



# Plant Varieties Journal

December 1991

Volume 4

Number 4



Official Journal of the Australian Plant Variety Rights Office

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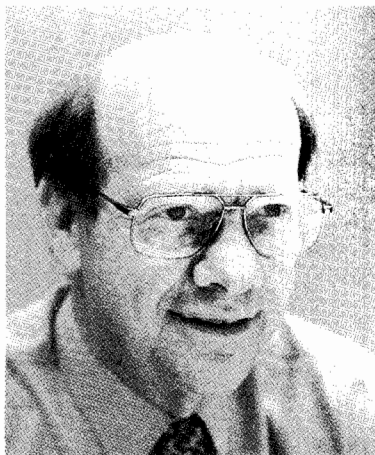
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## Editorial



**Dr Mick Lloyd**  
**Director: Plant Variety Rights Office**

The views of individuals and organisations in the agricultural, horticultural and forest industries on all aspects of Plant Variety Rights are important to the PVR Office. The administration of PVR can be changed in response to real market needs.

Plant Variety Rights was established in Australia in the national interest. It is a mechanism which provides breeders with the potential for obtaining a return on their investment in breeding, introducing and marketing new varieties. The objective of this, in turn, is to stimulate further investment.

The Plant Varieties Journal is our medium of communication. One aim of the PVR Office is to establish a dialogue with industry. Receiving objections and comments on applications for PVR is part of that dialogue. However, the editor also encourages readers to give their views on all aspects of the PVR scheme and other matters related to PVR and plant varieties by writing to the editor.

Over the next year the PVR Act is to undergo considerable amendment and the PVR scheme will change as a consequence. Drafting of those amendments has commenced. The draft amendments will of course be subject to public comment.

Many of the envisaged changes to the PVR Act have been initiated by the revision of the UPOV Convention. They include provisions for extending breeder's rights to cover the harvested material and essential derivation. The nature of the latter and its implications are described in the following pages.

The PVR Office could take the opportunity while redrafting the Act to propose changes additional to the needs of a revised UPOV Convention. It has also been suggested by one industry group that we include severe penalties for infringement of individuals' rights. By another, that PVR cover micro-organisms. Are there other changes we need to consider?

We encourage individuals or organisations to give us their views on the PVR scheme, the Act and possible amendments that will assist industry and the PVR Office to jointly achieve the goal of PVR in the national interest.

*Compliments of the Seasons*  
*from the*  
*Staff of PVRO*

**CLOSING DATE FOR MARCH ISSUE: 22 JANUARY 1992**

Editorial Panel:	Registrar:	Dr Mick Lloyd
	Examiners:	David Thearle
		Mark Kethro
	Administration:	Margaret Winsbury

The editors welcome comments and short articles from all sectors of the plant breeding industry for publication in the Plant Varieties Journal. Authors should follow the guide on the inside back cover.

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## Part 1 — General

### Deriving New From Existing Varieties

To be distinctive and qualify for registration, a variety that is derived from a protected variety must be clearly distinguishable from it and all other varieties based on recognised DUS characters. The accepted minimum size or extent of the difference between the allegedly new, derived variety and all other varieties, including the protected variety from which it is derived is known as the 'minimum distance'. The minimum distance is an agreed value internationally for different species. The extent of the difference between the variety that is purported to be new and a comparative set of varieties must exceed the 'minimum distance' if the variety is to be eligible for PVR.

It is common for breeders to make minimal 'cosmetic' changes to a commercially successful, protected variety only to achieve the minimum distance requirement and PVR. They thereby gain a market share at the expense of the breeder who made the original a major advance in breeding. To minimise this form of 'piracy' and erosion of a breeder's rights there has arisen the concept of essential derivation.

Essential derivation (ED) is an entirely different concept from 'minimum distance'. The term appears in the 1991 UPOV Convention and will be introduced into proposed amendments to the PVR Act 1987. The purpose is to extend existing breeders rights to cover those varieties that are so genetically similar to the protected variety from which it is derived that they are said to be 'essentially derived'.

It will be possible for a variety to fulfil DUS criteria and be granted PVR whether it is essentially derived or not. That is, the issue of essential derivation will not form part of the examination of a variety for PVR. If an allegedly essentially variety is granted PVR the matter will go to arbitration and if the issue cannot be amicably resolved by the parties, there will be a prospect of recourse to the courts.

To minimise costly and prolonged litigation on the highly technical ED cases, and to give all parties an equal chance in an ED issue despite their financial circumstances, the PVR Office proposes to act as an independent arbitrator before the matter reaches the courts. There is some prospect that the onus will be placed on the the breeder of the alleged ED variety to prove that the new variety is not essentially derived.

Protected varieties may be used freely by any plant breeder as parental material for breeding new varieties, provided the protected variety is not used repeatedly for the commercial production of the new variety [Plant Variety Rights Act 1987, s38(1)(e)]. An example of the latter is the use of a protected inbred line as one parent for the commercial production of hybrid seed of the 'new' variety.

Should a variety be deemed to be essentially derived it legally falls within the rights of the variety from which it was derived.

### Centralised Testing for Australian Native Species

The PVR Office is currently negotiating bilateral agreements with several countries of the European Community and

Japan on behalf of breeders of Australian native species. The aim of the bilateral agreements under the UPOV Convention is to gain ready access to Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) in these countries for Australian breeders. Emerging from these negotiations is a requirement for centralised comparative testing in Australia if our data is to be accepted for PBR overseas.

The bilateral schemes are expected to operate as follows:

- establishment of a central and independent test site or sites for native species in Australia where there are staff with expertise in the taxonomy and cultivation of Australian native species, e.g. a botanic garden;
- Australian breeders applying to a PVR authority overseas (via an agent overseas) will be required to enter, at their expense, the variety into the centralised testing scheme in Australia;
- the test centre will carry out the trial, comparing the new variety with an agreed standard set of comparative varieties for the species;
- the data from the test will be examined by the overseas PVR authority for the purposes of PVR in that country.
- similarly, an overseas breeder of Australian native species requiring PVR in Australia or in a UPOV member country will be required to enter their new variety into the Australian centralised testing scheme.

The bilateral agreements have to be negotiated with each country. There is a standard UPOV format on which all agreements are based. A list of species is attached to each agreement. The office will negotiate to have the following genera included in the agreements: *Acacia*, *Anigozanthos*, *Banksia*, *Boronia*, *Chamelaucium*, *Eucalyptus*, *Grevillea*, *Hardenbergia*, *Lechenaultia*, *Macadamia*, *Mandevilla* [*Dipladenia*].

Before proceeding further with negotiations the PVR Office would like to have the views of the relevant individuals and organisations that may use the scheme. We require no commitment that you will participate. However, your views on the broad principles involved in the scheme and general support or otherwise will be of assistance in determining if the scheme would be viable.

### Rose Workshop

On 31 October 1991, the PVRO examiners convened a workshop on rose testing. The workshop was held at the Nurseryman's Association of Victoria headquarters in East Malvern and was attended by members of the Rose Introducers of Australia Inc. and others closely involved in the rose industry.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the methodology for observation and collection of technical data. By getting the growers together to discuss the evaluation of rose characteristics, we can expect to improve the consistency of data collected by the various observers [experts].

All participants welcomed the opportunity to discuss these matters as a group. The interchange resulted in a number of constructive proposals for changes to the Rose — Objective Description form and to the operation of the PVR Scheme itself.

The Australian system of breeder testing presents special difficulties that are not lost on our critics. The rose growers are setting the pace among users of PVR in Australia by collaborating in this kind of workshop. Because it was so

well received, we will organise similar workshops for other groups wherever a need is indicated and resources are available. Our thanks to those who attended and also to the Nurseryman's Association of Victoria for use of their premises.

## Labelling a Protected Variety

Labelling plants or seed to show that they are protected by PVR is a straight-forward procedure. Correct labelling makes the buyer aware that the variety is protected and not to be propagated for commercial purposes without the agreement of the holder of the PVR. Several labelling options are available:

Firstly, holders of provisional PVR are not entitled to use the PVR logo, but are urged to label all material sold:

**'Australian PVR Pending: Application No: (number)'.**

Grantees of rights who hold PVR certificates should use both the relevant certificate number and may use the circular PVR logo on their labels. The PVR logo shows at a glance that a variety is protected.

Holders of either provisional or full PVR may add an additional statement. For example:

**'(Variety Name) is protected under the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* and as such, propagation for sale can only be carried out by agreement with the grantee: (insert name of grantee). Unauthorised propagation for commercial purposes or sale of this variety is an infringement under section 40 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*.'**

**WARNING:** It is an offence to falsely use the PVR logo and/or to imply that a variety is protected by Plant Variety Rights. Varieties having only overseas PVR or patents may not display the Australian PVR logo or imply that they are protected in Australia.

Consult the PVR office for any additional advice regarding labelling.

## Valid Application — Revised Minimum Requirements

What are the minimum requirements to make an application? This question arises when an applicant wants to market a variety under provisional protection before the results of the comparative growing trials are available.

The PVR Office will examine for acceptance, partially completed applications if they satisfy the minimum requirements for a valid application. The minimum requirements for a 'valid application', that will come into immediate effect are:

- a completed and signed Part One of the Application Form (revised 4/91), setting out, at Question 13, main distinguishing characteristics, and with questions 18, 19 and 20 signed;
- a photograph or photographs showing the distinguishing characteristics of the new variety and comparative varieties; and
- payment of the application fee, currently \$400.00;

Only valid applications will be assigned an application number and examined for compliance with minimum criteria for acceptance. Acceptance of an application provides provisional protection from the date of acceptance.

Agents applying on behalf of breeders also require "Authorisation of Agent" forms signed by the breeder. Where the applicant is not the breeder, written evidence of the transfer of ownership is necessary.

The new minimum requirements are not intended to replace Part Two of the application form, which is submitted when data from the comparative growing trial becomes available. The examination of the application then proceeds in the usual way.

Applicants are advised to consult page 4 of Plant Varieties Journal volume 4, No. 3 (September 1991) concerning overseas data and patents.

## Part 2 — Public Notices

### PVR Granted

Plant Variety Rights have been granted under Section 26 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*, and entry has been made in the Plant Varieties Register, for the following varieties:

#### **SERRURIA** *(Serruria florida x rosea)*

1. **'Sugar'n'Spice'** (Application No 90/097)  
Grantee: **Proteaflora Enterprises**  
Certificate No 122  
Expiry Date: 10 October 2010

#### **ALSTROEMERIA** *(Alstroemeria hybrid)*

2. **'Stadutia'** (Application No 89/103)  
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**  
Certificate No 123  
Expiry Date: 25 May 2010
3. **'Stalibron'** (Application No 89/107)  
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**  
Certificate No 124  
Expiry Date: 25 May 2010
4. **'Stalsam'** (Application No 89/110)  
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**  
Certificate No 125  
Expiry Date: 25 May 2010
5. **'Stalan'** (Application No 89/104)  
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**  
Certificate No 126  
Expiry Date: 25 May 2010
6. **'Stalvir'** (Application No 89/111)  
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**  
Certificate No 127  
Expiry Date: 25 May 2010

7. **'Starover'** (Application No 89/115)  
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**  
Certificate No 128  
Expiry Date: 25 May 2010

8. **'Stalbel'** (Application No 89/105)  
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**  
Certificate No 129  
Expiry Date: 25 May 2010

## **BIRCH** (*Betula pendula*)

9. **'Barossa Wintergreen'** (Application No 90/044)  
Grantee: **EA, KE, AA, & EA Bartsch**  
Certificate No 130  
Expiry Date: 24 April 2010

## **LECHENAULTIA** (*Lechenaultia biloba*)

10. **'Autumn Blue'** (Application No 90/028)  
Grantee: **G Lullfitz**  
Certificate No 131  
Expiry Date: 19 June 2009

## **STYLOSANTHES** (*Stylosanthes scabra*)

11. **'Jecuipe'** (Application No 90/112)  
Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops & Pastures**  
Certificate No 132  
Expiry Date: 30 October 2010

12. **'Recife'** (Application No 90/113)  
Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops & Pastures**  
Certificate No 133  
Expiry Date: 30 October 2010

13. **'Feira'** (Application No 90/114)  
Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops & Pastures**  
Certificate No 134  
Expiry Date: 30 October 2010

## **IMPATIENS** (*Impatiens hawkerii* hybrid)

14. **'Lysandra'** (Application No 90/032)  
Grantee: **Kientzler KG**  
Certificate No 135  
Expiry Date: 26 February 2010

15. **'Sesia'** (Application No 90/116)  
Grantee: **Kientzler KG**  
Certificate No 136  
Expiry Date: 10 December 2010

16. **'Celsia'** (Application No 91/008)  
Grantee: **Kientzler KG**  
Certificate No 137  
Expiry Date: 21 January 2011

17. **'Dunya'** (Application No 91/009)  
Grantee: **Kientzler KG**  
Certificate No 138  
Expiry Date: 21 January 2011

18. **'Anaea'** (Application No 91/010)  
Grantee: **Kientzler KG**  
Certificate No 139  
Expiry Date: 21 January 2011

## **ANTHURIUM** (*Anthurium scherzianum*)

19. **'Arabella'** (Application No 90/118)  
Grantee: **G Arndt**  
Certificate No 140  
Expiry Date: 26 November 2010

## **Applications Accepted**

The PVR applications listed below have been accepted under S18 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*.

### *a) Descriptions Finalised*

Applications for PVR on the varieties described below have been accepted under S18 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*

## **LILY** (*Lilium* hybrid)



Variety: **'Mona Lisa'**  
Application No. 89/061  
Received: 28 July 1989  
Applicant: **Gebr. Vletter en JA den Haan**, of Rijnsburg, Netherlands.  
Australian Agent: **Mr J Slykerman**, of Kenny Lane Nurseries, Monbulk, Victoria.

### **Diagnosis**

'Mona Lisa' is a soft pink-flowered oriental lily. It has short, broad to very broad, medium green leaves arranged alternately and light green stems with long pubescence predominantly in the leaf axils. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: medium to large bowl-shaped flowers, borne erect on short pedicels; tepals pink at the centre (RHS 55C) becoming white at the tips (RHS 155D) with red markings corresponding to RHS 47A-B on the inner sides.

### **Varieties Used for Comparison**

'Stargazer', the seed parent, and 'Venezia' being the closest known varieties.

### Comparative Growing Trials

The characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Alsemeer, the Netherlands in 1986-89. The trials were conducted by the Netherlands testing authorities in accordance with UPOV guidelines TG/59/3 over two growing periods under conditions ensuring normal growth. Observations are from ten specimens.

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Stargazer' with pollen from a male parent designated F4431-77. It was bred by Gebr. Vletter en J A den Haan of Rijnsburg, Netherlands in 1982. 'Mona Lisa' was selected for development on the basis of flower colour and strength and plant height. 'Mona Lisa' was then propagated asexually. 'Mona Lisa' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in the Netherlands since 1988 and sold in the Netherlands since 1988.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Mona Lisa' is an oriental type lily with soft pink, medium to large bowl-shaped flowers. 'Mona Lisa' is a shorter plant than either 'Venezia' or 'Stargazer'. Its leaves are short and show medium glossiness while those of 'Stargazer' are short-medium with weak glossiness and those of 'Venezia' are long with weak glossiness. Recurving of the flower is weak to medium in 'Mona Lisa' and 'Venezia' but strong in 'Stargazer'. Pistils are medium length in 'Mona Lisa', long in 'Stargazer' and long to very long in 'Venezia'. 'Mona Lisa' has soft pink flowers corresponding to RHS 55C (centres) to RHS 155D (tips) with red markings corresponding to RHS 47A-B. 'Stargazer' has pink flowers corresponding to RHS 62A-B with red markings corresponding to RHS 47A. 'Venezia' has deep pink flowers corresponding to RHS 63A-C with deep pink markings. See also colour photograph fig. 1.

### Table of Comparison of Lily Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Mona Lisa'	* 'Stargazer'	* 'Venezia'
PLANT HEIGHT	short	medium to tall	medium
LEAF LENGTH	short	short-medium	long
LEAF WIDTH	broad— very broad	medium-broad	broad- very broad
GLOSSINESS OF UPPER LEAF SURFACE	medium	weak	weak
FLOWER DIAMETER	medium-large	medium	very large
INNER TEPALS — COLOUR OF INNER SIDE			
colour	soft pink	pink	deep pink
RHS number	55C (tips 155D)	62A-B	63A-C
TEPAL MARKINGS			
colour	red	red	deep pink
RHS number	47A-B	47A	—
FLOWER RECURVING	weak-medium	strong	weak-medium
PISTIL LENGTH	medium	long	very long

## APPLE (*Malus domestica*)



Variety: 'Big Time'

Application No. 90/060

Application Received: 10 May 1990.

Applicant: Chief Executive Officer of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture, of South Perth, Western Australia.

### Diagnosis

'Big Time' is an upright tree producing red-skinned, globose oblate fruit. Flowering begins early (based on the date when 10% of flowers are open) and fruit ripening is very late, occurring in the first week in June. 'Big Time' is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: long and broad leaves with an acuminate tip; wide branch angles; large fruit; moderate cropping.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Lady Williams', the seed parent, and 'Sundowner' and 'Pink Lady', the closest known late ripening varieties producing fruit with a solid red/pink blush.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Stoneville and Manjimup Horticultural Research Stations in Western Australia between April 1989 and October 1990. The trials comprised randomised blocks on two rootstocks designated MM104 and MM109 with six replications on each rootstock. Measurements are from 50 fruit, 50 leaves and 20 flowers of each variety, selected at random from a total of 60 trees on each rootstock. The soil was a sandy loam. Watering was by under-tree micro-sprinklers and herbicide, insecticide and fungicide sprays were applied. Pruning was to a central leader.

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Lady Williams' by 'Golden Delicious'. It was bred by J E L Cripps of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture. 'Big Time' was selected for development on the basis of fruit size and flavour and propagated asexually through 2 generations.

### Morphology — see comparison tables

'Big Time' is a late-maturing spur-bearing variety producing large red-skinned fruit. Shoot growth is wavy in 'Big Time', 'Sundowner' and 'Lady Williams' but zig-zag in 'Pink Lady'. 'Lady Williams' has internodes which are shorter than those of 'Big Time' and the other comparative varieties. Stem pubescence is absent in 'Sundowner', medium in 'Big Time' and 'Lady Williams' and heavy in 'Pink Lady'. 'Big Time' has leaves which are medium in colour and longer than those of any of the comparative varieties. The fruit is longer and wider than any of the comparative varieties. 'Big Time' has pink stamens whereas these are white in 'Sundowner', 'Pink Lady' and 'Lady Williams'. The calyx is open in 'Big Time' and 'Sundowner' whereas it is closed in 'Lady Williams' and 'Pink Lady'. Fruit texture (hardness using a penetrometer) is 3.53 units in 'Big Time', 3.96 in 'Pink Lady', 4.23 in 'Sundowner' and 4.29 in 'Lady Williams'. See also colour photographs figs 2 and 3.



## Table of Comparison of Apple Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Big Time'	* 'Sundowner'	* 'Pink Lady'	* 'Lady Williams'
GROWTH HABIT	upright	spreading	upright	columnar
LEAF LENGTH				
mean	100 mm	86 mm	94 mm	72 mm
range	65-195	55-120	60-120	60-100
standard deviation	20.8	17.8	12.9	12.0
LEAF WIDTH				
mean	60 mm	53 mm	67 mm	47 mm
range	34-87	35-80	40-100	35-65
standard deviation	11.2	10.4	14.4	6.6
STIPULE SIZE	medium	large	large	small
FLOWER DIAMETER				
mean	50 mm	48 mm	44 mm	49 mm
range	43-58	41-58	39-48	42-63
standard deviation	3.7	4.5	2.6	5.0
PETAL COLOUR				
RHS No.	60A	54A-D	61C	54A
FRUIT SHAPE	globose-oblate	globose-oblate	long oblate	globose-oblate
FRUIT LENGTH				
mean	73 mm	65 mm	65 mm	60 mm
range	65-84	50-79	56-76	53-69
standard deviation	5.1	5.7	4.7	3.9
FRUIT WIDTH				
mean	83 mm	74 mm	71 mm	70 mm
range	68-90	62-84	59-78	63-78
standard deviation	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.5
FRUIT SKIN COLOUR				
ground (RHS)	151A	8A-151C	8A-151B	151D
blush (RHS)	46A	46A	47A	46A
RELIEF OF SKIN SURFACE	smooth	smooth	bumpy	smooth

## RADERMACHERA (*Radermachersa sinica*)



Variety: 'Crystal Doll'  
 Application No. 90/102  
 Application Received: 22 October 1990.  
 Applicant: **Leo van der Knapp of K. P. Holland Beheer B. V.**, Naaidwijk, Netherlands.  
 Australian Agent: **Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd**, of Redland Bay, Queensland.

### Diagnosis

This variety is a variegated *Radermachersa* with a single main stem, suitable for use as an indoor plant. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: leaflets with a mottled yellow margins and

an irregular green pattern in the central area; slow growth rate; short internodes.

### Varieties used for comparison

The normal form of *R. sinica*, there being no named varieties of this species.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd, Redland Bay between November 1990 and October 1991. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 300 specimens. Plants of 'Crystal Doll' originated as tissue culture plantlets and were potted from 140 mm to 200 mm pots during May 1991. Plants were grown under 20% shade cloth in a mix of 70% composted hardwood sawdust and 30% medium grade washed river sand.

## Table of Comparison of *Radermachera* Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Crystal Doll'	* <i>R. sinica</i> normal form
<b>PLANT HEIGHT</b>		
mean	443 mm	899 mm
range	356-542	770-1050
standard deviation	46.3	80.6
<b>LEAF COLOUR (central zone)</b>		
colour	medium green	medium green
RHS No.	146A-B	146A
<b>LEAF COLOUR (margins)</b>		
colour	yellow-green	medium green
RHS No.	151B-C	146A
<b>LEAFLET LENGTH (first mature leaves, including petiole)</b>		
mean	326 mm	483 mm
range	275-368	406-595
standard deviation	20.2	16.2
<b>LEAFLET WIDTH (first mature leaves)</b>		
mean	21 mm	27 mm
range	18-24	23-32
standard deviation	1.8	2.8
<b>STEM COLOUR (between 3rd and 5th mature leaves from growing point)</b>		
colour	green	green
RHS No.	146A-B	146A
<b>INTERNODE LENGTH</b>		
mean	62 mm	137 mm
range	48-92	93-169
standard deviation	10.7	22.2

### Origin

The breeder is Mr Leo van der Knapp of The Netherlands. 'Crystal Doll' was discovered in October 1985 among seedlings of *R. sinica* and is a mutation of unknown parentage. 'Crystal Doll' was propagated asexually through three generations to demonstrate stability. 'Crystal Doll' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in the Netherlands since 1989 and in Germany and the United States since 1990.

### Morphology — see comparison tables

'Crystal Doll' is an erect, single stem bush with leaves arranged alternately at uniform intervals along the main stem. 'Crystal Doll' displays a slower growth rate than the normal form of *R. sinica*. The plant has shorter internodes than the normal form, giving it a more compact growth habit. 'Crystal Doll' has leaflets with mottled yellow-green margins and an irregular green pattern in the central area in contrast to the all dark green leaves of the normal form of *R. sinica*. See also colour photograph fig. 4.

## PAPER DAISY (*Helipterum anthemoides*)



Variety: 'Paper Cascade'

Application No. 91/024

Application Received: 28 March 1991.

Applicant: Mrs E Salkin, of Mt. Waverley, Victoria.

Australian Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, of Harris Road, Wonga Park, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

'Paper Cascade' is a low, spreading, decumbent herb with white, star-shaped, papery inflorescences. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a low, compact, spreading growth habit; dark green, recurved leaves; a long, lanceolate inflorescence bud with outer bracts intensely and entirely pigmented red; involucre bracts which are long, narrow and lanceolate in shape; a late flowering season.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Paper Baby' being the closest known variety.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Wonga Park, Victoria between March and August 1991. Twenty plants from each variety were arranged in a random block and grown in an outside position in full sun and protected from prevailing winds. Both varieties were propagated by tip cutting in January and subsequently grown in 150 mm containers in a pinebark and sand based medium with slow release fertilisers. Plants were pruned once in April and measurements were taken from 10 samples in August 1991.

### Origin

This variety is a selection from a collection made in 1987 on the New England Plateau of New South Wales. The breeder was Mrs E Salkin of Mount Waverley, Victoria. 'Paper Cascade' was propagated using cuttings through three generations.

### Morphology — see comparison tables

'Paper Cascade' is a low growing, branching form of this species with a spreading habit in contrast to the more upright habit of 'Paper Baby'. 'Paper Cascade' inflorescences are longer and thinner in bud than those of 'Paper Baby' and the shape is lanceolate in contrast to the obovate bud shape of 'Paper Baby'. At anthesis the inflorescence is star-shaped and open or flat in profile whereas 'Paper Baby' has a smaller, more rounded and cupped inflorescence. The involucre bracts of 'Paper Cascade' are significantly longer and thinner and the deep red pigmentation of the outer bracts is entire and persists for at least two whorls. In 'Paper Baby', red pigmentation is at most streaked in bracts within the outermost whorl. At Wonga Park 'Paper Cascade' flowers six weeks later than 'Paper Baby'. See also colour photographs figs 5 and 6.

## Table of Comparison of Paper Daisy Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Paper Cascade'	*'Paper Baby'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT</b>		
mean	129.5 mm	189.0 mm
range	105-150	165-220
standard deviation	14.23	14.87
<b>GROWTH HABIT</b>		
	spreading	bushy
<b>BRANCH ATTITUDE</b>		
	decumbent	upright
<b>BUD SHAPE</b>		
	lanceolate	obovate
<b>BUD LENGTH</b>		
mean	13.89 mm	9.76 mm
range	12.4-15.0	8.6-10.9
standard deviation	0.86	0.52
<b>INFLORESCENCE SHAPE</b>		
in plan	star-shaped	rounded
in profile	open/flat	cupped
<b>INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER</b>		
mean	27.8 mm	22.10 mm
range	26.0-30.0	19.0-23.0
standard deviation	1.01	1.12
<b>INVOLUCRAL BRACTS — COLOUR OF OUTER BRACTS</b>		
colour	red/purple	red/purple
RHS No.	59C	59C
<b>INVOLUCRAL BRACTS — COLOUR OF INNER BRACTS</b>		
colour	white	white
RHS No.	155D	155D
<b>INVOLUCRAL BRACTS — SHAPE</b>		
	lanceolate	ovate
<b>INVOLUCRAL BRACTS — LENGTH (including scarious base)</b>		
mean	14.52 mm	10.01 mm
range	13.1-15.7	8.80-11.00
standard deviation	0.42	0.33
<b>ANTHESIS OF FIRST INFLORESCENCE</b>		
	late June	mid August

## DISC MEDIC

(*Medicago tornata* var. *spinalosa*)



Variety: 'Rivoli'

Application No. 91/046

Application Received: 19 April 1991

Applicant: South Australian Department of Agriculture

### Diagnosis

'Rivoli' is distinct from any other variety, whose existence at the time of application is common knowledge, in having the following combination of characters: ovoid to lentiform seed pods with greater number of whorls, whorls of pod predominantly clockwise, later maturity in the field in South Australia, a unique banding pattern of esterase isoenzymes and total protein using discontinuous SDS-page electrophoresis.

### Varieties Used for Comparison

'Tornafeld' disc medic being the only other disc medic available.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the Kybybolite Research Centre, South Australia, in 1990 and 1991. In 1990 plants were sown in 2m rows spaced 2m apart. In 1990 plants were sown in plots 17 x 1.5m spaced 2.5m apart. 100 Plants from each of four replicates were used for measurements in each year.

### Origin

This variety was selected by E.J. Crawford at the Parafield Plant Introduction Centre on the basis of a leaf marker and lateness of flowering. Further selection was made by R.S. Martyn for herbage and seed production and persistence after extensive evaluation of many pasture lines 1983-1988.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Rivoli' is an annual herb 15-30cm high. Branches, leaflets stipules and peduncles are sparsely hairy. The stipules are variable in shape with lacinate margins. Young leaflets may exhibit purple and white flecks at low temperatures. Leaflets are 10-20mm long, 5-12mm wide, obovate to obovate-cuneate, with the upper half of the leaflet having a serrate margin. The peduncles are much longer than the petioles with 5-8 yellow flowers each up to 8mm long. The pod is ovoid to lentiform, mostly spineless to slightly spinulate and having 4-6 coils. The pods are 5-8mm in diameter and the whorls mainly clockwise. The seed coat is smooth, yellow to yellow brown with approximately 230,000 seeds per kg. 'Rivoli' differs from 'Tornafeld' in the shape and number of whorls of the pod. 'Rivoli' is also later maturing than 'Tornafeld'. See also colour photograph fig. 7.

In addition to morphological data from growing trials, the applicant has submitted, as distinguishing characteristics, prints of gel electrophoresis tests which show a distinctive banding pattern for esterase isoenzymes and total protein. The method used was according to Gardiner and Forde in *Plant Varieties and Seeds* 1: 13-26, 1988.

## Table of Comparison of Disc Medic Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Rivoli'	* 'Tornafield'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT</b>		
mean	15.7	13.1
range	7 – 19	6 – 17
standard deviation	2.15	1.81
<b>LEAFLET LENGTH</b>		
mean	17.54	15.56
range	14 – 22	11 – 20
standard deviation	2.14	1.91
<b>LEAFLET WIDTH</b>		
mean	14.7	15.12
range	12 – 20	13 – 18
standard deviation	1.67	1.39
<b>LEAFLET LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO</b>		
	1.19	1.03
<b>PETIOLE LENGTH</b>		
mean	4.86	4.38
range	3 – 7	3 – 7
standard deviation	1.05	0.89
<b>DAYS TO FLOWERING</b>		
1990	98	94
1991	100	95
<b>POD WIDTH</b>		
mean	6.96	6.34
range	6 – 8	5 – 8
standard deviation	0.49	0.68
<b>POD SPIRAL DIRECTION</b>		
clockwise	85%	0
anti clockwise	15%	100%
<b>NUMBER OF COILS PER POD</b>		
mean	5.46	3.12
range	4.5 – 6.5	2.5 – 3.5
standard deviation	0.42	0.33

## WHEAT

(*Triticum aestivum*)



Variety: 'Lawson'

Application No. 91/053

Received: 3 May 1991

Applicant: CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Canberra, ACT.

### Diagnosis

This variety is a winter wheat bearing medium-sized, oval grains with short brush hairs. It is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of

characters: red grains; late flowering; a white, dense ear at maturity; lower glumes with a shoulder which is either absent or very narrow and sloping and with a medium-length beak which is straight.

### Varieties Used for Comparison

'Owlet' and 'Isis' being the closest known varieties.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Canberra from March 1990 to January 1991. Measurements are from between 20 and 100 specimens selected at random from the growing trial. The trial comprised four replicates arranged in a randomized block design.

To demonstrate the stability of 'Lawson' seed from two generations (1988 and 1989) was sown in late winter, 1990 in 7.5 cm diameter pots. These were arranged in eight randomised complete blocks under outside conditions in Canberra. For each plant, a record was made of the date of ear emergence, the lengths of the flag and penultimate leaves and the height above ground of the flag leaf.

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination 'Maris Huntsman' by a selection of 'Hobbit' x 'Pitic 62'. The breeder is Dr J L Davidson of CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Canberra. 'Lawson' was selected for development on the basis of flowering time, growing season, resistance to disease and grain colour and propagated by seed through 2 generations.

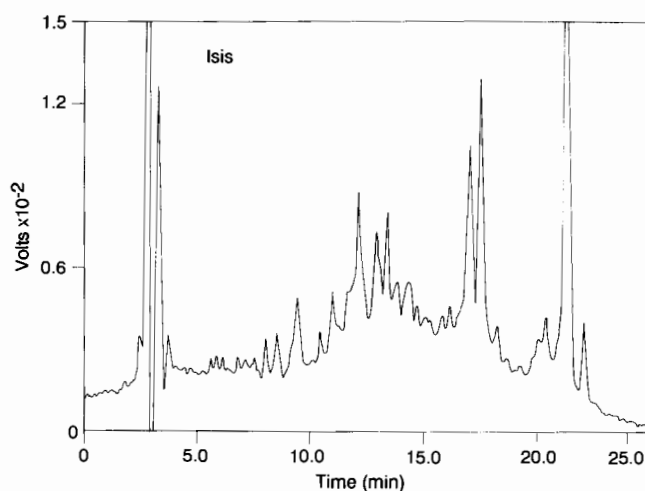
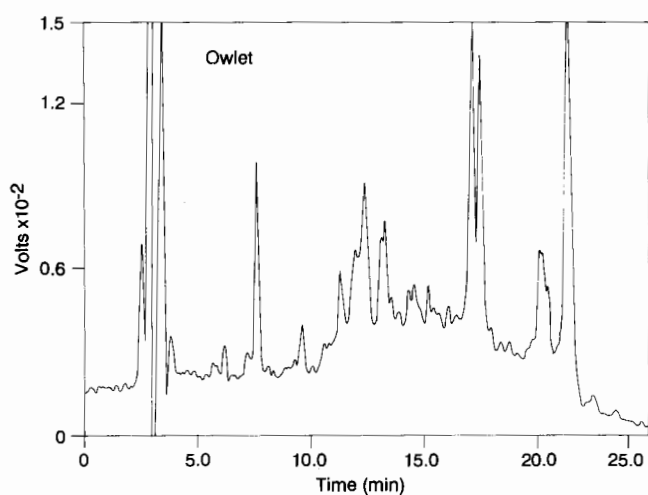
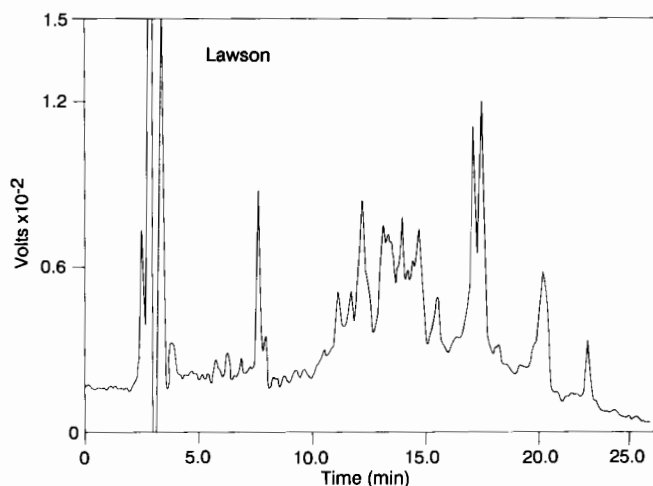
### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Lawson' is a red-grained winter wheat which has been bred for feed production. 'Lawson' has short brush hairs as do 'Owlet' and 'Isis'. 'Lawson' produces a dense, white ear with sides straight and parallel. In contrast, 'Owlet' produces a tapering, pink ear of medium density and 'Isis' a yellow ear which is of medium density and intermediate between tapering and parallel in shape. The ear of 'Lawson' is shorter and the awns longer, than both 'Owlet' and 'Isis'. The lower glumes of 'Lawson' are longer than those of 'Owlet' and the same length as those of 'Isis'. The lower glume shoulder is absent or very narrow in 'Lawson', narrow in 'Isis' and broad in 'Owlet'. The lower glume shoulder is sloping in 'Lawson', straight in 'Owlet' and both sloping and elevated in 'Isis'. The lower glume beak is medium length and moderately curved in 'Lawson', very short and straight in 'Owlet' and medium length and strongly curved in 'Isis'. Grain colouration with phenol is dark in both 'Lawson' and 'Owlet' and none or very light in 'Isis'.

In addition to morphological data from growing trials, the applicant has submitted chromatograms obtained by High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) which show that 'Lawson' is distinct from 'Owlet' and 'Isis'. The Bread Research Institute of Australia analysed the samples using its standard HPLC technique for variety identification. See also colour photograph fig. 8.

### Agronomy

'Lawson' is suited to the cool parts of the high rainfall zone of southern Australia, principally the tablelands of New South Wales, eastern and southern Victoria, Tasmania and the south-east of South Australia.



## Table of Comparison of Wheat Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Lawson'	* 'Owlet'	* 'Isis'
TYPE	winter	winter	winter
GRAIN COLOUR	red	white	white
GRAIN HARDNESS	hard	hard	soft
EAR COLOUR AT MATURITY	white	pink	yellow
EAR SHAPE	parallel	tapering	intermediate between tapering & parallel
EAR DENSITY	dense	medium	medium
EAR LENGTH			
mean	7.4 mm	9.3 mm	8.2 mm
range	5.5 — 9.1	7.4 — 11.4	6.5 — 10.6
standard deviation	0.67	0.89	0.84
AWN LENGTH (from mid 1/3 of ear)			
mean	2.2 mm	1.8 mm	1.9 mm
range	1.0 — 4.0	0.5 — 4.0	1.0 — 4.0
standard deviation	0.83	0.81	0.69
LOWER GLUME WIDTH (from mid 1/3 of ear)			
mean	3.9 mm	3.9 mm	4.1 mm
range	3.2 — 4.8	3.5 — 4.2	3.8 — 4.8
standard deviation	0.35	0.16	0.23
LOWER GLUME LENGTH (from mid 1/3 of ear)			
mean	9.1 mm	7.7 mm	9.1 mm
range	8.3 — 10.0	7.2 — 9.0	8.2 — 10.1
standard deviation	0.47	0.46	0.56
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER WIDTH (from mid 1/3 of ear)	absent or v. narrow	broad	narrow
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER SHAPE (from mid 1/3 of ear)	sloping	straight	sloping/elevated
LOWER GLUME BEAK LENGTH (from mid 1/3 of ear)	medium	very short	medium
LOWER GLUME BEAK SHAPE (from mid 1/3 of ear)	moderately curved	straight	strongly curved
GRAIN LENGTH			
mean	5.8 mm	6.0 mm	5.7 mm
range	5.2 — 6.5	5.2 — 7.0	5.0 — 7.0
standard deviation	0.34	0.41	0.47
GRAIN WIDTH			
mean	2.9 mm	3.0 mm	2.9 mm
range	2.2 — 3.2	2.2 — 3.8	2.6 — 3.5
standard deviation	0.23	0.29	0.23
GRAIN COLOURATION WITH PHENOL	dark	dark	none or v. light

## BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)



Variety: 'Ashton' (commercial synonym: 'Cask')  
Application No. 91/064  
Application Received: 1 July 1991.  
Applicant: **New Farm Crops Ltd**, of Lincoln, United Kingdom.  
Australian Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, of Bayswater, Melbourne, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

This variety is a two-row malting barley with an erectoid growth habit. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: wide leaves, long ears, lemma awns shorter than the ear, short mature plant height, distinctive polyacrylamine gel electrophoresis banding pattern.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Clipper' and 'Schooner' being the most commonly grown malting varieties in Australia.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted in a polytunnel at Lincoln, England during 1990/91, using a randomised complete block design with five replicates. Measurements are from 50 specimens of each variety. Randomised, replicated block trials of 100 spaced plants are being conducted at Howlong, NSW during 1991.

### Table of Comparison of Barley Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Ashton'	* 'Clipper'	* 'Schooner'
GROWTH HABIT	erectoid	erect	erect
LEAF WIDTH			
mean	13.5 mm	8.1 mm	9.5 mm
range	11-15	6-10	8-10
std. deviation	1.28	0.82	0.68
HEAD LENGTH			
mean	7.4 cm	4.2 cm	4.5 cm
range	6.4-8.7	3.4-5.3	3.5-5.4
std. deviation	0.56	0.45	0.68
LEMMA AWN LENGTH			
mean	5.4 cm	11.2 cm	11.5 cm
range	3.0-6.7	9.3-13.6	9.0-15.0
std. deviation	0.79	0.92	1.10
MATURE PLANT HEIGHT			
mean	59.5 cm	63.9 cm	67.9 cm
range	52-68	50-81	58-79
std. deviation	5.02	7.02	4.70
RACHILLA LENGTH	long	medium-long	short-medium
MATURITY	midseason	early— midseason	early- midseason

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of SCRI 8313 x 'Fleet' with 'Regatta'. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in the UK in 1989, Eire, Spain and France in 1990 and Belgium in 1991. 'Ashton' has not been sold overseas.

### Morphology — see comparison tables

'Ashton' is a two-row spring barley of erectoid habit, having darker, wider leaves and shorter, stiffer straw than the commonly grown malting barley varieties. In addition to its shorter mature height, it exhibits strong anthocyanin colouring in the stems and medium colouring in the leaves. The grain has shorter lemma awns and a longer rachilla than the comparative varieties.

Maturity occurs 10-14 days later than 'Schooner' and 'Clipper'.

The applicant has supplied the results of polyacrylamine gel electrophoresis of seed protein extractions as further evidence of distinctness. See also colour photograph fig. 9.

### Agronomy

'Ashton' is a mid-season malting barley suited to autumn and winter sowings in mainland Australia, and autumn to spring sowings in Tasmania.

## GREVILLEA (*Grevillea* hybrid)



Variety: 'Honey Wonder'  
Application No. 91/068  
Application Received: 18 July 1991  
Applicant: **Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd**, of Redland Bay, Queensland.

### Diagnosis

'Honey Wonder' is a tall shrub with yellow-green pinnate leaves and yellow-orange flowers in cylindrical racemes. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: upright growth habit; pale green pinnatisect leaves with cream to white margins.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Honey Gem', being the parent variety and having a similar growth habit.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Orchard Road, Redland Bay between 1988 and 1991. Plants of *Grevillea* 'Honey Wonder' were initially propagated in a mix of 50% perlite and peat before potting-on into 140mm containers filled with a mixture of 25% coarse washed river sand, 25% peat, 25% woodchip and 25% sawdust. Plants were transferred to raised beds in the field in 1988 with data being compiled during May/September 1991. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 2 plots of 30 specimens.



Fig. 1. Flowers and foliage of 'Mona Lisa'. (Photograph supplied by applicant)



Fig. 2. From left to right: the flowers of 'Pink Lady', 'Lady Williams', 'Big Time' and 'Sundowner'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 3. From left to right: the fruit of 'Lady Williams', 'Big Time', 'Sundowner' and 'Pink Lady'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).

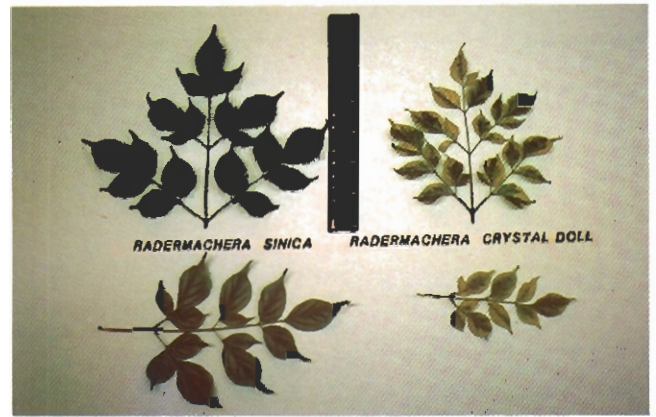


Fig. 4. *Radermachera sinica*, normal form (left) with 'Crystal Doll'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 5. Plants of 'Paper Cascade' (left) with 'Paper Baby'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).

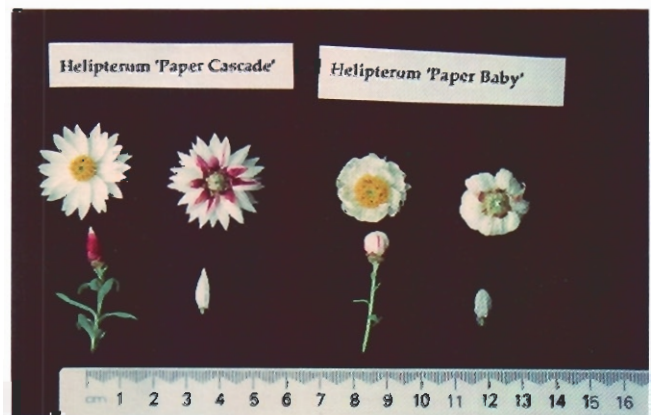


Fig. 6. Inflorescence of 'Paper Cascade' (left) with 'Paper Baby'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 7. Green and dried pods of 'Tornafield' (left) and 'Rivoli'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).

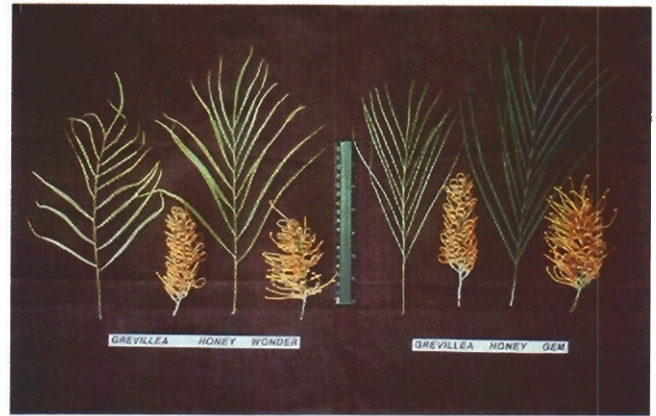


Fig. 10. Leaf and flower spike of *Grevillea* 'Honey Wonder' and 'Honey Gem'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 8. Clockwise from top left: whole ear (front view), whole ear (side view), grains (dorsal view), grains (lateral view), lower glumes, basal end view of grains of 'Lawson'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).

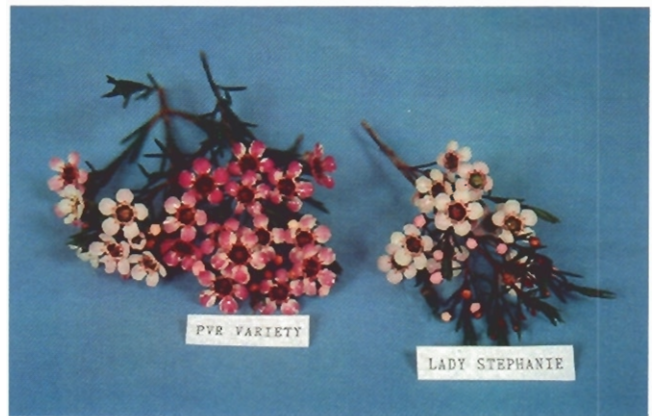


Fig. 11. Top row — Harlequin; bottom row, from left — 'Cleopatra', 'Paradise beauty', 'Agnes Neale'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 9. Ears of 'Ashton' (centre) with 'Clipper' (left) and 'Schooner' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 12. Leaf, inflorescence and stipule of 'Denmark'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).





Fig. 13. Leaf, inflorescence and stipule of 'Goulburn'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 14. Leaves and flowers of 'Wadi Wadi'. (Photograph supplied by applicant).



Fig. 15. 'Green Cascade' (left, green foliage) with 'Cascade'. (Photograph supplied by PVR office).

## Origin

This variety arose as a sport of *Grevillea* 'Honey Gem'. It was selected by Mr EJ Bunker of Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd, based on foliage colours, and propagated asexually through three generations.

## Morphology — see comparison tables

'Honey Wonder' is a tall shrub with brown stems and a medium density of foliage at flowering. Leaves are pinnatisect and medium sized, with a prominent midrib and wider than those of 'Honey Gem'. The leaves of 'Honey Wonder' are light green on the upper surface, with cream margins, while those of 'Honey Gem' are dark green. Leaves make an acute (upper) angle with stems and petioles are medium length. Both varieties bear medium-sized, cylindrical inflorescences with a medium density of florets. Perianth colour is lighter in 'Honey Wonder', corresponding to RHS 167C while corresponding to RHS 167B in 'Honey Gem'. Style colour corresponds to RHS 23B in 'Honey Wonder' and RHS 23A in 'Honey Gem'. Both varieties display medium pubescence on the ovary and flower year-round. Seed is ovoid and asymmetric without an annular membranous wing in both 'Honey Wonder' and 'Honey Gem'. 'Honey Wonder' produces light grey-green seed, corresponding to RHS 193A, while the seed produced by 'Honey Gem' is also light grey-green, corresponding to RHS 191C. See also colour photograph fig. 10.

## Table of Comparison of *Grevillea* Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Honey Wonder'	*'Honey Gem'
PERIANTH COLOUR RHS No.	grey-orange 167C	grey-orange 167B
STYLE COLOUR RHS No.	yellow-orange 23B	yellow-orange 23A
COLOUR OF POLLEN PRESENTER RHS No.	yellow 5B	yellow 5A
PERIANTH TUBE LENGTH		
mean	9.3 mm	9.54 mm
range	8.0-10.5	8.2-11.0
standard deviation	0.73	0.60
STYLE LENGTH		
mean	40.3 mm	41.5 mm
range	38-41	38-45
standard deviation	1.2	2.2
LEAF COLOUR (upper side) light green dark green RHS No.	137C	139A
LEAF COLOUR (lower side) light green medium green RHS No.	193C	192B
LEAF MARGIN COLOUR RHS No.	cream 158B	—
LEAF WIDTH		
mean	2.5 mm	1.8 mm
range	2-4	1.5-2.5
standard deviation	0.6	0.2

## AZALEA (*Rhododendron hybrid*)



Variety: 'Harlequin' (Commercial synonym: 'Paradise Harlequin')

Application No. 91/095

Application Received: 16 September 1991.

Applicant: R J Cherry, of Kulnura, NSW.

## Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: large flowers of the openly funnel-shaped single type, the predominant colours being combinations of pink bands, speckles and flecks on a white background; early and long flowering period; leaves with an acute apex, cuneate base and twisting present.

## Varieties used for comparison

'Cleopatra' the pollen parent and 'Paradise Beauty', both having similar flower colours and patterns and 'Agnes Neale' the seed parent, having similar leaf colour and shape.

## Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Kulnura, New South Wales, in 1990-1991. The trials used a completely randomised design using two-year-old plants, except 'Cleopatra' which were five years old. Plants were grown in pots outdoors under 50% shade cloth and treated according to UPOV guidelines. Leaf measurements are from 2 samples from each of 12 plants of each variety, except for 'Cleopatra' for which only two advanced plants were available. Flower measurements are from all flowers and all plants.

## Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Agnes Neale' with 'Cleopatra' in 1968. The breeder is R J Cherry. 'Harlequin' was selected for development on the basis of flowering characteristics and growth vigour. 'Harlequin' was registered with the Royal Horticultural Society on June 6th, 1989 as 'Paradise Harlequin'.

## Morphology — see comparison tables

'Harlequin' is a bushy shrub growing taller than 150cm and with a spreading habit. Flowers are single and openly funnel-shaped with 2-5 flowers per truss. Petals have broad apices and medium to strong margin undulation. Incisions in the corolla are medium. The petals have light pink (RHS 65B) and dark pink (RHS 64D) bands, flecks and speckles on a white background (RHS 155C). Yellow-green (RHS 153D) and dark purple (RHS 61A) throat spots are present on the standard petals. Filaments are pink (RHS 63C) and white (RHS 155C). Stigma tips are yellow-green (RHS 151C) with white bases (RHS 155C). Sepals are yellow-green (RHS 145A). 'Harlequin' has flowers significantly larger than 'Cleopatra' and flowers from March to November. Leaves are medium green (RHS 137B), and oblanceolate with twisting present. See also colour photograph fig. 11.

## Table of Comparison of Azalea Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Harlequin'	**Paradise Beauty'	**Cleopatra'	**Agnes Neale'
<b>LEAF LENGTH</b>				
mean	54.9 mm	40.9 mm	29.9 mm	61.7 mm
range	39-79	22-54	25-38	42-73
standard deviation	9.60	7.80	4.00	7.90
<b>LEAF WIDTH</b>				
mean	23.7 mm	19.5 mm	13.6 mm	26.9 mm
range	16-36	13-24	10-19	19-33
standard deviation	4.30	2.80	2.70	3.60
<b>LEAF SHAPE</b>				
	ob lanceolate	elliptic	elliptic	ob lanceolate
<b>LEAF APICES</b>				
	acute	acute	acute	acuminate
<b>LEAF TWISTING</b>				
	present	absent	absent	present
<b>PETAL COLOURS</b>				
dark pink bands, stripes and flecks				
RHS No.	64D	66C	67C	not banded 75A fading to 75B
light pink bands, stripes and flecks				
RHS No.	65B	68C	65A	—
white background				
RHS No.	155C	155D	155C	—
pink background	—	68C	—	—
yellow-green throat spots				
RHS No.	153D	153B	154D	—
dark throat spots				
RHS No.	61A	79A	63A	58A
<b>FILAMENTS</b>				
pink (RHS)	63C	petaloid, as for petals	67D to base	75B
white (RHS)	155C		155D	—
<b>STIGMA</b>				
tip (RHS)	151C	160A	153D	151A
mid region (RHS)	—	—	158C	68D
base (RHS)	151C	154C	145A	150C
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>				
mean	75.4 mm	57.8 mm	49.3 mm	89.8 mm
range	45-104	38-77	33-63	70-110
standard deviation	9.7	8.2	6.3	10.0
<b>PETAL NUMBER</b>				
	5-6	5 only	5-6	5-6
<b>PETAL APICES</b>				
	broad	rounded	broad	broad
<b>MARGIN UNDULATION</b>				
	medium-strong	weak	medium-strong	medium-strong
<b>COROLLA INCISIONS</b>				
	medium	shallow	medium	shallow
<b>FLOWERS PER TRUSS</b>				
	2-5	1-2	2-4	2-3
<b>PERCENTAGE WITH PETALOID STAMENS</b>				
	76%	100%	38%	34%
<b>FLOWERING SEASON</b>				
	March-November	April-October	April-October	May-September

# SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

*(Trifolium subterraneum spp subterraneum)*

## Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the University of Western Australia Field Station, Shenton Park, Western Australia, between 1982 and 1990. Plants were sown in rows 1.5 m long, spaced 2 m apart, at a sowing density of 2 grams seed/row.

Subterranean clover varieties can be distinguished from one another by a combination of relatively stable characteristics (Collins et al., 1984). The main descriptors are leaf markings, calyx and stipule anthocyanin pigmentation and pubescence on leaf upper surfaces, petioles and stems. These characters, however, are not entirely uniform throughout any variety and may also vary in response to environment and plant maturity.



Variety: 'Denmark'

Application No. 91/101

Application Received: 21 October 1991

Applicant: Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture South Perth, Western Australia

## Table of Comparison of Clover Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Goulburn'	'Denmark'	*'Mt Barker'	*'Karridale'	*'Leura'	*'Woogenellup'	*'Tallarook'
LEAF MARKINGS	C2A1-2	C2A1-2	C3	C3A2-3	C2A1	C2A2	C1-2A1
LEAF PUBESCENCE (upper surface)	light	light	light	light	heavy	light	light
PETIOLE PUBESCENCE	light	absent	moderate	light	light	light	moderate
STEM PUBESCENCE	absent	absent	heavy	moderate	moderate	absent	heavy
PEDUNCLE PUBESCENCE	light	absent	heavy	heavy	light	light	heavy
CALYX PIGMENTATION	Cx2-3	Cx0	Cx4	Cx0-1	Cx0	Cx0	Cx0
STIPULE PIGMENTATION	S1	S1-2	S2-3	S2	S1	S2-3	S0
DAYS TO FLOWER (early May sowing)	143	142	136	139	147	130	159
ISOFLAVONE CONTENT (% dry matter)							
Formononetin	Trace	Trace	Trace	0.2	Trace	0.1	1.0
Genistein	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7
Biochanin A	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.3
HARDSEEDEDNESS (% hardseed after four months)	29.7%	9.5%	3.0%	8.7%	6.8%	3.0%	1.2%
SEED COLOUR	black	black	purple-black	black	black	black	black
SEED WEIGHT (grams per 1000 seeds)	6.0g	6.3g	7.3g	7.5g	6.3g	10.3g	5.8g

## Diagnosis

'Denmark' is a late-midseason maturing subterranean clover of subspecies subterraneum. It is distinct from other known cultivars in having the following combination of characters: A leaf mark of C2A1-2 (Collins et al. 1984), green calyx tube, glabrous stems, petioles, stipules, peduncles and leaf upper surfaces, trace level of formononetin and resistance to both *Kabatiella caulivora* and *Phytophthora clandestina* diseases.

## Varieties used for comparison

'Mr Barker', 'Karridale', 'Leura', 'Woogenellup', 'Tallarook', being others of the same sub-species.

## Origin

'Denmark' was selected for field evaluation by Dr J.S. Gladstones and Dr W.J. Collins. Field evaluation was conducted from 1982 to 1989 by collaborators of the National Subterranean Clover Improvement Programme in Western Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia under the code CPI 89774F. Selected for release as a new cultivar by Mr D.A. Nicholas, Mr P.G.H. Nichols and Mr P.M. Evans.

## Morphology — see comparison tables

'Denmark' leaflets are moderately broad and rounded, with little or no indentation of the distal margin, and have central and marginal markings of C2A1-2 (Collins et al., 1984). Crescent arms are faint, particularly in the seedling stage. Leaflets have no anthocyanin flush pattern and occasionally have weak anthocyanin flecking. Calyx pigmentation is

absent, while stipule pigmentation is weak to intermediate. Stems, petioles, peduncles and leaf upper surfaces are all glabrous. Seeds are black and weigh 6.3 grams/1,000.

In addition to morphological characteristics, other data tabulated include isoflavone contents, according to the technique of Francis *et al.* (1965), and laboratory results for hardseededness. See also colour photograph fig. 12.

#### Agronomy

'Denmark' is suited to acid to neutral, well-drained soils in areas with a growing season length of at least 7.5 months. It is especially suited to areas where either or both *Kabatiella caulivora* and *Phytophthora clandestina* diseases are problems.

#### References

Collins, W.J., Francis, C.M. and Quinlivan, B.J. (1984). Registered cultivars of subterranean clover—their origin, identification and potential use in Western Australia. Bulletin No. 4083, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, 22 pp.

Francis, C.M. and Millington, A.J. (1965). Varietal variation in the isoflavone content of subterranean clover: its estimation by a microtechnique. *Aust. J. Agric. Res.* 16: 557-564.



Variety: 'Goulburn'

Application No. 91/102

Application Received: 21 October 1991

Applicant: Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture South Perth, Western Australia

#### Diagnosis

'Goulburn' is a late-midseason maturing subterranean clover of subspecies *subterraneum*. It is distinct from all other known cultivars in having the following combination of characters: A leaf mark of C2A1-2 (Collins *et al.*, 1984), a calyx tube with anthocyanin pigmentation along its distal half, glabrous stems, light pubescence on petioles and upper leaf surfaces, trace level of formononetin, moderate level of hardseededness and resistance to both *Kabatiella caulivora* and *Phytophthora clandestina*.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Mt Barker', 'Karridale', 'Leura', 'Woogenellup', 'Green Range'.

#### Origin

'Goulburn' was selected by Dr J.S. Gladstones and Dr W.J. Collins to enter field evaluation, as part of the National Subterranean Clover Improvement Programme in 1982 under the code CPI 89830F. It was selected for release as a new cultivar by Mr B.S. Dear, Mr D.A. Nicholas and Mr P.G.H. Nichols.

#### Morphology — see comparison tables

'Goulburn' leaflets are triangular with a moderate indentation of the distal margin, and have central and marginal markings of C2A1-2 (Collins *et al.*, 1984). Under cold conditions, leaflets exhibit anthocyanin flushing along

the midrib and surrounding the leaf mark. Anthocyanin leaf flecking is absent. The distal half of calyx tubes contain purplish-red anthocyanin pigmentation, while stipule pigmentation is weak. Stems are glabrous, while petioles, peduncles and upper leaf surfaces have light pubescence. Seeds are black and weigh 6.0 grams/1,000.

In addition to morphological characteristics, other data tabulated include isoflavone contents, according to the technique of Francis *et al.* (1965), and laboratory results for hardseededness. See also colour photograph fig. 13.

#### Agronomy

'Goulburn' is suited to acid to neutral, well-drained soils in areas with a growing season length of at least seven months. It is especially suited to areas where either or both *Kabatiella caulivora* and *Phytophthora clandestina* diseases are problems.

#### References

See under 'Denmark'.

## JOJOBA

(*Simmondsia chinensis*)



Variety: 'Wadi Wadi'

Application No. 90/103

Application Received: 21 October 1991

Applicant: R Dunstone, of Curtin, ACT and the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries of New South Wales

#### Diagnosis

'Wadi Wadi' is a tall, upright, bushy and female jojoba variety. This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: thick branches with low interlocking; flower buds with thin bracts attached to short pedicels; late flower bud dormancy break; long seeds with a bevelled distal end.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Barindji' and 'Waradgeri' being the closest known varieties.

#### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the Agricultural Research Station at Condobolin between 1980 and 1990. Cuttings of each variety were grown in the field at spacings of 4m x 2m under rainfed conditions. The trials were maintained in a weed free condition by cultivation and herbicide application and fertiliser was applied annually. Morphological characteristics were measured on a sample of four in 1989.

#### Origin

A number of plants was selected from the progeny of an open pollinated Israeli plant in 1980. The initial selections were propagated by cuttings and planted in a field trial. 'Wadi Wadi' was selected from the field trial after assessing its performance from 1980 to 1990.

## Table of Comparison of Jojoba Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Wadi Wadi'	**'Barindji'	**'Waradgery'
SEX	female	female	female
GROWTH HABIT (height/diameter ratio)	0.90	0.80	0.87
BRANCHINESS	moderate	moderate	moderate
BRANCH THICKNESS	thick	thin	thin
BUSHINESS	medium	dense	medium
BRANCH INTERLOCKING	low	very high	moderate
INTERNODE LENGTH (internode 3 to 8 from the tip)			
mean	22.4mm	34.0mm	17.5mm
range	17-37	20-46	9-24
standard deviation	4.7	8.7	3.9
LEAF SHAPE (nodes 3 to 8 from the tip)			
	lanceolate	lanceolate	lanceolate
LEAF LENGTH			
mean	31.2mm	29.4mm	26.2mm
range	26-34	26-33	20-31
standard deviation	2.53	2.88	3.21
LEAF WIDTH			
mean	18.4mm	16.0mm	13.2mm
range	15-21	13-22	12-15
standard deviation	1.57	2.58	1.23
PETIOLE LENGTH	very short	long	medium
LEAF COLOUR (field mature)			
RHS No.	194A	191A	146C
BUD/NODE (%)	45	44	74
PEDICEL LENGTH (scale 1-7)	3	5	1
BUD BRACTS	medium & thin	long & thin	very small
DORMANCY BREAK			
date(1987)	25/8	25/8	10/9
rating(1-7)	3	3	5
NUMBER OF LODICULES	3	3	3-4
SEED LENGTH			
mean	18.0mm	15.0mm	13.4mm
range	16.8-19.8	14.3-17.3	13.2-14.8
standard deviation	0.63	0.63	0.49
SEED DISTAL END SHAPE	bevelled	obtuse	obtuse
BASAL INDUMENTUM	sparse	moderate	dense
SEED COLOUR RHS	165A	200B(177A)	165A
DEPTH OF SEED FURROWING			
	deep	shallow	shallow
FREQUENCY OF SEED FURROWS			
	intense	moderate	sparse
SEED OIL CONTENT (1987)	54.4%	52.9%	54.8%

**Morphology** — see comparison tables

The plant is a tall, upright, moderately bushy female with thick branches that show little interlocking. The large glaucous leaves have very short petioles. The internode length and the bud to node ratio are both intermediate. The red-brown seeds are very long, deeply grooved and the distal end is bevelled. The flower buds have thin bracts and are attached by a short pedicel. Flower bud dormancy breaks earlier in 'Wadi Wadi' than 'Waradgery' but at about the same time as 'Barindji'.

See also colour photograph fig. 14.

### Agronomy

'Wadi Wadi' grows in medium textured soils of neutral to alkaline pH. The variety responds to high fertility and a moderate water supply of 350-750mm per annum. Warm to high temperatures are required to promote growth but an extended period of low temperature is required to stimulate a flowering flush.

## CENTRADENIA (*Heterocentron roseum*)



Variety: 'Green Cascade'

Application No. 91/106

Application Received: 24 October 1991

Applicant: L Kientzler of Kientzler KG, of Gensingen 6537, Germany.

Australian Agent: RW Rother, of Outeniqua Nursery, 56 Monbulk-Emerald Road, Emerald, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

This variety is a compact plant characterised by four main branches, small, entire leaves and clusters of bright pink flowers. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: light green, long and broad leaves.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Cascade', also a Kientzler selection and the closest known variety.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Emerald and Upper Beaconsfield near Melbourne in September — October 1991. Growing conditions were the same as those used for commercial production. Plants were grown in a pinebark-based medium enriched with time release fertiliser. Measurements are from 10 specimens of each variety.

### Origin

This variety arose as a sport of 'Cascade'. It was bred by L Kientzler of Gensingen, Germany. 'Green Cascade' was selected for development on the basis of foliage colour and density and growth habit and propagated asexually through 5 generations. Plant Variety Rights have not been applied for overseas.

**Morphology** — see comparison tables

'Green Cascade' is a dwarf plant which is shorter and narrower and has a higher density of foliage than 'Cascade'. 'Green Cascade' has light green leaves whereas those of

'Cascade' are suffused with red. Leaves are longer, wider and have shorter petioles in 'Green Cascade'. 'Green Cascade' produces flowers with four or more petals and commences flowering after 'Cascade'. Of the two varieties, only 'Cascade' produces water shoots. See also colour photograph fig. 15.

**Table of Comparison of *Heterocentron* Varieties**  
(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Green Cascade'	* 'Cascade'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT</b>		
mean	411 mm	586 mm
range	330-500	460-800
standard deviation	29.6	45.5
<b>PLANT WIDTH</b>		
mean	196 mm	322 mm
range	160-260	240-400
standard deviation	56.2	71.3
<b>STEM SURFACE ORNAMENTATION</b>		
colour (RHS)	59A-C	60A
<b>FLOWER COLOUR — primary</b>		
colour (RHS)	80B	80B
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>		
mean	40 mm	41 mm
range	30-43	35-46
standard deviation	3.3	3.1
<b>MATURE LEAF COLOUR (RHS)</b>		
	137B-C	137A suffused with 178A
<b>LEAF SHAPE</b>		
	elliptic	elliptic
<b>LEAF LENGTH</b>		
mean	21 mm	20 mm
range	17-24	15-25
standard deviation	2.0	3.1
<b>LEAF WIDTH</b>		
mean	17 mm	23 mm
range	12-24	17-34
standard deviation	3.0	4.0
<b>PETIOLE LENGTH</b>		
mean	3 mm	6 mm
range	2-4	4-9
standard deviation	1.6	0.5
<b>FLOWERING SEASON</b>		
	October-April	August-April

## b) Descriptions to be finalised

Descriptions for the Journal are being finalised for the following applications. The six month period for comment or formal objection will not begin until the full descriptions are finalised and published in the Journal.

### **POTATO** *(Solanum tuberosum)*

Applicant: **Hettema Zonen Kweekbedrijf**, of Emmeloord, Holland

Agent: **Eurogrow Potatoes Ltd**, of Christchurch, New Zealand

'**Liseta**'

Application No. 90/074

Accepted 6 September 1991

'**Mondial**'

Application No. 90/076

Accepted: 6 September 1991

Applicant: **Handelmaatschappij Van Rijn BV**, of Holland

Agent: **Eurogrow Potatoes Ltd**, of Christchurch, New Zealand

'**Maradonna**'

Application No. 90/075

Accepted: 6 September 1991

### **CANOLA** *(Brassica napus)*

Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, of Horsham, Victoria

'**Monola-31**'

Application No. 91/069

Accepted: 14 August 1991

'**Monola-32**'

Application No. 91/070

Accepted: 14 August 1991

### **PEA** *(Pisum sativum)*

Applicant: **Rogers-NK Seed Co**, of town, state

Agent in Australia: **Northrup King Pty Ltd**, of Dandenong, Victoria

'**Flinders**'

Application No. 91/073

Accepted: 6 September 1991

### **CHINESE TALLOW TREE** *(Sapium sebiferum)*

Applicant: **Johannes Harder**, of Arcadia, NSW

'**Johan Harder**'

Application No. 91/074

Accepted: 21 August 1991

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## **SPATHIPHYLLUM** *(Spathiphyllum sp)*

Applicant: **Oglesby Plant Laboratories**, of Florida, USA  
Agent in Australia: **GCI Nurseries Pty Ltd**, of Jacobs Well,  
Queensland  
'**Gorguisis 1**' commercial synonym: 'Sensation'  
Application No. 91/075  
Accepted: 22 August 1991

## **ROSE** *(Rosa hybrida)*

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France  
Agent in Australia: **Ross Roses**, of Willunga, SA  
'**Meiflopan**' commercial synonym 'Red Meidiland'  
Application No. 91/076  
Accepted: 26 August 1991  
'**Climbing Gold Bunny**' commercial synonym  
'Meigrourisar'  
Application No. 91/107  
Accepted: 26 September 1991  
'**Meiplatin**'  
Application No. 91/100  
Accepted: 15 October 1991

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France  
Agent in Australia: **Australian Roses**, of Silvan South,  
Victoria  
'**White Minijet**' commercial synonym 'Meizogrel'  
Application No. 91/087  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Pink Minijet**' commercial synonym 'Meiselgra'  
Application No. 91/088  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Yellow Minijet**' commercial synonym 'Lavglo'  
Application No. 91/089  
Accepted: 6 September 1991

Applicant: **Select Roses BV**, of Netherlands  
Agent in Australia: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd** of  
Cranbourne, Victoria  
'**Dollar**'  
Application No. 91/077  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Tennessee**'  
Application No. 91/078  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Vicki Brown**' commercial synonym: 'Selargon'  
Application No. 91/079  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Shadow**' commercial synonym: 'Selferr'  
Application No. 91/080  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Sprayer**' commercial synonym: 'Selspray'  
Application No. 91/081  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Adelfi**' commercial synonym: 'Selnitro'  
Application No. 91/082  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Dai**' commercial synonym: 'Selalu'  
Application No. 91/085  
Accepted: 6 September 1991  
'**Marjan**' commercial synonym: 'Seltitaan'  
Application No. 91/086  
Accepted: 6 September 1991

## **BROME GRASS** *(Bromus stamineus)*

Applicant: **DSIR Grasslands**, of Palmerston North, New  
Zealand  
'**Grasslands Gala**'  
Application No. 91/090  
Accepted: 9 September 1991

## **OAT** *(Avena sativa)*

Applicant: **DSIR Crop Research** on behalf of Her Majesty  
the Queen in Right of New Zealand  
Agent in Australia: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, of Howlong,  
New South Wales  
'**Enterprise**'  
Application No. 91/091  
Accepted: 11 September 1991

## **FLAX** *(Linum usitatissimum)*

Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**, Canberra,  
ACT  
'**CRZY8\*2-15**'  
Application No. 91/092  
Accepted: 27 September 1991  
'**GLZY8\*17-258**'  
Application No. 91/093  
Accepted: 27 September 1991

## **GRAPE** *(Vitis vinifera)*

Applicant: **Shahar Karniel**, of Isreal  
Agent in Australia: **E G Biggs**, of Mildura, Victoria  
'**King Husainy**' commercial synonym 'Jade Seedless'  
Application No. 91/096  
Accepted: 23 September 1991

## **ALDER** *(Alnus jorullensis)*

Applicant: **W Robinson & W R Bailey** of Baxter, Victoria  
'**Weeping Willy**'  
Application No. 91/097  
Accepted: 7 November 1991

## **WALLABY GRASS** *(Danthonia linkii)*

Applicant: **NSW Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries** of  
Sydney, New South Wales  
'**Bunderra**'  
Application No. 91/099  
Accepted: 1 October 1991



## *(Danthonia richardsonii)*

Applicant: **The Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries** of  
Sydney, New South Wales  
**'Taranna'**  
Application No. 91/098  
Accepted: 1 October 1991

### Objections

**Formal objections** (S20 of the PVR Act) against any of the above applications can be lodged by a person who:

- a) considers their commercial interests would be affected by a grant of PVR to the applicant; **AND**
- b) considers that the provisions of S26 cannot be met.

A fee of \$200 is payable at the time of lodging a formal objection and \$70/hour will be charged if the examination of the objection by the PVR Office takes more than 2 hours.

**Comments:** Any person not falling into the above category may make comment on the eligibility of any of the above applications for PVR. There is no charge for this.

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

All formal objections and comments relating to the above applications must be lodged with the Registrar by close of business on **30 June 1992**.

### Provisional Protection

The following varieties have provisional protection under S22 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* since the last issue of the Journal:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Application No.</i>
LISETA	90/074
MARADONNA	90/075
MONDIAL	90/076
MONOLA-31	91/069
MONOLA-32	91/070
FLINDERS	91/073
JOHAN HARDER	91/074
GORGUSIS 1	91/075
MEIFLOPAN	91/076
DOLLAR	91/077
TENNESSEE	91/078
VICKI BROWN	91/079
SHADOW	91/080
SPRAYER	91/081
ADELFI	91/082
DAI	91/085
MARJAN	91/086

WHITE MINIJET	91/087
PINK MINIJET	91/088
YELLOW MINIJET	91/089
GRASSLANDS GALA	91/090
ENTERPRISE	91/091
CRZY8*2-15	91/092
GLZY8*17-258	91/093
HARLEQUIN	91/095
KING HUSAINY	91/096
WEeping WILLY	91/097
TARANNA	91/098
BUNDERRA	91/099
MEIPLATIN	91/100
DENMARK	91/101
GOULBURN	91/102
WADI WADI	91/103
TICKLED PINK	91/105
GREEN CASCADE	91/106
CLIMBING GOLD BUNNY	91/107

### Applications Varied

The following submissions have been made to vary an application under subsection 19(1) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*

## **RADERMACHERA** *(Radermachera sinica)*

Application No. 90/102  
(Published in PVJ Vol.3 No.4)  
Applicant: **Leo Van der Knapp** of K P Holland Beheer BV  
Variety: 'Kaprima' commercial synonym 'Limelight'  
Variation: Change the name to 'Crystal Doll'.

### Corrigenda

## **BARLEY** *(Hordeum vulgare)*

**'Ashton'**  
In Vol 4 No 3, September 1991, pp 24,  
After 'Applicant: New Farm Crops Ltd' delete 'Dubbo, NSW'  
and insert 'Lincoln, United Kingdom'. Editor's error.

# APPENDIX 1

## Fees

The Fee schedule which commenced on 1 July 1990 will continue until the fee structure is reviewed.

These rates also apply to fees, not yet charged, for submissions in progress.

<b>Basic PVR Fees</b>	\$
Application	400
Examination of application	1400
Certificate of PVR	250
Total Basic Fees	2050
Annual Renewal Fee	250
<b>Other Fees</b>	\$
Variation to application	70
Copy of application	70
Lodging an objection	200
Copy of objection	70
Compulsory license	140
Transfer of rights	140
Issue of publications	8
(first 10 pages, then 50c/page)	
Other PVR work, rate per hour	70

## Payment of fees

All cheques for fees should be made payable to: 'The Collector of Public Moneys', but sent to the Plant Variety Rights Office.

The **application** fee must accompany the application at the time of lodgement otherwise processing of the application will be delayed pending payment of the prescribed fee

There are three options available for the payment of the **examination** fee:

- full payment can be made when the application is lodged;
- if the PVR Office is advised by the applicant in the application form to "proceed immediately" with the examination the full examination fee must be paid within three months of the application being lodged;
- should the applicant inform the PVR Office in the application to "proceed when advised", the applicant must pay 25% of the examination fee within 30 days of being notified that the application has been accepted and 75% on the date the applicant advises the PVR Office to proceed with the examination.

Applicants choosing payment option three above must, before the expiry of 12 months from the application date:

- either, advise the PVR Office to proceed with the examination and pay the balance of 75% of the examination fee,
- or, apply for an extension of the 12 month period and pay a further 25% of the current examination fee. Re-application for an extension and the payment of 25% installments of current examination fee is required annually.

An application will be deemed inactive if, after three years of extensions, 100% of the examination fee has been paid and the PVR Office has not been advised to proceed with the examination. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 26 of the PVR Act 1987, they will be rejected. Provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant variety rights on reapplication.

Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be requested to pay the -certification- fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PVR and issuing the official certificate by the PVR Office.

# APPENDIX 2

## Organisations Offering to Undertake PVR Trials

The following organisations are interested in carrying out PVR trials on behalf of applicants — the PVR Office does not accept any responsibility and is publishing the list for the convenience of applicants. Applicants should ensure that the person engaged to conduct the trials has, at least, a degree in science.

**Ian Aberdeen**, Valley Seeds Pty Ltd, RMB 1480, Alexandra Vic 3714; 057 976203

**Agritech**, PO Box 549 Toowoomba QLD 4350; 076 384322; Mary Ann Law

**ANU Plant Culture Facility, Australian National University**, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601; 06 249 4158; Mr A S Carter

**Paul Armitage**, 15 Bonnie View Road, Croydon Victoria 3136; (bh) 03 756 7233; (ah) 03 877 6539

**Keith Bodman**, Redlands Horticultural Research Station, PO Box 327, Cleveland QLD 4163; 07 286 1488

**Geoff Butler**, Australian Cultivar Registration Authority, National Botanic Gardens, GPO Box 1777, Canberra ACT 2601; 06 267 1802

**Chivers Computing & Agriculture**, 3/258 Koorang Rd Carnegie VIC 3163; 03 5697538; Ian Chivers.

**Colourwise Nursery**, PO Box 162, Glenorie, NSW, 2157; ph 045 666 177, fax 045 666 219; Ian Collins

**Colourwise Nursery Queensland**, PO Box 14, Redlands Bay, QLD 4165; 07 206 8818; Stephen Collins

**Jan Dekker**, Tesselaar's Padua Bulb Nurseries, Monbulk Road, Silvan VIC 3795; 03 737 9305

**Dr. John Doran**, CSIRO, Division of Forestry & Forest Products, PO Box 4008, Queen Victoria Terrace, Canberra ACT 2600

**John Fennel**; QLD Department of Primary Industry Tasmania, PO Box 303, Devonport, TAS 7310; 004 240 233

**Flemings Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Flemings Lane, Monbulk VIC 3793; 03 7566105; Liz Darmody

**Dr Roger Kirkham**, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Potato Research Station Private Bag, Healesville VIC 3630; 059 629218

**Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd**, PO Box 972, Orange, NSW, 2800; 063 624539, MJ Hood; PO Box 1387, Shepparton VIC 3630; 058 212021, Les Mitchell, David McDonald; also at Ridgehaven, SA; Narrabri, NSW; Toowoomba, Mackay and Innisfail, QLD.

**Graeme McGregor**, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Potato Research Station, Private Bag, Healesville VIC 3630; 059 629218

**Dr Geraldine McGuire**, PO Box 3230, Loganholme, QLD 4127; 07 801 2929

**Dr Neville Mendham**, Department of Agricultural Science, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart TAS 7001; 002 202 598

**Murdoch University**, School of Horticulture, Murdoch WA 6150; 09 3322810; Prof John Considine.

**Navy Bean Marketing Board**, PO Box 252, Kingaroy QLD 4610; 071 621408/621666; Mr Kerry Heit.

**Paradise Plants**, RMB 2117, Kulnura, NSW, 2250; 043 76 1330; Ian Paananen

**Radcliffe and Till**, 42 Moss St West Ryde NSW 2114; 02 8046973; Sharon Till.

**Dr Malcolm Ryley**, QLD Department of Primary Industries, Tor Street, Toowoomba QLD 4350; 076 314200

**Robert Boden & Associates**, 36 Carstensz Street, Griffith ACT 2603; 06 295 7720; Robert Boden.

**Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd**, PO Box 145, Kingswood, SA 5062; 08 373 2488, or 364 2071; Dr P Scholefield/Dr B Robinson

**Australian Turf Grass Research Institute**, PO Box 190 Concord West NSW 2138; 02 7361233; Ian Mclver/Alexandra Shakesby.

**Turfgrass Technology**, PO Box 416 Seaford VIC 3198; 03 786 3300; Terry Woodcock, Michael Rubinson, J Neylan.

**University of Western Sydney, Hawkesbury**, Bourke St, Richmond NSW 2753; 045 701333; Robert Spooner-Hart.

**Rob Van Der Staay** PO Box 41, Moonah TAS 7009; 002 284 622

**Jim Webb**, 86 Johnson Street, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650.

**State Departments of Agriculture and CSIRO** may do trials on a fee for service basis for some varieties.

**Mr Ian Moss**, Mossmont Nurseries Pty Ltd, Monbulk, Victoria 3793; (03) 756 6156, 756 6154, fax (03) 752 0303

#### Overseas

**GPL International**, Lavsenvaenget 18 (Postbox 29) DK Odense V Denmark; J H Selchau

**Research Centre of Cultivar Testing**, 63-022 Slupia Wielka, Poland; ph. SRODA WLKP 523-41, telex 0412276; Director of Research — Cultivar Testing, Dr. E Bilski.

**M. Rene Royon**, Conceil en Licences, 128 Les Bois de Font Merle, 06250, Mougins, France.

#### Photographic Services

**Hugh Elgar & Margie Bond, Uki Photography**, 7 Sunrise Place, Uki via Murwillumbah NSW 2484

**Avon Colour Studio**, Clegg Road, Mt Evelyn, Victoria 3796; (03) 736 2715; Ron Moodycliffe.

#### Electrophoretic Identification/Authentication

**Institute of Plant Sciences**, The Manager, Seed Services, Dept of Agriculture, Burnley Gardens, Swan Street, Burnley, Victoria 3121. Mr Alan Williams (03) 810 1570.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editor of the Plant Varieties Journal will accept for publication, 'letters to the editor'.

Letters to the editor should aim to inform readers about plant varieties. The subject matter can be about breeding, genetics, new propagation methods, results of cultivar trials, trends in the market place, legal issues or injustices caused by PVR.

Readers are encouraged to continue to write letters to the Registrar on any matter concerning PVR. Letters to the Registrar in the normal course of office business would, of course, not be considered for publication in the Journal. Letters to the editor should be, therefore, clearly addressed to 'The Editor'.

Provision of information about plant varieties in general will be complementary to the Journal's main functions of:—

- informing the public about plant variety rights and new plant varieties in the PVR scheme
- providing an opportunity for both objections and comments about varieties for which rights have been applied.

#### Style and length of letters to the editor

Letters should be typewritten, double-spaced, concise, informative and not more than 1000 words in length. References should use the Oxford (number) system of citations to literature. Figures, tables and captions to figures and tables should all be provided on separate sheets. The list of references to publications cited in the text should be numbered in the order they appear in the text. Only the name of the author, initials, date and abbreviated journal title, volume no., issue and first page of article referred to should be given in the reference list. For example:

1. Smith, J.T. (1986). *Pl. Var. J.* 3(2): 23

For convenience, letters for publication may be submitted on disc in Ascii, MS-Word or Wordstar.



COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF  
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND ENERGY

- Plant Breeders
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Do you want exclusive rights to  
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# PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS

