ 13(1) p78

'QT5793'ф
Application No: 1996/178
PVJ 10(3) p49

'Strzelecki'ф
Application No: 1999/327
PVJ 14(1) p71

'Sturt'
Application No: 1996/208
PVJ 10(3) p50 and in Table 32 of PVJ 10(3)

APPENDIX 1

FEES

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

The Treasurer has determined that all statutory fees under PBR regulations will be exempted from GST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeders rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

FEES

Basic Fees Schedule

	A	B	C	D
	$			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
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 (Part 1 and/or Part 2), an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for (a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

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

Dr Paul **Brennan**
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Proprietor
Eclipse IP Management
PO Box 2221 Milton Business Centre
MILTON QLD 4064
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing consumers

Mr Peter **Neilson**
Crop and Food Research
Birrabee Park
Bowna via
ALBURY NSW 2640
Representing Plant Breeders

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

Ms Anna **Sharpe**
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

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

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

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

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

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Portman, Anthony Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg Smith, Daniel
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Swinburn, Garth
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Blueberry	Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Easton, Andrew Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul Sanders, Milton Scholefield, Peter Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter
Feijoa	Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Fibre Crops	Khan, Akram
Fig	Darmody, Liz FitzHenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David
Forage Brassicas	Goulden, David
Forage Grasses	Fennell, John Harrison, Peter Kirby, Greg Mitchell, Leslie Slatter, John Smith, Kevin
Forage Legumes	Fennell, John Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Hill, Jeff Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Slatter, John Snowball, Richard
Forest Trees	Lubomski, Marek
Fruit	Beal, Peter Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Kennedy, Peter Lenoir, Roland Maddox, Zoee McCarthy, Alec Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Fungi, Basidiomycetes	Cairney, John
Fungi, Entomopathogenic	Milner, Richard
Grapes	Biggs, Eric Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Smith, Daniel Stearne, Peter Swinburn, Garth Sykes, Stephen
Grevillea	Herrington, Mark
Hydrangea	Hanger, Brian Maddox, Zoee
Impatiens	Paananen, Ian
Jojoba	Dunstone, Bob
Legumes	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cruickshank, Alan Downes, Ross Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Imrie, Bruce Kirby, Greg Khan, Akram Knights, Edmund Lake, Andrew Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Mitchell, Leslie Nutt, Bradley Rose, John Snowball, Richard
Lentils	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David Khan, Akram
Lucerne	Lake, Andrew Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip
Lupin	Collins, David Sanders, Milton
Magnolia	Paananen, Ian
Maize	Slatter, John
Myrtaceae	Dunstone, Bob
Native grasses	Quinn, Patrick Waters, Cathy

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
- Khan, Akram
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals – Exotic
- Abell, Peter
- Armitage, Paul
- Angus, Tim
- Barth, Gail
- Beal, Peter
- Collins, Ian
- Cross, Richard
- Cunneen, Thomas
- Darmody, Liz
- Dawson, Iain
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Eggleton, Steve
- Fisk, Anne Marie
- Fitzhenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Guy, Graeme
- Harrison, Peter
- Hempel, Maciej
- Johnston, Margaret
- Kirkham, Roger
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Lamont, Greg
- Larkman, Clive
- Lenoir, Roland
- Lowe, Greg
- Lubomski, Marek
- Lunghusen, Mark
- Maddox, Zoee
- McMichael, Prue
- Milne, Carolynn
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, David
- Oates, John
- Paananen, Ian
- Robb, John
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Singh, Deo
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Stewart, Angus
- Taaffe, Lindsay
- Van der Ley, John
- Watkins, Phillip

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

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

Osmanthus
- Paananen, Ian
- Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Anderson, Malcolm
- Avery, Angela
- Cameron, Stephen
- Cook, Bruce
- Downes, Ross
- Croft, Valerie
- Harrison, Peter
- Kaapro, Jyri
- Kirby, Greg
- Loch, Don
- Miller, Jeff
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Rose, John
- Smith, Raymond
- Scattini, Walter John
- Slatter, John
- Smith, Kevin
- Wilson, Frances

Peanut
- Cruickshank, Alan
- George, Doug

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

Persimmon
- Swinburn, Garth

Petunia
- Paananen, Ian
- Nichols, David

Photinia
- Robb, John

Pistacia
- Pullar, David
- Richardson, Clive
- Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
- Brouwer, Jan
- Goulden, David
- McMichael, Prue
- Sanders, Milton

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

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

Prunus
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Kennedy, Peter
- Mackay, Alastair
- Maddox, Zoee
- Malone, Michael
- Porter, Gavin
- Portman, Anthony
- Pullar, David
- Topp, Bruce
- Witherspoon, Jennifer

Pulse Crops
- Bestow, Sue
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Cross, Richard
- Kidd, Charles
- Oates, John
- Poulsen, David
- Slatter, John

Raspberry
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
- Barrett, Mike
- Paananen, Ian

Rose
- 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
- Smith, Daniel
- 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
- Khan, Akram
- Pullar, David

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

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

Sugarcane
- Cox, Mike
- Morgan, Terence

Sunflower
- George, Doug

Tomato
- Cross, Richard
- Gingis, Aron
- Herrington, Mark
- Khan, Akram
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel

Tree Crops
- McRae, Tony

Triticale
- Collins, David

Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops
- Harrison, Peter
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Winston, Ted

Umbrella Tree
- Paananen, Ian

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

Verbena
- Paananen, Ian

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

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Abell, Peter	02 9351 8825	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	
	017 870 252 mobile	Victoria
Andrews, Judith	02 6951 2614	
	02 6955 7580 fax	Southern NSW, Northern VIC
Angus, Tim	02 4751 5702 ph/fax	Australia and New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233	
	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria
Avery, Angela	02 6030 4500	
	02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6426 2545	
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8303 9580	
	08 8303 9424 fax	SA and Victoria
Baxter, Leslie	03 6224 4481	
	03 6224 4468 fax	
	0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207	
	08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia
Beal, Peter	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	QLD & Northern NSW
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733	
	08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695	
	02 6795 4358 fax	
	0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 5362 2159	
	03 5362 2187 fax	South Eastern Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	Sydney
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax	Central Western Wheatbelt of
	0154 42694 mobile	Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
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
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097	
	03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 4862 2487 ph/fax	Sydney and surrounding
	0417 891 651 mobile	districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Mediterranean areas of
		Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	Victoria, South Australia and
	03 9769 1522 fax	Southern NSW
	0419 878658 mobile	
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Guy, Graeme	03 9457 1927	Victoria
	gguy@netspace.net.au	
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
	08 8948 3894 fax	Australia, incl. NT and NW of
	0407 034 083 mobile	WA and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Kaapro, Jyri	02 9637 8711	
	02 9637 8599 fax	Sydney and surrounding areas
Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 7600	
	02 6382 2228 fax	New South Wales
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
	08 8842 3066 fax	
	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
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 9652 1285	
	02 9652 1924 fax	Sydney region
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 4637 9960	
	07 4637 9962 fax	
	malaw@bigpond.com	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 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 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
Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA

Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083	Melbourne & environs
	03 5998 2089fax	
	0407 050 133 mobile	
Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
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 8019 extn 8027	Manawatu region, New
	64 3 351 8142 fax	Zealand
Milne, Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD
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
Moore, Stephen	02 6799 2230	
	02 6799 2239 fax	NSW
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	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	Sydney region, Eastern Australia
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1233	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Portman, Anthony	08 9274 5355	
	08 9250 1859 fax	South-west Western Australia
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	
	03 5998 5333	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Richardson, Clive	03 5155 0255	Victoria
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830	
	02 9351 8875 fax	Sydney Region
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
Rudolph, Paul	03 5381 2168	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0438 083 840 mobile	Victoria
Sanders, Milton	08 9825 8087	Southern Australia: WA,Vic,
	08 9387 4388 fax	NSW, SA
	0427 031 951 mobile	
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
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Slatter, John	07 4635 0726	
	07 4635 2772 fax	
	0155 88086 mobile	Australia
Smith, Daniel	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	South Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE 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 4385 9788ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	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
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	Murray Valley Region – from
	03 5021 3131 fax	Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Taaffe, Lindsay	02 4883 7878	NSW
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
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	Sydney to Brisbane and New
	02 6561 5138 fax	England area
	0417 423 768 mobile	
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
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
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
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
Baker, Ian
Barr, Andrew
Batta, Rohitas
Beatson, Ron
Bell, David
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Breust, P
Brewer, L
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Cant, Russell
Chin, Robert
Chivers, Ian
Clayton- Greene, Kevin
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Cox, Michael
Craig, Andrew
Dale, Gary
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Delaporte, Kate
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver
Dyer, Natalie
Eastwood, Russell
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Engel, Richard
Gibson, Peter
Gomme, Simon
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guerin, Jenny
Hall, Nicola
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Higgs, Robert
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jackson, Ken
Jaeger, M
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, A
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kennedy, Chris
Kimbeng, Collins
Knights, Ted
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Lacey, Kevin
Langbein, Sueanne
Leighton, Alan
Leonforte, Tony
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Liu, Chunji
Loi, Angelo
Luckett, David
Macleod, Nick
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
McCallum, Lesley
Mcdonald, David
Mcmaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Moody, David
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Pressler, Craig
Piperidis, George
Reeve, Christopher
Reid, Peter
Richardson, Thomas
Roberts, Sean
Rose, Ian
Rowles, Cherie
Salmon, Alexander
Sammon, Noel
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Saperstein, Sylvia
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Stiller, Warwick
Sutton, John
Tonks, John
Toyer, Christine
Trimboli, Daniel
Van der Spek, Folke
Vaughan, Peter
Weatherly, Lilia
Whalley, R.D.B.
Whiley, Tony
Williams, Rex
Williams, Thomas
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
Wirthensohn, Michelle
Wright, Gary
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

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

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

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

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

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

Phone: (54 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA
Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
PO Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650
e-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

AUSTRIA
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum 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- 11eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 37 22
Fax: (32 2) 208 37 16

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

Phone (591-2) 391 953
Fax: (591-2) 391 608
e-mail: semillas@mail.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL
Servico Nacional de Protecao de Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do 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
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

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

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

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

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

CHILE
Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

CHINA
The Office for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
Ministry of Agriculture
11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 100026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029
Fax: (86-10) 6419 3082
e-mail: cnpvp@agri.gov.cn

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

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695
e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CROATIA
(new member address to be advised)

CZECH REPUBLIC
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of European Integration
Tesnov 17
117 05 Prague 1

Phone: (420) 2 2181 2474
Fax: (420) 2 2181 2970

DENMARK
Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and Soil Science)
Teglvaerksvej 10, Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

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

ECUADOR
Institutu Esuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de Obtenciones Vegetales
Eloy Alfaro y Amazonas
Edificio MAG, 3er piso
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 566 686
Fax: (593-2) 562 258
e-mail: sectagro@impsat.net.ec

ESTONIA
Variety Control Department
Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate
EE-71024 Viljandi

Phone: (372 4) 334 650
Fax: (372 4) 334 650
e-mail: plant@plant.agri.ee

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

Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 160 2443

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

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

GERMANY
Bundessortenamt
Postfach 61 04 40
D-30604 Hannover

Phone: (49 511) 95 66 5
Fax: (49 511) 56 33 62
e-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

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

Phone: (36 1) 312 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841

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

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e -mail: backwest@indigo.ie

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

Phone: (972) 3 968 3669
Fax: (972) 3 968 34 92
e-mail: ilpbr_tu@netvision.net.il

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

Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

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

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

KENYA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi

Tel: (254 –2) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZSTAN
State Agency of Intellectual Property
House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek

Tel: (996-3312) 510 810
Fax: (996 3312) 510 813
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

MEXICO
Servicio Nacional de Inspection y Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Desarrollo Rural
Lope de Vega 125 8. Piso
Col. Chapultepec Morales
México, D.F. 11570

Phone: (52-5) 203 9427
Fax: (52-5) 250 64 83

NETHERLANDS
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Borad of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen
Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl

NEW ZEALAND
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 325 29 46

NICARAGUA
(New member address to be advised)

NORWAY
Plantesortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Frokontrollen
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 75 04
Fax: (47) 64 94 02 08

PANAMA
Direccion General del Registro de la Propiedad Industrial (DIGERPI)\
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

PARAGUAY
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Direccion de Semillas (DISE)
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

POLAND
Research Center of Cultivars Testing (COBORU)
63-022 Slupia Wielka

Phone: (48 61) 285 2341
Fax: (48 61) 285 3558
e-mail: coboru@bptnet.pl

PORTUGAL
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da DGPC
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351 213) 613 216
Fax: (351 213) 613 222
e-mail:
dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162
C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

ROMANIA
State Office for Inventions and Trademarks (OSIM)
5, Ion Ghica Str., Sector 3
P.O. Box 52
70 018 Bucharest

Phone: (40-1) 315 90 66
Fax: (373-2) 312 38 19
E-mail: office@osim.ro

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
State Commission of the Russian Federation for Selection Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 1/11
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26
e-mail: desel@agro.aris.ru

SLOVAKIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Dodrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (421 7) 306 62 90
Fax: (421 7) 306 62 94

SLOVENIA
Plant Variety Protection and Registration Office
Parmova 33
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-61) 136 3344
Fax: (386-61) 136 3312
e-mail: UVRSR@gov.si

SOUTH AFRICA
The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and Quality Control
PO Box 25322
Gezina

Phone: (27 12) 808 0365
Fax: (27 12) 808 0365
e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

SPAIN
Oficina Espanola de Variedades Vegetales (OEVV)
Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y Tecnologia
Agraria y Alimentaria
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion
Jose Abascal, 4-7a pl.
E-28003- Madrid

Phone: (34 91) 347 66 00
Fax: (34 91) 594 27 68

SWEDEN
Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170
e-mail: info@vaxtsortnamnden

SWITZERLAND
Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft
Buro fur Sortenschutz
Mattenhofstr. 5
CH-3003 Bern

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Controller (Ag)
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
34 Frederick Street
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
e-mail:
Controller.IPOffice@opus.co.tt

UKRAINE
State Patent Office of Ukraine
8 Lvov Square
254655 Kiev 53, GSP- 655

Phone: (880 44) 212 50 82
Fax: (880 44) 212 34 49

UNITED KINGDOM
The Plant Variety Rights Office
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 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
Instituto Nacional de Semillas (INASE)
Casilla de Correos 7731
Pando Canelone

Phone: (59 82) 288 7099
Fax: (59 82) 288 7077
e-mail: inasepre@adinet.com.uy

EUROPEAN UNION
(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office
P.O. Box 2141
F-49021 Angers Cedex
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 25 64 32
Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria[2,4]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Croatia[3]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Estonia[3]
Finland[3,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[2]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyzstan[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[3]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Romania[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 49)

1 Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.

2 Bound by the 1978 Act.

3 Bound by the 1991 Act.

4 Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.

5 Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

APPENDIX 6

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but also there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria

To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large-scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long-term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long-term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus
Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

PLANT VARIETIES JOURNAL 2001 VOL 14 NO. 3

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	R Rudolph	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	*Argyranthemum, Diascia, Mandevilla*,	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

PLANT VARIETIES JOURNAL 2001 VOL 14 NO. 3

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
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera, Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Angelonia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Cuphea*	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne	30/6/00
Queensland Department of Primary Industries Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	*Cynodon, Zoysia* and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	*Bracteantha*	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms	I Dawson	31/12/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Petunia, Calibrachoa*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	*Triticum, Hordeum, Avena*	field irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore, NSW	*Leptospermum*	Field, shadehouse greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01

The following applications are pending:

Name	**Location**	**Genera applied for**	**Facilities**	**Name of QP**
S J Saperstein	Mullumbimby NSW	*Rhododendron* (vireya types)	Field and propagation facilities	S Saperstein
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	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: 15 December 2001.

PLANT VARIETIES JOURNAL 2001 VOL 14 NO. 3

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

1 From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

PLANT VARIETIES JOURNAL 2001 VOL 14 NO. 3

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. Under section 62(1) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territories*

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994, the Register of Plant Varieties will be kept only in one location, the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. Please contact PBR office if you need further information.

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index

For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus praecox* subsp *orientalis*
Aglaonema	*Aglaonema* hybrid
Anisodontea	*Anisodontea capensis*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Arizona Cypress	*Cupressus glabra*
Arrowleaf Clover	*Trifolium vesiculosum*
Azalea	*Rhododendron simsii*
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Bacopa	*Sutera cordata*
Bacopa	*Sutera diffusa*
Banksia Rose	*Rosa banksiae*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Begonia	*Begonia boliviensis*
Begonia	*Begonia rex*
Bluegrass Hybrid	*Poa arachnifera* x *Poa pratensis*
Boronia	*Boronia heterophylla*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* hybrid
Bower Wattle	*Acacia cognata*
Brachiaria	*Brachiaria ruziziensis* x *Brachiaria brizantha*
Broom	*Genista fragrans*
Burr Medic	*Medicago polymorpha*
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens walleriana*
Calibrachoa	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Canola	*Brassica napus* var *oleifera*
Cape Daisy	*Osteospermum ecklonis*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus gloriosus*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Christmas Cactus	*Schlumbergera truncata*
Common Vetch	*Vicia sativa*
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Cymbidium	*Cymbidium* hybrid
Erica	*Erica subdivaricata*
European Pear	*Pyrus communis*
Everlasting Daisy	*Bracteantha bracteata*
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower	*Bracteantha* hybrid
False Sarsparilla	*Hardenbergia violacea*
Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Freesia	*Freesia* hybrid
French Lavender	*Lavandula dentata*
Gardenia	*Gardenia radicans*
Geranium	*Geranium wallichianum* x *Geranium himalayense*
Golden Dewdrop	*Duranta repens*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
Heath	*Epacris longiflora*
Hebe	*Hebe* hybrid
Hop Bush	*Dodonae subglandulifera*
Hybrid Bermuda Grass	*Cynodon transvaalensis* x *Cynodon dactylon*
Hybrid Ryegrass	*Lolium* hybrid
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Interspecific Plum	*Prunus salicina* x *Prunus armeniaca*
Japanese Elm	*Zelkova serrata*

PLANT VARIETIES JOURNAL 2001 VOL 14 NO. 3

Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Jasmine	*Jasminum polyanthum*
Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos* hybrid
Kiwifruit	*Actinidia chinensis*
Lacy Tree Philodendron	*Philodendron selloum*
Lavender	*Lavandula angustifolia*
Lemon	*Citrus limon*
Lentil	*Lens culinaris*
Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithi*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium australe*
Lily	*Lilium* hybrid
Limonium	*Limonium* hybrid
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Luma	*Luma apiculata*
Magnolia	*Magnolia soulangeana*
Mandarin	*Citrus reticulata* x *Citrus sinensis*
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla amabilis*
Mango	*Mangifera indica*
Marguerite Daisy	*Argyranthemum frutescens*
Mat Rush	*Lomandra spicata*
Michelia	*Michelia yunnanensis*
Mimusops	*Mimusops elengi*
Mirror Bush	*Coprosma* hybrid
Narrow-Leafed Lupin	*Lupinus angustifolius*
Native Fuschia	*Graptophyllum excelsum*
Navy Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica* var *nucipersica*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Paper Daisy	*Rhodanthe anthemoides*
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Persian Clover	*Trifolium resupinatum* var *majus*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Petunia* hybrid
Pink	*Dianthus* hybrid
Pink Soap Wart	*Saponaria ocymoides*
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum* hybrid
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*
Polygala	*Polygala myrtifolia* var *grandiflora*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Protea	*Protea aristata* x *Protea repens*
Radiata Pine	*Pinus radiata*
Red Boronia	*Boronia heterophylla*
Red-and-Green Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos manglesii*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Sesame	*Sesamum indicum*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum* hybrid
Soybean	*Glycine max*
Spathiphyllum	*Spathiphyllum* hybrid
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x*ananassa*
Strawberry Hybrid	*Fragaria* x *Potentilla* hybrid
Subterranean Clover	*Trifolium subterraneum*
Sugarcane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Sweet Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Syngonium	*Syngonium podophyllum*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
Tea Tree	*Leptospermum* hybrid
Tea Tree	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Tully River Stenocarpus	*Stenocarpus* sp
Twinspur	*Diascia* hybrid
Verbena	*Verbena* hybrid
Wallflower	*Erysimum* hybrid
Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Whirling Butterfly	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Willow Myrtle	*Agonis flexuosa nana*
Zoysia Grass	*Zoysia japonica*
Zoysia Grass	*Zoysia matrella*

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Plant Breeders and their agents are invited to take this opportunity to promote their new plant varieties by advertising in the Plant Varieties Journal. Consultant Qualified Persons are also invited to advertise their services. The Journal is well circulated throughout the horticultural and agricultural industry. Advertising in the Journal will promote the commercialisation of new plant varieties and the services offered by the qualified persons. Our policy is to promote the varieties which are currently in the PBR scheme and the services of those who are currently accredited by the PBR office.

The Journal also has a Service Directory. This Directory is suitable for advertising the services provided by Consultant Qualified Persons, Agents, Patent Attorneys, CTC sites or photographers.

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