



Plant Varieties Journal

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STOP PRESS

RYEGRASS BREEDERS

The meeting of Australian and New Zealand ryegrass breeders and respective PVR Offices held in Rutherglen on Thursday, 19 November 1992 agreed that centralised breeder testing would continue with minor adjustments for 1993.

In support of this decision and to ensure its successful operation, PVRO will modify conditions of acceptance of new ryegrass applications.

Applicants wishing to have varieties included in the 1993 trials must lodge their applications by close of business, Friday 29 January 1993.

Applications must include a copy of receipts issued for deposit of seed samples with PVRO New Zealand or the Plant Genetic Resource Centre, CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Canberra. Special arrangements for storage and security have been made with the manager of the Canberra facility by PVRO.

The requirement of participating breeders for a photograph of distinguishing morphological characteristics has been waived for ryegrass but applicants may still include photographs at their discretion.

Further information is available by writing to PVRO or telephoning (06) 272 4228.

Editorial


Over the past three years there has developed widespread expectation that Australia would progress rapidly towards making the relatively minor amendments to the PVR Act needed to improve the scheme and for accession to the 1991 UPOV Convention by the end of 1992. All countries in UPOV have indicated that it is their intention to accede to the 1991 UPOV Convention and indeed are amending their national Acts in preparation for that accession.

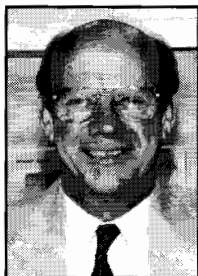
Unfortunately, progress of the Plant Variety Rights Amendment Bill through the legislative program for 1992 has slowed considerably. At the time of writing this editorial, the text of the PVR Amendment Bill had not been drafted by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel. This lack of progress is due to the very full legislative program of the Budget Sittings of

Parliament in 1992 and the high priority given to budget related legislation. It is likely that the Plant Variety Rights Amendment Bill will not be in the parliamentary business for 1992.

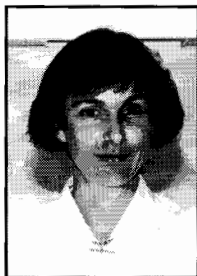
Should Australia not keep abreast of developments in UPOV, the credibility of the Australian PVR system would be questioned and we could anticipate an unwillingness by overseas breeders to introduce their new varieties to Australia.

Nevertheless, we will take the opportunity between now and the Autumn sittings of Parliament to take into consideration any issues that may arise in current economic and financial evaluation of the PVR scheme that can be conveniently dealt with legislatively. So during this brief respite there will be a further opportunity to suggest changes to the Act that you believe may improve PVR in Australia.

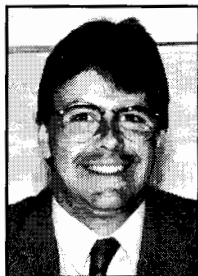
 *The compliments of the Season from
the staff at PVR Office*



Dr Mick Lloyd



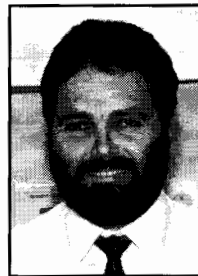
Libby Pulsford



Mark Kethro



Margaret Winsbury



David Thearle



Shirley Gourgaud

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Registrar: Dr Mick Lloyd
Administration: Margaret Winsbury
Examiners: David Thearle Mark Kethro
 Libby Pulsford Shirley Gourgaud

Assistance with scientific names from Laurie Adams, Australian National Herbarium, Division of Plant Industry, CSIRO.

The editor welcomes comments and short articles from all sectors of the plant breeding industry for publication in the Plant Varieties Journal.

**CLOSING DATE FOR MARCH ISSUE:
29 JANUARY 1993**

Part 1—General

Applications to be certified by an accredited qualified person

From 1 January 1993 all applications lodged with the Plant Variety Rights Office are to be certified by an accredited qualified person.

How to provide the PVR Office with information

Two NEW, but simple forms will be introduced to implement the certification scheme:

- *Nomination of accredited qualified person*—the applicant or agent must complete this form and submit it with Part 1 of the application form. You must contact the chosen qualified person before completing this form. If the applicant or agent is accredited they may nominate themselves as the qualified person. The completed form will provide the PVR Office with the qualified person's name and the agreed scope of the consultation. The PVR Office requires this information for the examination for acceptance.
- *Certification by qualified person*—the accredited qualified person and the applicant (or agent) must complete and sign this form. The applicant or agent should submit this with Part 2 of the application form. The completion of this form will certify that the comparative trials, observations, data collection and analysis have been carried out by, or under the supervision of, and verified by the named accredited qualified person.

Forms will be available in December 1992 and will in future be routinely despatched to intending applicants with the information pack.

Categories of accredited qualified persons

There are two categories of accredited qualified persons:

- *Consultant qualified persons*—those persons the PVR Office has accredited and who have elected to be 'public consultants'. These consultant qualified persons may be retained by any applicant on a mutually agreed basis. Accredited consultant qualified persons may also certify applications of employers. A list of consultant qualified persons is given in Appendix 3.
- *Non-consultant qualified persons*—those persons the PVR Office has accredited, but who will normally only act as qualified persons and certify applications for varieties for which they are the breeder, the owner or authorised agent, or, if they are employees of breeders/owners or authorised agents or licensees applying for breeders or owners.

Qualified persons are accredited to certify applications for varieties of *specific groups or species of plants*. Those plant groups are listed in Appendix 3 with the name of the accredited consultant qualified persons together with the regions in which the consultant is willing to act as independent PVR consultant to applicants for plant variety rights.

The accreditation process will continue and is dynamic. A qualified person can modify and update their categorisation and groups of plants for which they are accredited. Persons may apply at any time for accreditation or re-accreditation.

Workshops for accredited qualified persons

To retain their accreditation, consultant and non-consultant qualified persons are expected to attend QP WORKSHOPS which will be held periodically in all main centres or other convenient centres from January 1993. It is envisaged that workshops will be held twice a year in each centre and will cover the principles, practice and new developments in the PVR application process. Each workshop at a particular centre will cover different topics. However, while the same core topics will normally be repeated at different centres over a six month period, some topics may vary depending on the requirements of qualified persons attending a particular workshop.

Warning: Misleading or deceptive labelling of plants

It is an offence under paragraph 52(1)(c) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*, carrying a penalty of \$1000 or imprisonment for 6 months, to:

"... falsely represent that a plant is a plant of a variety in respect of which plant variety rights have been granted."

Misleading or deceptive labelling is also a contravention of subsection 52(1) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*.

These two important provisions need to be noted by wholesalers and retailers who may be unintentionally contravening provisions of the above Acts by false representation and or deceptive labelling AND ADVERTISING.

For example, a composite label bearing a PVR logo or warning that lists several varietal names and only one or two of which have PVR implies that all varieties named on the label are protected. It is common for advertisements in trade magazines to be similarly designed. It is likely that this form of labelling and advertising would be deemed to be both a deception and false representation.

To avoid confusion at sales outlets and to not unintentionally contravene the PVR Act and Trade Practices Act each PVR protected plant sold should be readily identifiable by its PVR registered name, and the label should carry the PVR logo and the PVR certificate or application number. The same precautions should be taken when designing advertisements.

Staff

In August, the office welcomed Shirley Gourgaud as an examiner. Shirley has a Master of Science degree from the University of Queensland where she tutored in Chemistry between 1975 and 1980. Shirley has completed an economics degree with the University of New England and is currently enrolled in the Associate Diploma of Horticulture with Orange Agricultural College. Shirley was a legislative research specialist with the Parliamentary Legislative Research Service before joining the Department in 1984. She has most recently worked in the Land Resources Division, administering the National Soil Conservation Program.

Part 2—Public Notices

The following varieties are included in this Journal:

	Variety	page number	Variety	page number	
Aeschynomene	'Lee'	33	Orange	'Wellered'	34
Agonis	'Royal Flush'	34	Pea	'Bluey'	5
Alnus	'Royal Cascade'	14	Poinsettia	'Lemon Drop'	30
Alstroemeria	'Flamengo'	34		'Pink Peppermint'	31
	'Nevada'	34	Potato	'Liseta'	6
	'Victoria'	34		'Maradonna'	6
Azalea	'Sydney's Sesqui'	15		'Mondial'	6
Barley	'Cask'	35		'Wilwash'	5
Barrel medic	'Caliph'	35	Radermachera	'Crystal Doll'	5
Bean	'Rainbird'	34	Red clover	'Astred'	7
	'Sirius'	34		'Grasslands Colenso'	5
Boronia	'Golden Nola'	5	Rose	'Auria Meillandina'	18
Buffalo Grass	'609'	33		'Ballerina Parade'	32
Canola	'Narendra'	35		'Candy Meillandina'	16
Cheiranthus	'Joy Gold'	34		'Chameleon'	34
Disc Medic	'Rivoli'	5		'Classic Parade'	33
Eucalyptus	'Blackward'	35		'Cocdestin'	5
	'Candleward'	35		'Coral Parade'	32
	'Whiteward'	35		'Dreaming Parade'	33
	'Woolward'	35		'Easter Parade'	32
	'Riverward'	35		'Flame Meillandina'	17
Eupatorium	'Snowdrift'	33		'Golden Friendship'	5
Feijoa	'Duffy'	9		'Interlien'	5
Grape	'Ralli Seedless'	34		'Intermoto'	5
Grevillea	'Honey Wonder'	5		'Interniki'	5
Hardenbergia	'Pink Fizz'	31		'Interonly'	5
Impatiens	'Ambrosia'	34		'Interprince'	5
	'Antares'	34		'Keizoubo'	21
	'Blazon'	33		'Meichoiju'	35
	'Charade'	34		'Meiperol'	28
	'Heathermist'	33		'Meipitac'	35
	'Illusion'	33		'Meipopul'	33
	'Innocence'	34		'Meitonje'	35
	'Nebulous'	34		'Noaschnee'	35
	'Radiance'	34		'Noatraum'	35
	'Rosetta'	34		'Quaker Star'	5
Lilium	'Mona Lisa'	5		'Queen Parade'	32
Limonium	'Crystal Yellow'	33		'Pekcoujenny'	33
	'La Mer'	33		'Pink Minijet'	10
	'Lavender Emille'	33		'Pink Parade'	32
	'Pink Emille'	33		'Royal Parade'	33
	'Sunday Light Blue'	33		'Starlight Parade'	32
	'Sunday Pink'	33		'Summer Fragrance'	5
Linseed	'Eyre'	14		'Tanakinom'	35
	'Wallaga'	13		'Tanireb'	35
Magnolia	'Vulcan'	34		'Victory Parade'	33
Metrosideros	'Midas'	35		'Vivaldi'	33
Oat	'Cleanleaf'	5		'White Minijet'	10
	'Enterprise'	12		'Yellow Minijet'	11
	'Nobby'	18	Ryegrass	'Boomer'	32
			Scabiosa	'Butterfly Blue'	20
				'Pink Mist'	20
			Strawberry	'Dorit'	32
				'Ofra'	32
				'Saaid'	32
				'Shalom'	32
				'Smadar'	32
			Subclover	'Gosse'	34

PVR GRANTED

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

RADERMACHERA

Radermachera sinica

'Crystal Doll' Application No. 90/102
Grantee: **KP Holland Beherr BV**
Certificate No. 185
Expiry Date: 30 October 2010

GREVILLEA

Grevillea x variegata

'Honey Wonder' Application No. 91/068
Grantee: **Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd**
Certificate No. 186
Expiry Date: 1 August 2011

POTATO

Solanum tuberosum

'Wilwash' Application No. 91/044
Grantee: **Daratech Pty Ltd**
Certificate No. 187
Expiry Date: 19 April 1992

PEA

Pisum sativum

'Bluey' Application No. 91/016
Grantee: **Daratech Pty Ltd**
Certificate No. 188
Expiry Date: 21 February 2011

BORONIA

Boronia pinnata

'Golden Nola' Application No. 91/062
Grantee: **Mr E Demuth**
Certificate No. 189
Expiry Date: 5 July 2011

OAT

Avena sativa

'Cleanleaf' Application No. 90/090
Grantee: **North Dakota State University**
Certificate No. 190
Expiry Date: 19 September 2010

LILIUM

Lilium

'Mona Lisa' Application No. 89/061
Grantee: **Gebr. Vletter en JA den Haan**
Certificate No. 191
Expiry Date: 11 August 2009

RED CLOVER

Trifolium pratense

'Grasslands Colenso' Application No. 90/077
Grantee: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited**
Certificate No. 192
Expiry Date: 19 July 2010

DISC MEDIC

Medicago tornata

'Rivoli' Application No. 91/046
Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture of South Australia**
Certificate No. 193
Expiry Date: 20 June 2011

ROSE

Rosa

'Summer Fragrance' Application No. 91/038
Grantee: **Rosen Tantau**
Certificate No. 194
Expiry Date: 29 April 2011

'Golden Friendship' Application No. 91/040
Grantee: **Harkness New Roses Pty Ltd**
Certificate No. 195
Expiry Date: 29 April 2011

'Quaker Star' Application No. 91/039
Grantee: **Mr Colin Dickson**
Certificate No. 196
Expiry Date: 29 April 2011

'Cocdestin' Application No. 90/034
Grantee: **James Cocker and Sons**
Certificate No. 197
Expiry Date: 8 March, 2010

PVR REFUSED

Rose

Rosa

Applicant: **GP Ilsink**, of Interplant BV, Leersum, Netherlands
Australian Agent: **KA Langton**, of Langton Roses, Mudgee, New South Wales
Date of Refusal: 23 July 1992

'Interlien' Application No. 91/011
'Interprince' Application No. 91/012
'Intermoto' Application No. 91/013
'Interniki' Application No. 91/014
'Interonly' Application No. 91/047

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED

(a) Descriptions Finalised

POTATO

Solanum tuberosum

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons were obtained from a comparative growing trial at Forthside Vegetable Research Station, NW Tasmania on krasnozem soil in 1991/92. Eighty plants of each variety, with the exception of Maradonna (60 plants) were grown in four equally sized replicate blocks using plants raised by tissue culture. Fertiliser was band placed at 1.3 tonne/ha (N:P:K ratio 14:16:11) and the plants were irrigated as necessary. Weed control was by hand.

Measurements were taken from ten plants at random in each replicate (40 plants in total).



Variety: 'Liseta' See figs. 1-3 in colour section.

Application No. 90/074

Application Received: 16 July 1990

Applicant: **Hetteema Zonen Kweekbedrijf**, of Emmeloord, the Netherlands

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

Australian Agent: To be advised

Description—see comparison tables and figs. 1-3

'Liseta' is a moderately early yellow fleshed potato variety of low to medium height. It is semi-erect with dense foliage. Leaves are glossy and light green and stem anthocyanin is absent. 'Liseta' does not produce flowers. Its tubers are oval with shallow eyes, yellow skin colour and light yellow flesh colour. Lightsprouts are medium, broad cylindrical, red violet, have closed tips and are strongly pubescent at the base with long lateral branches.

Origin

'Liseta' arose from the controlled pollination of 'Spunta' by 'SVP VE 66-295'. It was bred by RK Wiersma of Holwed, the Netherlands. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in France, the Netherlands and Italy, and applied for in Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Argentina, Israel, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland.

Comparators

'Bintje', 'Spunta' and 'Morene' as commercial standards, 'Mondial' and 'Maradonna' as contemporary PVR entries.



Variety: 'Maradonna' See figs. 1-3 in colour section.

Application No. 90/075

Application Received: 16 July 1990

Applicant: **Handelmaatschappij Van Rijn BV** of the Netherlands

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

Australian Agent: To be advised

Description—see comparison tables and figs. 1-3

'Maradonna' is a yellow fleshed, late maturing potato variety with tall plant height and spreading medium density foliage. Leaves are large, medium green with weak stem and bud anthocyanin. Flowers are off-white with bright orange yellow anthers, which distinguishes 'Maradonna' from other white flowered yellow fleshed varieties. It has an extended flowering duration.

Tubers of 'Maradonna' are oval with shallow eyes and with yellow skin colour and light yellow flesh colour. Lightsprouts are ovoid, red violet, strongly pubescent at the base and tip and show strong protrusion of lenticels.

Origin

'Maradonna' arose from controlled pollination of 'Cardinal' by 'VE 70-66'. The work was undertaken by Handelmaatschappij Van Rijn BV. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in the Netherlands, and applied for in Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy.

Comparators

'Bintje', 'Spunta' and 'Morene' as commercial standards, 'Liseta' and 'Mondial' as contemporary PVR entries.



Variety: 'Mondial' See figs. 1-3 in colour section.

Application No. 90/076

Application Received: 16 July 1990

Applicant: **Hetteema Zonen Kweekbedrijf**, of Emmeloord, the Netherlands

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

Australian Agent: To be advised

Description—see comparison tables and figs. 1-3

'Mondial' is an early flowering, yellow fleshed, white flowered potato variety. It is tall and has spreading medium density foliage. Leaves are medium green and stem anthocyanin is absent. Flowers are white and anthers bright yellow. Tubers of 'Mondial' are long oval with very shallow eyes, yellow skin colour and light yellow flesh colour. 'Mondial' has small, broad cylindrical, red violet lightsprouts which are slightly elongated. Lightsprouts show weak tip pubescence, are strongly pubescent at the base and have weak lenticel protrusion.

Origin

'Mondial' arose from the controlled pollination of 'Spunta' by 'SVP VE 66-295'. It was bred by Kweekbedrijf D Biemond BV of the Netherlands. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in France, Netherlands and applied for in Italy, Great Britain, Spain, Argentina, Israel, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Switzerland and Germany.

Comparators

'Bintje', 'Spunta' and 'Morene' as commercial standards, 'Liseta' and 'Maradonna' as contemporary PVR entries.

Descriptions prepared by John Fennell, Dept of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Tasmania.

Table of Comparison of Potato Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Liseta' (a)	'Mondial'	'Maradonna'	**Spunta'	**Bintje'	**Morene'
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)						
mean	261.7	559.2	550.8	515.8	385.5	438.5
range	200-340	410-700	470-600	340-600	225-490	360-510
std. deviation	32.81	52.15	29.73	52.96	57.31	34.98

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF POTATO VARIETIES—Continued

	'Liseta' (a)	'Mondial'	'Maradonna'	'Spunta'	'Bintje'	'Morene'
LEAF LENGTH (mm)						
mean	85.7	157.5	193.1	155.0	103.4	207.5
range	42–119	105–200	135–290	95–245	75–150	156–296
std. deviation	16.72	22.59	38.52	37.20	19.53	31.87
TERMINAL LEAF LENGTH (mm)						
mean	47.4	60.4	80.9	79.6	57.2	87.5
range	34–60	45–75	62–110	52–110	40–77	70–111
std. deviation	7.70	7.33	11.55	14.75	8.07	9.63
TERMINAL LEAF WIDTH (mm)						
mean	30.3	45.5	52.3	55.1	36.1	53.8
range	20–45	33–62	40–70	34–78	25–46	42–79
std. deviation	6.17	6.39	7.01	10.59	4.97	7.59
LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)						
mean	–	103.7	113.6	94.6	73.4	160.8
range	–	52–145	64–165	55–146	39–140	135–201
std. deviation	–	18.11	24.48	24.65	22.38	14.10
LENGTH OF FLORET (mm)						
mean	–	181.0	180.8	147.5	129.3	218.2
range	–	130–240	109–255	102–200	82–235	180–265
std. deviation	–	21.34	34.51	24.81	31.77	17.41
FLOWER COLOUR RHS						
	–	white 155B	white 155A	white 155C	white 155A	purple 80D
STEM ANTHOCYANIN						
	absent	medium	weak	weak	medium	strong
BUD ANTHOCYANIN						
	–	weak	absent	medium	very strong	strong
TUBER SHAPE						
	short oval	long	long oval	long	long oval	long oval
FLOWERING						
first flower	–	31 Dec	6 Jan	3 Jan	31 Dec	25 Jan
50% flower	–	3 Jan	8 Jan	6 Jan	3 Jan	30 Jan
duration (days)	–	39	63	19	44	11

(a) Plant height, leaf length, terminal leaf length and width for Liseta are considered to be atypical. Liseta is reported to be similar to Bintje from overseas data.

RED CLOVER

Trifolium pratense



Variety: 'Astred' See fig. 4 in colour section

Application No. 90/120

Application Received: 4 December 1990

Applicant: Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Tasmania of Kings Meadows, Launceston, Tasmania.

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 4

'Astred' is a prostrate, late flowering red clover; primary stem number 12–51; stem node number 7–16; thickness of longest stem 2.4–5.4 mm; stipule size 13.5–58.7 mm; length of longest leaflet 14.0–39.0 mm; width of longest leaflet 5.6–16.0 mm; time to flowering 24–58 days. The prostrate stems behave as stolons and producing new plants vegetatively at the nodes in the post flowering period.

In addition to the characters measured, 'Astred' has the unique feature of being a red clover that is able to reproduce vegetatively via stolons with daughter plant production. Because of the vegetative reproductive ability, 'Astred' has proven to be very persistent. It has remained in plots grazed by sheep since 1976 and still retains a ground cover in excess of 50% compared to 'Grasslands Hamua' which has declined to 2% (Smith, R.S. and Bishop, D.J., Proceedings of the XVII International Grasslands Conference, in press).

Origin

This cultivar is based on 243 plants with a formononetin content of <0.1% selected from a bulk population. The original plants were produced from seed collected in Portugal and seed from these plants was used in merit testing experiments to establish the agronomic value of this selection. The final selections were made on the basis of formononetin content. Formononetin levels were determined at the isoflavone laboratory, University of Western Australia using the method

described in Francis and Millington (1965), Varietal variation in the isoflavone content of subterranean clover: its estimation by a microtechnique. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research* 52: 557–564.

Comparators

'Grasslands Hamua', 'Redwest', 'Redquin' and 'Grasslands Colenso'.

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described are from a comparative trial conducted at the Mount Pleasant Laboratories, Launceston, Tasmania in 1991. The experimental design was a randomised complete block, 5 replicates, 20 plants of each cultivar per replicate, 100 plants of each cultivar in total. Three generations of 'Astred' were evaluated. The plants were grown in 170mm pots with one plant per pot; pots were in rows with 300mm

between rows and 340mm between plants within rows. There were 20 pots per row, each row being one cultivar. Rows within replicates and pots within rows were re-randomised on occasions prior to flowering.

Measurement of all characteristics, shown in the table of comparisons, commenced when the first plant in the trial flowered. Flowering was defined as when colour was obvious in the corollas of 3 inflorescences on a plant. Time of flowering was defined as the number of days from day one, that being the date (10–12–91) when the first plant in the trial flowered. The final flowering date was 7–2–92.

Agronomy

'Astred' is best suited to temperate areas with medium to high average annual rainfall (600 to 1000mm+).

Description prepared by Stuart Smith, of Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Tasmania.

Table of Comparison of Red Clover Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Astred'	*'Grasslands Hamua'	*'Redwest'	*'Redquin'	*'Grasslands Colenso'
TIME TO FLOWERING—days after 10 December 1991					
mean	38.4	39.1	27.6	31.9	37.7
range	24–58	11–60	14–53	1–58	7–60
std. deviation	6.996	8.752	8.686	11.869	10.364
LSD 0.01	3.096				
NUMBER OF PRIMARY STEMS					
mean	29.1	25.4	22.7	21.3	26.0
range	12–51	12–55	10–39	7–39	7–47
std. deviation	8.327	7.496	5.941	5.922	6.977
LSD 0.01	3.902				
NUMBER OF STEM NODES					
mean	11.1	10.2	10.1	10.8	8.8
range	7–16	7–14	7–13	6–14	6–13
std. deviation	1.639	1.225	1.350	1.668	1.285
LSD 0.01	0.798				
THICKNESS OF LONGEST STEM (mm)					
mean	3.69	4.82	5.29	5.06	4.53
range	2.4–5.4	3.5–6.7	3.9–7.8	3.0–6.0	3.2–6.6
std. deviation	0.5293	0.7168	0.6852	0.7450	0.6732
LSD 0.01	0.323				
STIPULE LENGTH (mm)					
mean	24.92	28.31	30.47	31.41	26.76
range	13.5–58.7	18.7–38.5	23.0–43.0	17.2–47.0	16.6–40.8
std. deviation	5.637	3.808	3.879	6.078	4.439
LSD 0.01	2.162				
LENGTH OF LONGEST LEAFLET (mm)					
mean	26.6	34.8	34.9	32.8	30.0
range	14–39	22–49	25–48	21–47	18–44
std. deviation	4.942	5.813	4.951	5.921	4.727
LSD 0.01	2.990				
WIDTH OF LONGEST LEAFLET (mm)					
mean	11.03	13.20	13.87	13.32	12.73
range	5.6–16.0	7.5–25.5	7.5–22.2	7.1–21.7	7.0–23.0
std. deviation	2.15	2.933	2.766	2.866	2.323
LSD 0.01	1.114				

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana



Variety: 'Duffy' See fig. 5 in colour section.

Application No. 91/065.

Application Received: 15 July 1992

Applicant: Jack Duffy, of Numurkah, Victoria

Australian Agent: Agrisearch Services, of Shepparton, Victoria

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 5

'Duffy' is a medium sized erect evergreen bush of excellent growing vigour. It has leaves which are a dull light green. A large proportion of the leaves turn yellow just before shedding. The leaves have a short petiole and a maximum width near the apex.

The fruit grow early in the season but mature late. They are uniformly large, globose with a thin pericarp. The fruit surface is rough textured and can develop a moderate level of purple anthocyanin on the skin late in the season although it is usually green. Internally, the pulp has high sugar and low acid content.

Origin

This variety arose from a selection from open pollination of feijoa seedling varieties on the applicant's property. It was bred by KJ Duffy of Numurkah, Victoria. 'Duffy' was selected for development on the basis of vigour, fruit size and evenness of bearing and propagated by taking cuttings through 2 generations.

Comparators

'Mammoth', 'Large Oval', 'Chapman' and 'MacGregor 1', being the closest known varieties.

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Invergordon, Victoria. Three single plant replicates plants of each variety were planted out into commercial beds in 1987 and subjected to the same growing and pest management regime. The varieties 'Nazametz', 'Triumph', 'Collins', 'MacGregor 2', 'Fergus', 'Contrill', 'Superbia', 'Round Jon' and 'Robert' were also present at the same planting but were not considered in the comparative measurements.

Description prepared by David McDonald, of Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd, Shepparton, Victoria.

Table of Comparison of *Feijoa* Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Duffy'	**Mammoth'	**Large Oval'	**Chapman'	**MacGregor 1'
FLOWERING	early	late	medium	early	early
FRUIT MATURITY	late	early	medium	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR AT SHEDDING	yellow	green	green	green	green
FRUIT SHAPE	globose	ovoid	ovoid	ovoid	globose
FRUIT WIDTH (mm)					
mean	47.2	42.7	40.5	40.6	40.9
range	44–52	37–57	36–46	35–45	37–45
std. dev	2.7	2.9	3.5	2.3	1.9
FRUIT ANTHOCYANIN	medium	medium	weak	weak	weak
FRUIT SKIN	rough	smooth	smooth	smooth	smooth
FRUIT JUICE					
sugar	12.8°brix	14.7°brix	15.4°brix	15.2°brix	13.9°brix
acid (mg/100ml)	1.07	–	–	–	1.85
ascorbic acid (mg/L)	50	50	100	100	50

ROSE

Rosa

Comparative Growing Trials

The trial was established in an environmentally controlled greenhouse at Silvan South, Victoria (latitude 37°50' South, elevation 220m). Plants were propagated from cuttings and

grown singly in pots filled with a soilless medium and fed hydroponically. A minimum of ten plants of each variety were grown in a randomized block. The trial site was established in early 1991, and growth measurements and plants assessment were first taken in May 1991, and plants re-assessed in May 1992. Growth was controlled by regular pruning of the plants between the assessment times. Leaf measurements were made on first five-seven leaflet leaf down from a flower head on

which the first flowers were just fully open. Assessment of thorns was made on stem tissue in the vicinity of the sampled leaves.



Variety: **'White Minijet'** commercial synonym **'Meizogrel'**
See fig. 6 in colour section
Application No. 91/087
Application received: **28 August 1991**
Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France.
Australian Agent: **John Neil of Yarree Pty. Ltd. (Australian Roses)**, of Silvan South, Victoria.

Description—see comparison table and fig. 6

'White Minijet' is a miniature rose of compact bushy growth suitable as an indoor potted plant. Flowers form in terminal clusters and flowering is remontant. This variety has medium size leaves, and the terminal leaflet is flat in cross section with a dull upper surface and an obtuse base. There is no anthocyanin colouration of the young shoot tips. Stem thorns are very small and sparse in number, and the profile of the thorn is concave on both surfaces. The flower pedicel is smooth, and the bud shape is ovate. The double flower has numerous petals (50+), and when fully open it has a convex upper profile and flat lower profile, and is without fragrance. The petals are of medium size, white and without a basal spot. The sepals have weak extensions. When first open, the flower can have a faint pinkish hue at the centre. The stamens just prior to the flower opening are yellow and the style green, with the stigmas and the anthers at the same level. The seed vessel is of medium size, shaped as a narrow pitcher tending towards a funnel.

Origin

'White Minijet' was derived from the controlled pollination of 'Meiturosa' (seed parent, and also known as 'White Gem') and 'Cinderella' (pollen parent, USA Plant Patent #1051). Subsequent plants were obtained from cuttings. This variety was selected for its suitability as a compact potted plant, with an abundance of double flowers of long life. Plant variety rights have been granted in France, Denmark, Israel, Great Britain, Germany, Republic of South Africa, Sweden and the USA, and are pending in Holland and Italy. 'White Minijet' was bred by SNC Meilland et Cie in France and first sold in Denmark in 1987.

Comparator

'Cottontail' was selected as the miniature rose with characteristics most similar to 'White Minijet'.

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'White Minijet'	**Cottontail'
PETAL COLOUR MARGIN-RHS No.		
outside	155A	155A
inside	155A	155A
PETAL NUMBER GROUP	>50	>50
PETAL REFLEXING	medium	mild
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR	yellow	—
STYLE COLOUR	green	pale green
STIGMA TO ANTHERS	same level	—
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	42.2	around 35mm, flowers failed to open normally
range	34–50	
standard deviation	5.2	
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	22.1	24.1
range	17–28	17–32
standard deviation	2.3	3.8
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	12.0	13.4
range	10–15	10–17
standard deviation	1.2	1.9
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	7.3	8.0
range	6–9	5–12
standard deviation	0.8	1.8
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	1.8	5.4
range	1–3	4–6
standard deviation	0.5	0.7
THORN PROFILE		
upper side	concave	slightly catena
lower side	concave	strongly concave
FLOWER PEDICEL		
thorns/glandular hairs	absent	many
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.7	12.7
range	14–19	10–14
standard deviation	1.4	1.1

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'White Minijet'	**Cottontail'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	white	white
PETAL COLOUR MIDZONE-RHS No.		
outside	155A	155A
inside	155A	155A



Variety: **'Pink Minijet'** commercial synonym **'Meiselgra'**
See fig. 7 in colour section
Application No. 91/088
Application received: **28 August 1991**
Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France.
Australian Agent: **John Neil of Yarree Pty. Ltd. (Australian Roses)**, of Silvan South, Victoria.

Description—see comparison table and fig. 7

'Pink Minijet' is a miniature rose of compact bushy growth suitable as an indoor potted plant. Flowers form in terminal clusters and flowering is remontant. This variety has medium size flat leaves, and the terminal leaflets are flat in cross section and without gloss on the upper surface. There is slight red anthocyanin colouration of the young shoot tips. Stem thorns are sparse, and the profile of the thorn is concave on the upper surface and strongly concave on the lower. The flower pedicel has a few glandular hairs, and the bud shape is ovate. The double flower has numerous petals (25–50), and when fully open it has a flattened convex upper profile and flat lower profile, and is without fragrance. The petals are of medium size, uniformly pink with a large basal spot. The sepals have weak extensions. Stamens just prior to the flower opening are greenish yellow and the style a pale yellow/green, with the stigmas and the anthers at approximately the same level. The seed vessel is small and pitcher shaped.

'Pink Minijet' differs from 'Georgette' in that the flowers are smaller and flatter and have fewer petals. The petals do not fade and reflex less with age. The shape of the leaflet base of 'Pink Minijet' is obtuse compared with the round base of 'Georgette'.

Origin

'Pink Minijet' was derived from the controlled pollination of 'Anytime x Meichanso' (seed parent) and 'Mogral' (pollen parent). Subsequent plants were obtained from cuttings. This variety was selected for its suitability as a compact potted plant and for the abundance of double flowers of long life. Plant variety rights have been granted in France, Denmark, Israel, Germany, Switzerland, and the USA. It was bred by SNC Meilland et Cie in France and first sold in France in 1987.

Comparator

'Georgette' was selected as the comparator because of similar characteristics to 'Pink Minijet'.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Pink Minijet'	'*Georgette'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	pink	pink
PETAL COLOUR MIDZONE-RHS No.		
outside	57D	74D
inside	57D	71D
PETAL COLOUR MARGIN-RHS No.		
outside	57D	74D
inside	57D	71C
BASAL SPOT COLOUR-RHS No.		
outside	1D	5A
inside	1C	1C
PETAL NUMBER GROUP	26–50	>50
PETAL REFLEXING	mild	medium
PETAL UNDULATION	nil	nil

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'Pink Minijet'	'*Georgette'
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR	greenish yellow	deep yellow with red tinge
STYLE COLOUR	pale yellow/green	light green
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	35.3	43.3
range	30–38	36–51
standard deviation	3.0	4.0
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	25.3	24.2
range	19–31	18–29
standard deviation	3.3	3.2
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	14.2	16.6
range	10–17	13–19
standard deviation	2.0	2.0
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	7.7	7.7
range	5–9	6–11
standard deviation	1.3	1.3
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	3.7	3.6
range	2–5	2–5
standard deviation	0.7	0.8
THORN PROFILE		
upper side	concave	concave
lower side	strongly concave	concave
FLOWER PEDICEL		
thorns/glandular hairs	very few	few
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.8	15.4
range	12–23	13–18
standard deviation	2.7	1.4

Variety: '**Yellow Minijet**' commercial synonym 'Lav glo' See fig. 8 in colour section
Application No. 91/089
Application received: **28 August 1991**
Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France.
Australian Agent: **John Neil of Yarree Pty. Ltd. (Australian Roses)**, of Silvan South, Victoria.

Description—see comparison table and fig. 8

'Yellow Minijet' is a miniature rose of compact bushy growth suitable as an indoor potted plant. Flowers form in terminal clusters and flowering is remontant. This variety has medium size leaves, and the terminal leaflet is flat in cross section with an obtuse base, and without gloss on the upper surface. There is no anthocyanin colouration of the young shoot tips. Stem thorns are relatively narrow and sparse in number, and the profile of the thorn is flat to slightly concave on the upper side and strongly concave on the lower. The flower pedicel has very few thorns/prickles, and the bud shape is ovate with a tendency

towards conical. The double flower has many petals (between 25–50), and when fully open it has a convex upper profile and flat lower profile, and is without fragrance. Petals are medium size, yellow and without a basal spot. Petal reflexing is medium. As the flower ages there a slight fading towards RHS No. 10A. The sepals have weak extensions. The stamens just prior to the flower opening are yellow (petal colour) and the style a clear yellow/green, with the stigmas generally lower than the anthers. The seed vessel is medium size and pitcher shaped.

'Yellow Minijet' differs from the 'Lynne Gold' in that it has larger flowers with a lower petal count (eg 27 compared with 45). The flowers of 'Yellow Minijet' fade less with age.

Origin

'Yellow Minijet' was derived from the controlled pollination of 'Rise 'n Shine' (seed parent) with 'Lemon Delight' (pollen parent). Subsequent plants were obtained from cuttings. This variety was selected for its good characteristics as a compact potted plant suitable for indoor environments. Plant variety rights have been granted in France, Denmark, Israel, Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Republic of South Africa, and Switzerland, and are pending in Italy, Sweden and the USA. It was bred in Canada by K.G. and J.M. Laver and first sold in Canada in 1986.

Comparator

'Lynne Gold' was selected as the miniature rose with characteristics most similar to 'Yellow Minijet'.

Descriptions prepared by Brian Hanger of Hanger Corporation, Monbulk.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Yellow Minijet'	**'Lynne Gold'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	yellow	yellow
PETAL COLOUR MIDZONE-RHS No.		
outside	13B	14A
inside	12A	12A
PETAL COLOUR MARGIN-RHS No.		
outside	13B	12B
inside	12A	12B
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR	yellow (petal colour)	green through to yellow
STYLE COLOUR	yellow/green	green
STIGMA TO ANTHERS	below	below (variable)
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	43.4	33.6
range	37–49	26–40
standard deviation	3.1	3.1
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.7	23.5
range	20–28	16–31
standard deviation	2.2	4.2

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'Yellow Minijet'	**'Lynne Gold'
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	14.0	12.3
range	11–16	9–16
standard deviation	1.3	2.0
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.7	6.2
range	7–10	4–8
standard deviation	0.8	1.0
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	4.5	too few to measure
range	3–6	
standard deviation	0.8	
THORN PROFILE		
upper side	flat to slightly concave	concave
lower side	strongly concave	strongly concave
FLOWER PEDICEL		
thorns/glandular hairs	very few	nil
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	19.4	16.6
range	18–21	13–19
standard deviation	1.0	1.5

OAT

Avena sativa



Variety: 'Enterprise' See fig. 9 in colour section.

Application No. 91/091

Application Received: 9 September 1992

Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd**, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of New Zealand, and **Canadian Department of Agriculture** on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada
Australian Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, of Bayswater, Victoria

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 9

This variety is an erect, spring forage oat. It is distinct from known varieties in having late maturity, large dark green leaves and thick stems. 'Enterprise' has erect habit, hairs on the top node absent, flag leaf strongly recurved, margin hairs medium; panicle orientation is equilateral, condensed, rachis long with branchlets erect, spikelets pendulous and awns absent; the glumes are wide and moderately long, lemma is cream with hairs absent on the back; on the grain, hairs are very few or absent at the base, basal scar is oblique and rachilla length medium. In addition the applicant has provided results of seed protein electrophoresis and a method adapted from Ford M and Gardiner SE 1987, *Seed Science and Technology*, 15:663–674 which shows distinct banding differences in at least two places.

Origin

This variety arose out of a controlled pollination of W78–137 CDA by Dr Ron McKenzie of Winnipeg, Canada, by pollen of

'Omihī', an oat variety from New Zealand. Bulked F3 seed was returned to Crop and Food Research Ltd, formerly DSIR Crop Research Division, of NZ who began a series of selections for cool season forage yield at Palmerston North, NZ. Trials were carried out at Canterbury, NZ, and Dubbo and Howlong, NSW between 1981 and 1991.

Comparators

'Cooba', 'Coolabah' and 'Yarran' being commonly grown and similar varieties. 'Enterprise' was also tested against 'Cleanleaf' in 1991 at Howlong, NSW.

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described in the table below are from comparative growing trials conducted at DSIR Crop Research,

Lincoln New Zealand in 1990/91. Trials were two replicates of 5m² sown at 124 kg/ha with observations being taken from 50 specimens. The trial at Howlong, NSW in 1991 was a randomised replicated (5) block trial of 100 spaced plants.

Agronomy

'Enterprise' is suitable for New Zealand, the tablelands, slopes and better rainfall areas of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and southern Queensland.

Description prepared by Peter Neilson and PVRO.

Table of Comparison of Oat Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Enterprise'	* 'Cooba'	* 'Coolabah'	* 'Yarran'	**Cleanleaf'
STEM THICKNESS (mm)					
mean	5.3	2.8	3.1	2.8	
range	4.4—6.6	2.2—3.5	2.5—4.0	2.0—3.4	
std. deviation	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	
LEAF MARGIN HAIRS					
	medium	absent	medium	medium	(absent)
MATURITY					
	late	midseason	early	early	(very late)
LEAF WIDTH (mm)					
mean	23.7	11.8	17.8	15.2	
range	20.0—28.5	10.0—14.0	15.0—21.5	12.0—18.0	
std. deviation	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.5	
LEAF LENGTH (mm)					
mean	365.4	280.3	323.3	262.6	
range	296—421	223—355	270—380	215—305	
std. deviation	30.6	29.9	33.8	24.6	

LINSEED

Linum usitatissimum

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from a comparative growing trial conducted at CSIRO Ginninderra Experimental Station, Canberra, ACT in 1991/92. The trial was sown on 23 October 1991 and consisted of 3 replicates each containing a single 4m row of each entry spaced at 76cm. At 5 weeks after emergence, 8 adjacent plants in each of the 3 replicate rows were tagged and observations recorded. An additional 3 plants were tagged in rep 3 to allow for mortality. Floral observations were made on the first-formed flower of each tagged plant. Plant height was recorded at maturity. Seed size was determined from 10 capsule samples. Fatty acid composition was determined from a 30 seed sample by standard gas chromatograph analysis of fatty acid methyl esters.



Variety: 'Wallaga' synonym: CRZY8*2-15 See fig. 10 in colour section.

Application No. 91/092

Application Received: 12 September 1991

Applicant: CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Canberra, ACT

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 10

'Wallaga' is a new form of linseed (known as LINOLA™) producing a low linolenic oil for food use. It is morphologically and agronomically similar to the linseed variety 'Croxtan' in that they both have blue flowers, are resistant to flax rust (*Melampsora lini*) and flax wilt (*Fusarium linicoli*) and are moderately early to flower. 'Wallaga' can be distinguished from 'Croxtan' by both its yellow seed colour and its very low content of linolenic acid in the seed oil. 'Wallaga' can be distinguished from the other LINOLA variety 'Eyre' by its blue flowers, slightly greater height, resistance to flax wilt, later flowering time and less determinate growth habit.

Origin

'Wallaga' was derived by backcrossing the two low linolenic genes from the linseed mutant 'Zero' and the yellow seed colour gene from CPI 84495 into the linseed variety 'Croxtan'.

Pure breeding yellow-seeded, low linolenic genotypes were derived from the F3 generation of the cross 'Croxtton'/CPI 84495//'Zero'/3/'Croxtton', and advanced to F5 stage. 'Wallaga' is derived from an F10 bulk originating from a single plant selection taken in the F5. The breeding work was directed and conducted by Dr Allan Green of CSIRO.

Comparators

The Australian linseed varieties 'Glenelg' and 'Croxtton', and the LINOLA variety 'Eyre'.

Agronomy

'Wallaga' is widely adapted to the Australian wheat belt but is better suited to the medium to high rainfall regions (>500mm pa). Because of its greater resistance to flax wilt than 'Eyre', 'Wallaga' is the only suitable LINOLA variety for areas with a history of this disease or where continuous cultivation of linseed has been practiced.



Variety: **'Eyre'** synonym: GLZY8*17-258 See fig. 10 in colour section.

Application No. 91/093

Application Received: **12 September 1991**

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

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 10

'Eyre' is a new form of linseed (known as LINOLA™) producing a low linolenic oil for food use. 'Eyre' is morphologically and agronomically very similar to the linseed variety 'Glenelg' from which it is derived. They both have white flowers, determinate growth habit, relatively early flowering and maturity, and are resistant to the prevalent races of flax rust (*Melampsora lini*) but are highly susceptible to flax wilt (*Fusarium linicoli*). 'Eyre' can be clearly distinguished from 'Glenelg' by both its yellow seed (see fig.) and its very low content of linolenic acid in the seed oil. 'Eyre' can be distinguished from the other LINOLA variety 'Wallaga' by its white flower colour, slightly shorter height, earlier flowering time and susceptibility to flax wilt.

Origin

'Eyre' was derived by repeated backcrossing of the yellow seed colour gene from CPI84495 into the low linolenic genotype 'Zero' derived by mutation breeding from 'Glenelg'. Pure breeding yellow seeded, low linolenic genotypes were derived from the BC4F3 generation of the cross 'Glenelg'/CPI 84495//4*'Zero', and advanced to F4 stage. 'Eyre' is derived from an F8 bulk originating from a single plant selection taken in the F4. The breeding work was directed and conducted by Dr Allan Green of CSIRO.

Comparators

The Australian linseed varieties 'Glenelg' and 'Croxtton' and the LINOLA variety 'Wallaga'.

Agronomy

'Eyre' is widely adapted to the Australian wheat belt but is better suited to the medium to high rainfall regions (>500mm pa). Because of its susceptibility to flax wilt 'Eyre' is not recom-

mended for areas with a history of this disease or where continuous cultivation of linseed has been practiced.

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Descriptions prepared by Dr A Green, Division of Plant Industry, CSIRO.

Table of Comparison of *Linum* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Wallaga'	'Eyre'	**Croxtton'	**Glenelg'
PETAL COLOUR (morning of opening)				
	blue	white	blue	white
RHS No.	98D	—	98C	—
PETAL VENATION COLOUR (morning of opening)				
	blue	colourless	blue	colourless
RHS No.	93C	—	93C	—
ANTHER COLOUR (morning of opening)				
	blue	yellow	blue	yellow
RHS No.	115C	12C	115C	12C
MATURE SEED COLOUR				
	yellow	yellow	brown	brown
RHS No.	164B	164C	177B	177A
MATURE PLANT HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	66	63	78	65
range	55-75	57-67	51-89	44-86
std. deviation	6	5	8	9
WEIGHT PER 1000 MATURE SEEDS (g)				
mean	5.2	5.1	6.3	5.2
range	3.2-6.6	3.2-6.8	4.1-8.0	3.1-7.1
std. deviation	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
PERCENT LINOLENIC ACID (C18:3) IN SEED OIL				
mean	1.9	2.1	45.5	39.2
range	1.4-2.7	1.4-4.6	35.3-54.4	28.6-50.0
std. deviation	0.3	0.7	4.8	4.8
PERCENT LINOLEIC ACID (C18:2) IN SEED OIL				
mean	61.8	60.7	15.4	18.4
range	51.4-67.8	51.1-66.0	12.9-17.9	14.4-23.4
std. deviation	4.9	3.3	1.4	2.3

ALNUS

Alnus jorullensis



Variety: **'Royal Cascade'** See fig. 11 in colour section

Application No. 91/097

Application Received: **16 September 1992**

Applicants: **William Robinson** of Baxter, Victoria and **William Bailey** of Baxter, Victoria.

Description—see also comparison tables and fig. 11

'Royal Cascade' is a prostrate evergreen tree forming a weeping tree when used as a scion on upright *A. jorullensis* stock; bark is waxy, lenticellate and coloured brown corresponding to RHS 200B; leaves are arranged alternately along the stem, dark

green corresponding to RHS 147A on the upper side and RHS 147B on the lower side, glabrous on both sides, narrow elliptic, serrate, with short petioles and caducous stipules. 'Royal Cascade' differs from the normal *A. jorullensis* in having a prostrate growth habit, smaller butt diameter, fewer branches, paler bark, fewer lenticels, shorter and narrower leaves, and lacks the anthocyanin in the leaf midrib which is present in *A. jorullensis*.

Origin

'Royal Cascade' arose from a chance seedling in a population of *A. jorullensis* seedlings. Selection was based on the prostrate or weeping growth habit.

Comparator

A. jorullensis, the presumed mother plant.

Comparative Growing Trial

All characteristics and comparisons are from comparative growing trials conducted under ambient outdoor growing conditions at Baxter, Victoria. The plants of 'Royal Cascade' and *A. jorullensis* were originally propagated by cuttings set in September 1991, the plants were transplanted to 500mm tubes in December 1991, replanted in 175 mm pots in February 1992 and to 250mm pots in April 1992. Growth measurements and colour assessments were made in June 1992.

Description prepared by David Nichols.

Table of Comparison of *Alnus* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Royal Cascade'	* <i>A. jorullensis</i>
NUMBER OF BRANCHES		
mean	8.7	21.2
range	2-16	16-27
standard deviation	4.3	3.85
BUTT DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	6.15	15.85
range	4-8	14-19.5
standard deviation	1.43	1.65
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	12	98
range	8-20	81-106
standard deviation	3.59	7.66
PLANT RADIUS (cm)		
mean	44.7	44.5
range	33-59	36-52
standard deviation	6.8	5.48
BARK COLOUR		
	brown RHS 200B	brown RHS 200A
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	72.3	85
range	60-89	72-93
standard deviation	8.28	6.51
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	27.35	35.8
range	23-34	28-42
standard deviation	3.72	3.75

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF *ALNUS* VARIETIES—Continued

	'Royal Cascade'	* <i>A. jorullensis</i>
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.75	10.5
range	5-12	8-13
standard deviation	1.89	1.76
LEAF COLOUR		
upper side	green RHS 147A	green RHS 147A
lower side	green RHS 147B	green RHS 147B

AZALEA

Rhododendron



Variety: 'Sydney's Sesqui' See fig. 12 in colour section.

Application No. 91/111

Application Received: 18 November 1991

Applicant: Mr George Taylor, of Burbank, New South Wales

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 12

This variety is a moderately tall, bushy azalea with pale green flowers. It is distinct in having broad bushy growth habit with dense, elliptic, light green foliage. The flowers are funnel shaped, double with six corolla lobes with the edge of the petals curling inwards to give a starlike appearance. Flowers are male sterile.

Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Spring Magic' by an unnamed seedling and line crossed for three generations. 'Sydney's Sesqui' was selected for its unusual pale green flowers by Mr George Taylor of Burbank, NSW in 1980 and propagated by cutting through 3 generations before release in August 1992.

Comparator

'Princess Sonya', being the closest known variety.

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trial conducted at Burbank Nursery from July 1980 until August 1992. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 10 specimens. Plants were propagated by cutting and grown out in pots using a mixture of peat, bark and sawdust under 25% shade cloth and spray irrigation.

Description prepared by George Taylor.

Table of Comparison of Azalea Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Sydney's Sesqui'	* 'Princess Sonya'
FLOWER COLOUR		
	green	white
PLANT HABIT		
	broad bushy	narrow bushy

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF AZALEA VARIETIES—Continued

	'Sydney's Sesqui'	* 'Princess Sonya'
LEAF PERSISTENCE	evergreen	evergreen
LEAF COLOUR (upper)	medium green	medium green
LEAF COLOUR (lower)	medium green	medium green
LEAF LENGTH	medium	medium
LEAF WIDTH	medium	wide
LEAF SHAPE	elliptic	narrowly obovate
LEAF SHAPE OF APEX	acute	rounded
LEAF BLADE TWIST	absent	absent
NUMBER OF FLOWERS	1 or 2	5 or 6
TERMINAL BUD SHAPE	broadly elliptic	broadly elliptic
FLOWER MAX WIDTH	small	large
FLOWER SHAPE	wide funnel	open funnel
FLOWER TYPE	double	single
COROLLA LOBES	incurving	straight and open
STAMENS	fused	prominent
STIGMA	medium length	same as stamens
PEDICEL	short	short

ROSE

Rosa

Comparative Growing Trials

The trial was established in a polyhouse at Carrum Downs, Victoria (Latitude 38°06' South, elevation 35m). Plants were propagated from cuttings and grown singly in pots filled with a soilless potting mix. Nutrition was maintained with slow release fertilizers, and pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Ten plants of each variety, arranged in a randomized block, were periodically pruned to control growth. Measurements and plant assessment were made in April/May 1992. Leaf measurements were made on the first five-seven leaflet leaf down from a flower head on which flowers had just fully opened. Assessment of thorns was made on stem tissue in the vicinity of the sampled leaves.



Variety: '**Candy Meillandina**' commercial synonyms 'Meidanclar', 'Romantic Meillandina' See fig. 13 in colour section

Application No. 91/127

Application received: **11 December 1991**

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France.

Australian Agent: **John Oakes of H.A. Oakes and Son**, of Carrum Downs, Victoria.

Description—see also comparison table and fig. 13

'Candy Meillandina' is a miniature bushy rose which adapts well as a potted plant. Flowers form in terminal clusters and flowering is remontant. This variety has medium size leaves, and the terminal leaflets are medium to dark green, flat in cross section, round at the base and with a glossy upper surface. There is a slight red anthocyanin colouration of the young shoot tips. Stem thorns are concave on the upper side and strongly concave on the lower. The flower pedicel is smooth and the bud ovate towards round. The double flower has many petals (50+), and when fully open it has a flattened convex upper profile, a flat lower profile, and is without fragrance. The petals are of medium size and uniformly deep pink with a large whitish basal spot. Flower head towards the centre is a slightly darker pink (RHS No 57D). The sepals have medium extensions. Stamens and style just prior to the flower opening are pale green, with the stigmas above the anthers. The medium size seed vessel is pitcher shaped.

Origin

'Flame Meillandina' was a sport from 'Meilarco'. Subsequent plants were obtained from cuttings. Plant variety rights have been granted in France, Denmark, Israel, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland, and are pending in Italy, Republic of South Africa, and the USA. It was selected by SNC Meilland et Cie in France, and sold for the first time in Denmark in 1987.

Comparator

'Duke Meillandina' ('Meipinjid') was selected as having phenotypic characteristics most similar to 'Flame Meillandina'.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Candy Meillandina'	**Duke Meillandina'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	pink	pink
PETAL COLOUR MIDZONE-RHS No.		
outside	66D	58B
inside	67C	58B
PETAL COLOUR MARGIN-RHS No.		
outside	66D	58B
inside	67C	58B
BASAL SPOT COLOUR-RHS No.		
outside	155A	157D
inside	157A	155A
PETAL NUMBER GROUP	>50	26–50

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'Candy Meillandina'	*'Duke Meillandina'
PETAL REFLEXING	mild	nil
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR	pale green	pale green, pink streaks
STYLE COLOUR	pale green	yellow
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	49.0	46.0
range	41–57	42–50
standard deviation	3.7	2.4
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	22.4	24.1
range	20–26	20–31
standard deviation	1.8	2.9
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	16.1	18.0
range	14–19	15–22
standard deviation	1.3	1.7
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.4	8.4
range	8–12	6–12
standard deviation	1.1	1.7
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	5.0	4.1
range	4–7	3–5
standard deviation	0.7	0.7
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.2	20.5
range	14–19	18–23
standard deviation	1.7	1.5



Variety: '**Flame Meillandina**' commercial synonym

'Meitralur' See fig. 14 in colour section

Application No. 92/012

Application received: **25 February 1992**

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France.

Australian Agent: **John Oakes of H.A. Oakes and Son**, of Carrum Downs, Victoria.

Description—see comparison table and fig. 14

'Flame Meillandina' is a miniature bushy rose which adapts well as a potted plant. Flowers form in terminal clusters and flowering is remontant. This variety has medium size leaves, and the terminal leaflets are concave in cross section, round at the base and semi gloss on the upper surface when fully expanded. There is a slight red anthocyanin colouration of the young shoot tips. Stem thorns are few, and the thorn profile is flat on the upper side and concave on the lower. The flower pedicel has few stiff glandular hairs and flower bud shape is ovate. The double flower has many petals (between 26–50), and when fully open it has a flattened convex upper profile and flat lower profile, and is without fragrance. The petals are of medium size and uniformly red with a small whitish basal spot. Petal reflexing is mild. The sepals have weak extensions. The

stamens just prior to the flower opening are yellow/green with a reddish tinge and the style a pale green with red streaks. The stigmas are generally above the anthers. The medium size seed vessel is pitcher shaped.

Origin

'Flame Meillandina' was a sport from 'Prince Meillandina' ('Meitralur'). Subsequent plants were obtained from cuttings. This variety was selected for its new flower colour. Plant variety rights for this variety are pending in France. It was selected by SNC Meilland et Cie in France.

Comparator

The parent plant 'Prince Meillandina' as having phenotypic characteristics most similar to 'Flame Meillandina'.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Flame Meillandina'	*'Prince Meillandina'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	red	red
PETAL COLOUR MIDZONE-RHS No.		
outside	45A	185A
inside	45B	185A
PETAL COLOUR MARGIN-RHS No.		
outside	45A	185A
inside	45B	185A
BASAL SPOT COLOUR-RHS No.		
outside	155A	155D
inside	155A	155D
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR	yellow/green	red
STYLE COLOUR	very pale green	red
STIGMA TO ANTHERS	above	same level
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	43.4	46.9
range	39–47	42–52
standard deviation	2.0	2.5
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.2	26.5
range	21–29	20–32
standard deviation	2.0	3.0
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	16.4	17.7
range	14–19	14–21
standard deviation	1.5	1.7
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	10.6	11.7
range	9–13	9–14
standard deviation	1.2	1.2
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	3.5	2.9
range	3–4	3–4
standard deviation	0.3	0.4

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'Flame Meilandina'	'Prince Meilandina'
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	18.3	16.7
range	16–21	15–19
standard deviation	1.7	1.5



Variety: '**Auria Meilandina**' commercial synonyms 'Savaje'
See figs. 15–16 in colour section
Application No. 92/149
Application received: **7 September 1992**
Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France.
Australian Agent: **John Oakes of H.A. Oakes and Son**, of Carrum Downs, Victoria.

Description—see comparison table and figs. 15–16

'Auria Meilandina' is a miniature bushy rose which adapts well as a potted plant. Flowers form in terminal clusters and flowering is remontant. This variety has medium size leaves, and the terminal leaflets are medium to light green, concave in cross section, obtuse at the base and with a semi glossy upper surface. There is no anthocyanin colouration of the young shoot tips. Stem thorns are catena on the upper side and strongly concave on the lower. The flower pedicel has many stiff glandular hairs and the flower bud is ovate. The double flower has many petals (26–50), and when fully open it has a flattened convex upper profile and flat lower profile, and is without fragrance. The petals are of medium size, yellow, and have no basal spot. Petal reflexing is mild and petal undulation nil. Under the trial conditions partly opened buds show a red-dish flush (RHS No. 46B) on the wrapper petals. When open the red flush (now RHS No 53C) is mainly confined to the outside surface, margin and tip of the outside petals. The sepals have weak extensions. The stamens are yellow and the style green with both at the same level. The seed vessel is large and pitcher shaped.

Origin

'Auria Meilandina' was derived from controlled pollination of 'Ferris Wheel' (seed parent) with 'Rainbow's End' (pollen parent). Subsequent plants were obtained from cuttings. Plant variety rights for this variety have been granted in Germany and are pending in Switzerland, Italy, and the Republic of South Africa. It was bred by Harmon Savell, USA and sold for the first time in Germany in 1989.

Comparator

'Rise 'n Shine' was selected from varieties available, as having phenotypic characteristics most similar to 'Auria Meilandina'.

Descriptions prepared by Brian Hanger of Hanger Corporation, Monbulk.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Auria Meilandina'	'Rise 'n Shine'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP		
	yellow	yellow

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'Auria Meilandina'	'Rise 'n Shine'
PETAL COLOUR MIDZONE-RHS No.		
outside	13A–13B	11A
inside	14A	12B
PETAL COLOUR MARGIN-RHS No.		
outside	13A–13B	11B
inside	14A	11B
STYLE COLOUR		
	green	yellow
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	50.3	54.0
range	48–54	50–59
standard deviation	1.9	2.5
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.0	25.8
range	20–29	23–32
standard deviation	2.5	2.2
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	14.9	14.6
range	13–18	12–19
standard deviation	1.3	1.7
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.3	8.5
range	6–10	7–11
standard deviation	1.2	1.0
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	4.5	6.0
range	4–6	4–7
standard deviation	0.6	0.9
THORN PROFILE		
upper side	catena	catena
lower side	strongly concave	strongly concave
FLOWER PEDICEL		
thorns/glandular hairs	many	nil
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	20.9	19.6
range	19–23	17–21
standard deviation	1.0	1.4

OAT

Avena sativa



Variety: '**Nobby**' See fig. 17 in colour section.
Application No. 92/024
Application Received: **17 March 1992**
Applicant: **Queensland Department of Primary Industries**, of Brisbane, Queensland

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 17

'Nobby' is a tall forage oat of similar maturity to 'Algerian'. It has an intermediate to prostrate growth habit, a narrow flag leaf very strongly recurved. The top node has only sparse hairs. The

panicle is open, equilateral with semi-erect branches and pendulous spikelets. The spikelets have very occasional primary awns. Glumes have weak glaucosity and moderate width. The cream coloured lemma has no hairs on the back and there are only a few short hairs at the base of the primary grain. The basal scar is intermediate.

In addition to the above, 'Nobby' displays resistance to *Puccinia coronata* Corda f. sp. *avenae* (leaf (crown) rust) and to *P. graminis* f. sp. *avenae* (stem rust) in controlled environment inoculations and in the field. Resistance is probably conferred by *Pg13* and others. Photoperiod and vernalisation both appear to determine maturity pattern.

Origin

The original line, 81AB 1710, was bred by Dr ME McDaniel of Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, USA. It came from a complex cross using the parents Coker 227, Coker 234, TAM 0-301, TAM 0-312 and CI 9221. The Coker and TAM parents have been adapted commercial varieties in the USA and possess leaf rust resistance derived from *Avena sterilis*. CI 9221 provided resistance to stem rust combining 'late-rusting' from *A. sterilis* (CI 8377) with *Pg13*. The initial 81AB 1710 line was an F6 bulk from F5 plant selections.

Single plant selections were made from this bulk at Toowoomba in 1989 on the basis of resistance to race 384 of *P. coronata*. Nine resistant single-plant lines were bulked to provide the mother seed of 'Nobby'. The potential for 81AB 1710 and 'Nobby' to be used as a forage oat in Australia was recog-

nised in the QDPI Oat Improvement Program from their performance in field and glasshouse evaluations during 1987-1991.

Comparators

'Algerian', 'Cleanleaf', 'Cluan', 'Minhafer' and 'Riel' which are commonly grown or recently released forage oat varieties.

Comparative Growing Trials

All morphological characteristics and comparisons included here are from comparative growing trials conducted at the Queensland Wheat Research Institute in Toowoomba, during 1991. The main comparative growing trial was sown on 12 July 1991. Plants were grown in single rows 0.75m apart and 13m long. 'Nobby' and five reference varieties were grown in five replications. A time-of-planting comparison which was done on an adjacent plot also in 1991 included ten plantings in 3m rows at 3-week intervals from 14 February 1992 to 22 August 1991.

Reactions to leaf and stem rusts have been determined from controlled environment inoculations of seedling plants with races 216, 264 and 384 of *P. coronata* and race 20 of *P. graminis* f. sp. *avenae*. Adult plant responses were determined in rust nurseries at Toowoomba in 1991 and Gatton in 1990.

Agronomy

'Nobby' is sensitive to vernalisation and photoperiod.

Description prepared by RG Rees and Greg Platz, Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

Table of Comparison of Oat Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Nobby'	**Algerian'	**Cleanleaf'	**Cluan'	**Minhafer'	**Riel'
VEGETATIVE GROWTH HABIT (1 = erect, 9 = prostrate)	8	7	1	3	2	5
HEADING (50% emerged)	late	late	early	late	early	early
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)						
mean	137	134	132	127	134	140
range	127-152	126-141	121-140	116-142	126-141	128-156
std. deviation	6.53	4.36	4.80	6.30	3.80	6.19
HAIRS ON TOP NODE	sparse	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
FLAG LEAF ATTITUDE	v.s. recurved	v.s. recurved	rectilinear	v.s. recurved	str. recurved	v.s. recurved
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)						
mean	21.8	17.3	26.0	39.5	25.1	28.0
range	19-28	14-19	23-30	33-43	19-32	23-33
std. deviation	2.46	1.16	1.97	2.74	3.14	2.93
RACHILLA LENGTH (mm)						
mean	2.12	2.10	2.31	2.42	2.28	2.62
range	1.8-2.4	1.9-2.3	1.9-2.8	2.1-2.7	1.7-2.6	2.3-2.9
std. deviation	0.15	0.12	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.15
AWNS						
primary	very occasional	present	present	rare	rare	occasional
secondary	absent	present	absent	absent	absent	absent

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF OAT VARIETIES—Continued

	'Nobby'	'Algerian'	'Cleanleaf'	'Cluan'	'Minhafer'	'Riel'
REACTION TO LEAF RUST (races 264, 384)	resistant	susceptible	resistant	resistant	susceptible	resistant
REACTION TO STEM RUST (races 1, 20, 22)	moderately resistant	susceptible	resistant	moderately resistant	very susceptible	mod resistance/ mod susceptibility

SCABIOSA

Scabiosa columbaria

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons are from a comparative growing trial conducted at Langwarrin, Victoria. Cuttings of each variety were set on 14 January 1992, transplanted to 75mm tubes in February 1992 then potted into 150mm pots in April 1992. Twenty plants of each variety were arranged in split plots and grown under ambient southern Victorian conditions in a polythene covered house until May 1992 and outside thereafter. Growth measurements and colour assessments were made on 27 June 1992.

Variety: 'Pink Mist' See fig. 18 in colour section

Application No. 92/073

Application Received: 24 March 1992

Applicant: **Blakedown Nurseries Ltd**, of Blakedown, Kidderminster, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **John Stanley Associates**, of Kalamunda, Western Australia

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 18

'Pink Mist' is a dwarf perennial herb with short pubescent stems; leaves are formed in whorls or opposite where a stem occurs; obovate and lobed at the base becoming pinnatifid up the stem and pinnatisect at the base of the peduncle; pubescent on both sides and dark yellow green in colour, corresponding to RHS 147A on the upper side and RHS 147B on the lower side. Peduncles are pubescent; inflorescences convex above and flat below. Bracts occur as a single series typically 12 in number; calyx formed as pubescent bristles coloured pink at the tips; corolla 5 lobed with 3 long central lobes and 2 short lateral lobes sometimes split, purple violet in colour corresponding to RHS 82C. Stamens four in number; filaments white occasionally pink; style pink towards the stigma.

Origin

'Pink Mist', occurred as a mutation of *Scabiosa columbaria* and was selected on the basis of flower colour, flower number, leaf colour and compactness of habit. The breeder was David Ralph Tristram of Sussex, United Kingdom. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in the United Kingdom in 1990. 'Pink Mist' was first sold in the UK in April 1987.

Comparators

S. 'Pink Lace', S. 'Butterfly Blue' and an unnamed *S. columbaria*.



Variety: 'Butterfly Blue' See fig. 19 in colour section

Application No. 92/074

Application Received: 24 March 1992

Applicant: **Blakedown Nurseries Ltd**, of Blakedown, Kidderminster, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **John Stanley Associates**, of Kalamunda, Western Australia

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 19

'Butterfly Blue' is a dwarf perennial herb with short pubescent stems; leaves are formed in whorls or opposite where a stem occurs; obovate and lobed at the base becoming pinnatifid up the stem and pinnatisect at the base of the peduncle, pubescent on both sides and dark yellow green in colour corresponding to RHS 147A on the upper side and RHS 147B on the lower side; peduncles are pubescent; inflorescences convex above and flat below; bracts occur as a single series typically 12 in number; calyx formed as pubescent bristles coloured pink to lilac at the tips; corolla 5 lobed with 3 long central lobes and 2 short lateral lobes sometimes split, violet in colour corresponding to RHS 88B; stamens four in number; filaments white occasionally lilac; style lilac towards the stigma.

Origin

'Butterfly Blue' occurred as a mutation of *Scabiosa columbaria* and was selected on the basis of flower colour, flower number, leaf colour and compactness of habit. The breeder was David Ralph Tristram of Sussex, United Kingdom. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in New Zealand in 1991. 'Butterfly Blue' was first sold in the United Kingdom in April 1986.

Comparators

S. 'Pink Mist', S. 'Pink Lace' and an unnamed *S. columbaria* with similar flower colour.

Description prepared by David Nichols.

Table of Comparison of *Scabiosa* Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Pink Mist'	'Pink Lace'	'Butterfly Blue'	unnamed <i>S. columbaria</i>
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	8.44	13.55	6.95	17.05
range	7—10	10—17	5—11	13—19
std. deviation	0.92	1.61	1.5	1.36
LEAF LENGTH (mm)				
mean	146.60	143.60	126.4	165
range	120—190	120—170	90—180	140—180
std. deviation	21.1	15.0	26.3	15.0

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF SCABIOSA VARIETIES—Continued

	'Pink Mist'	'Pink Lace'	'Butterfly Blue'	'unnamed <i>S. columbaria</i>
LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	44.4	47	42.9	47.5
range	27—63	35—66	24—54	33—56
std. deviation	12.5	8.6	9.9	6.2
LEAF COLOUR				
lower side	RHS 147B	RHS 146B	RHS 147B	RHS 146B
upper side	RHS 147A	RHS 146A	RHS 147A	RHS 146B
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS				
no. flowering				
stems	16.67	3	11.6	0
range	7—35	1—5	1—23	0
std. deviation	6.0	1.3	6.0	0
DIAMETER OF INFLORESCENCE (mm)				
mean	51.3	—	51.5	—
range	43—75	—	43—58	—
std deviation	3.98	—	3.85	—
COROLLA COLOUR				
	RHS 82C	RHS 77D	RHS 88B	—

ROSE

Rosa

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Rosevears, Tasmania from 1991 to May 1992. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 100 plants. Plants were grown in poly-tunnels on their own roots, in inert media with a standard nutrient solution in a controlled atmosphere. Pest and disease control was standard across the test varieties. Temperatures were maintained between 16–26 C.



Variety: 'Keizoubo' commercial synonym 'Pareo 90'. See fig. 20 in colour section

Application No. 92/082

Application Received: 5 June 1992

Applicant: **Universal Plants** of Le-Cannet-Des-Maures, France

Agent in Australia: **Selection Meilland (Australia) Pty Ltd**, of Rosevears, Tasmania

Description—see comparison tables and fig 20

'Keizoubo' is a single stemmed, large, double glasshouse rose in the yellow blend flower group. Flowers are flat convex in profile and the large petals show strong reflexing. A petal basal spot is present on the inside and absent on the outside. Sepal extensions are moderate. Stamen filaments are yellow and styles are white/pink with anthers higher than the stigmas. Buds are ovate shaped in profile. Anthocyanin is present as red in young shoots. 'Keizoubo' has a large terminal leaflet which is round at the base, upper side surface is convex and lustre is dull. The seed vessel is medium in size and pitcher shaped.

Origin

'Keizoubo' was bred by Seizo Suzuki of Keisei Rose Nursery Inc, Tokyo, Japan. It arose from the controlled pollination of 'Elmera x Meiriloeva' by 'Keivlanox'. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in France, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Germany, Switzerland and USA.

Comparators

'Meihelvet' ('Sonia Meilland'), a pink blend rose and 'Meivouplix' ('Kabuki '89'), a deep yellow rose.

Description prepared by Peter Lee of Selection Meilland (Australia) Pty Ltd.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Keizoubo'	'*Meihelvet'	'*Meivouplix'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	yellow	medium pink	deep yellow
PLANT GROWTH TYPE	bushy	tall upright	tall upright
FLOWER COLOUR RHS No.			
petal midzone outside	11 B	38 C	7 A
petal midzone inside	31 D	38 A	9 A
petal margin outside	23 D	38 C	7 A
petal margin inside	33 D	38 A	9 A
petal basal spot inside	14 B	2 D	—
petal basal spot outside	—	5 C	—
NUMBER OF PETALS	26–50	26–50	26–50
PETAL REFLEXING	strong	strong	medium



Fig. 1. (left to right) Flowers of 'Morene', 'Maradonna', 'Spunta' and 'Mondial'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

Fig. 2. Tubers of (top, left to right) 'Mondial', 'Maradonna', 'Morene'. (bottom, left to right) 'Liseta', 'Spunta' and 'Bintje'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)



Fig. 3. Split tubers of (top, left to right) 'Maradonna', 'Morene', 'Mondial', (bottom, left to right) 'Liseta', 'Spunta' and 'Bintje'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

Fig. 4. 'Astred'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)



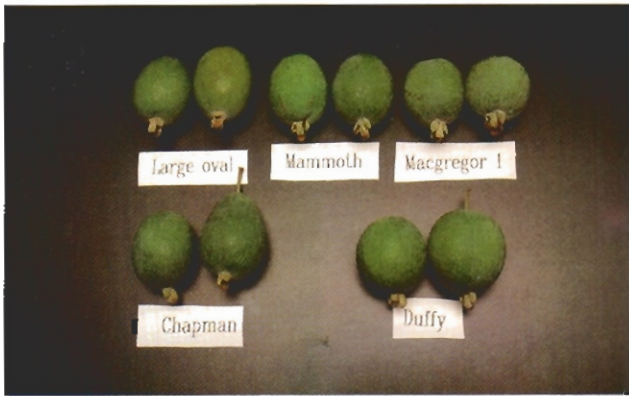


Fig. 5. (Top, left to right) Fruit of 'Large Oval', 'Mammoth' and 'MacGregor 1' (bottom, left to right) fruit of 'Chapman' and 'Duffy'. (Photograph supplied by applicant)

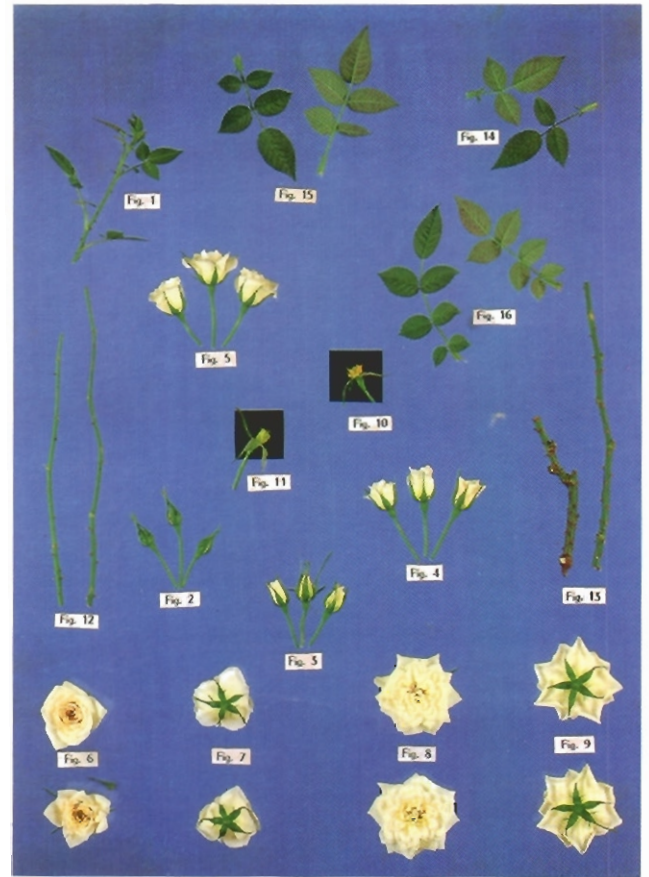


Fig. 6. 'White Minijet'. (Photograph supplied by applicant)

Fig. 7. 'Pink Minijet'. (Photograph supplied by applicant)

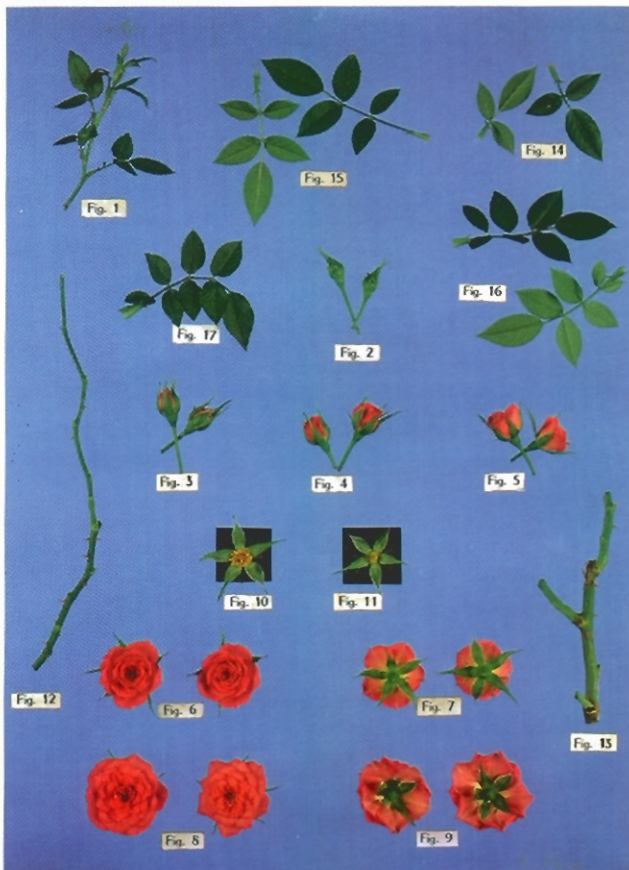
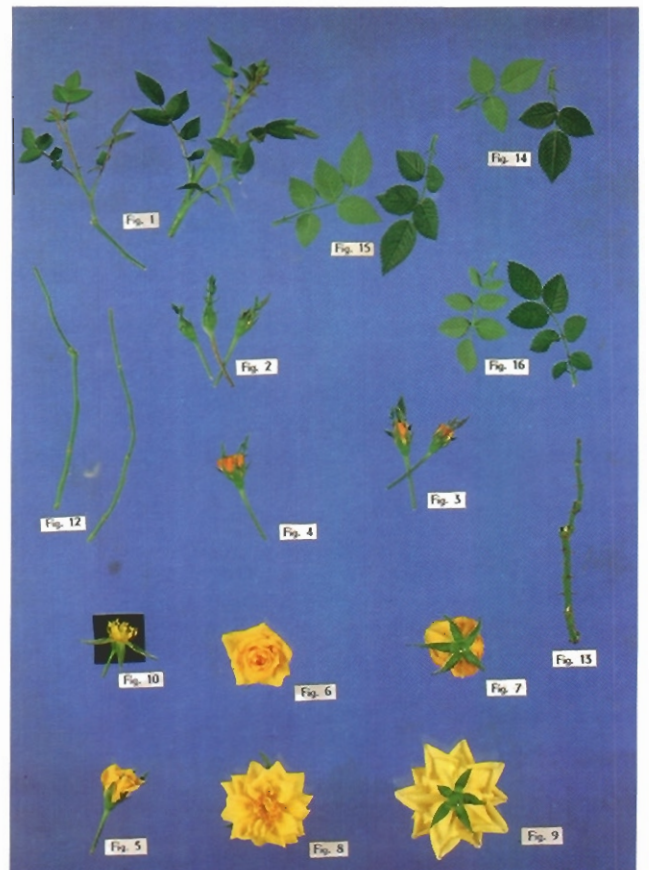


Fig. 8. 'Yellow Minijet'. (Photograph supplied by applicant)



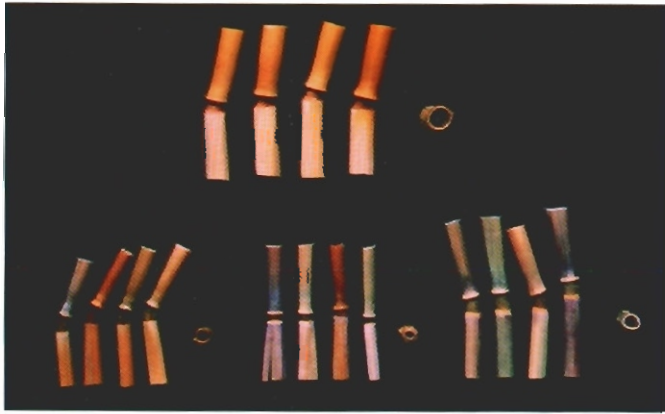


Fig. 9. Straw sections of 'Enterprise' (top), 'Cooba' (bottom left), 'Yaran' (bottom centre) and 'Coolabah' (bottom right).
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

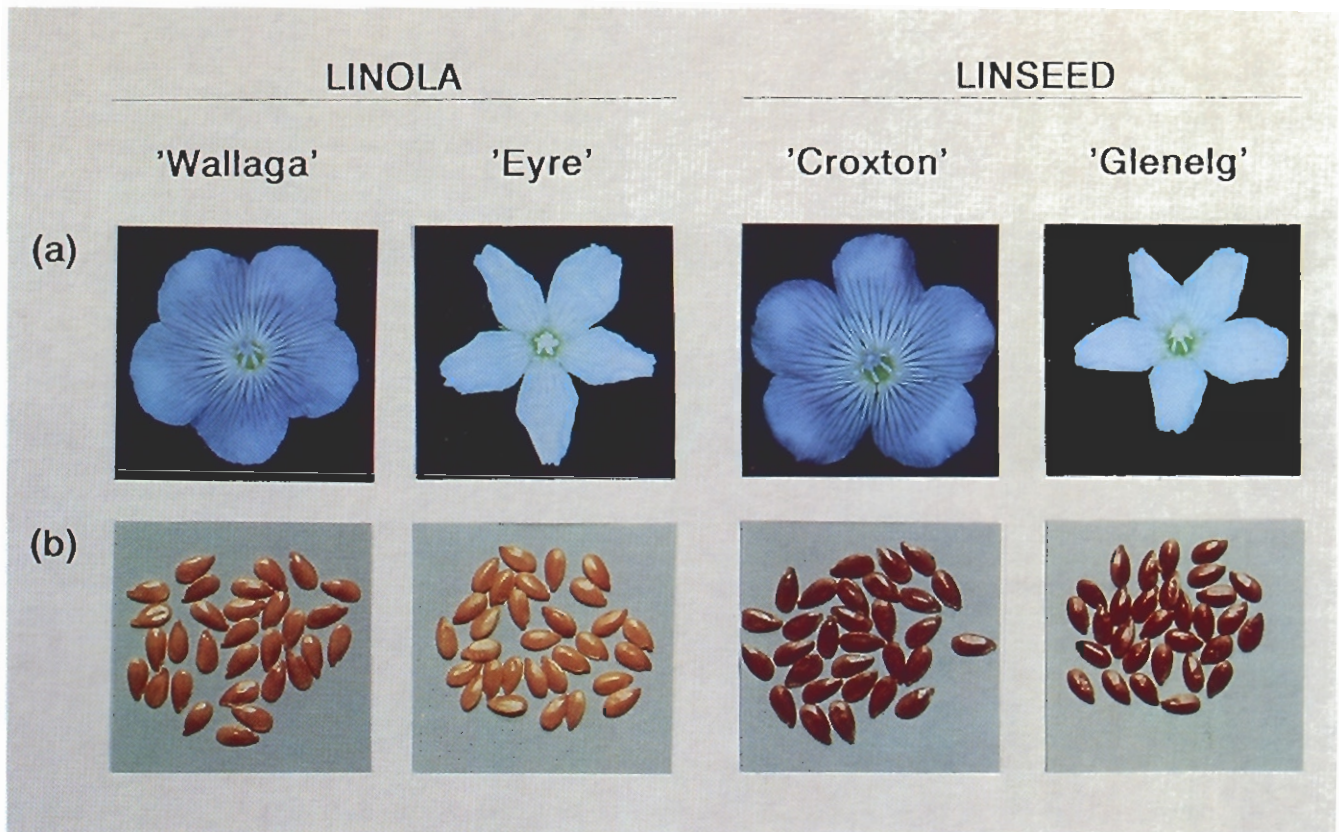


Fig. 10. Seeds and flowers of LINOLA and linseed varieties.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)



Fig. 11. 'Royal Cascade'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)



Fig. 12. Flowers of 'Sydney's Sesqui'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

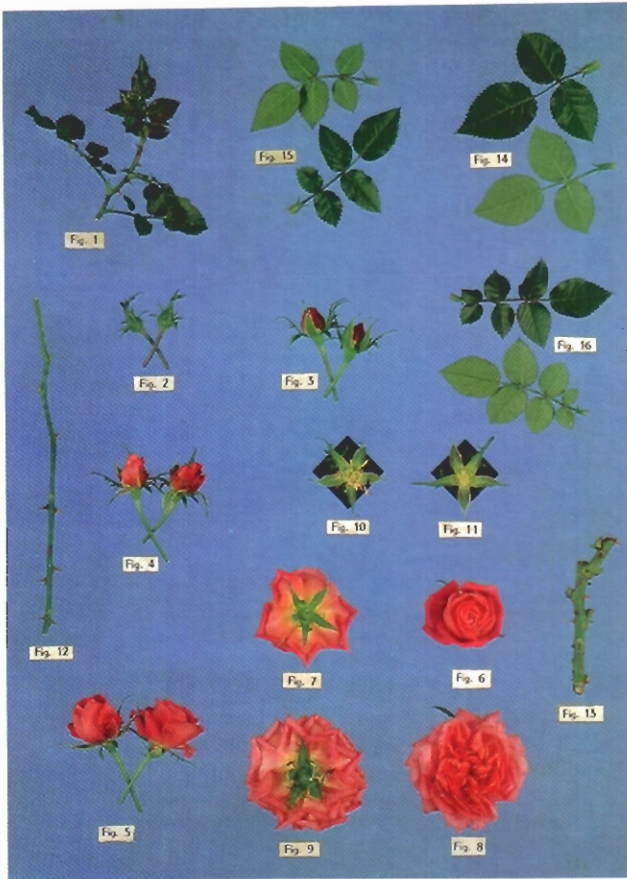


Fig. 13. 'Candy Meilandina'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

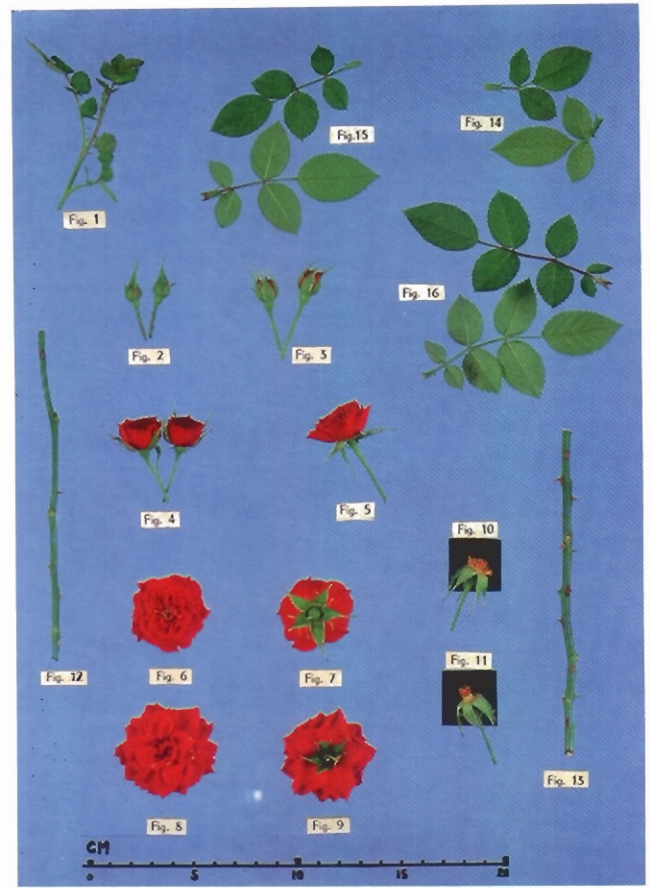


Fig. 14. 'Flame Meilandina'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

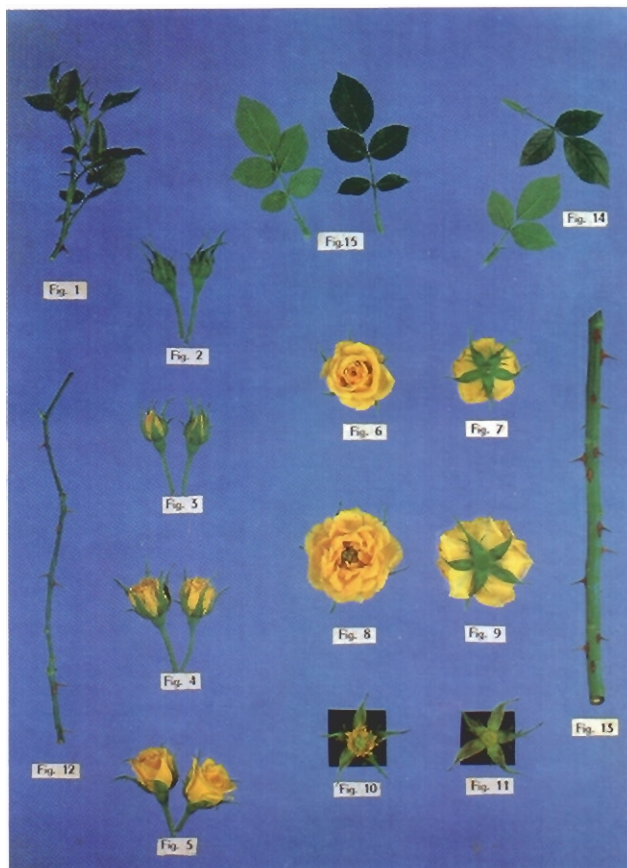


Fig. 15. 'Auria Meilandina'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

Fig. 16. "Auria Meilandina" showing the red flush which was apparent in the comparative growing trail in Australia.
(Photograph supplied by PVR Office)





Fig. 17. Panicles of 'Minhafer' (left), 'Nobby' (centre) and 'Algerian' (right).
(Photograph supplied by applicant)



Fig. 18. 'Pink Mist' (left) with comparator 'Pink Lace' (right).
(Photograph supplied by applicant)



Fig. 19. *Scabiosa columbaria* (left) and 'Butterfly Blue' (right).



Fig. 20. Characteristics of 'Keizoubo'.
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

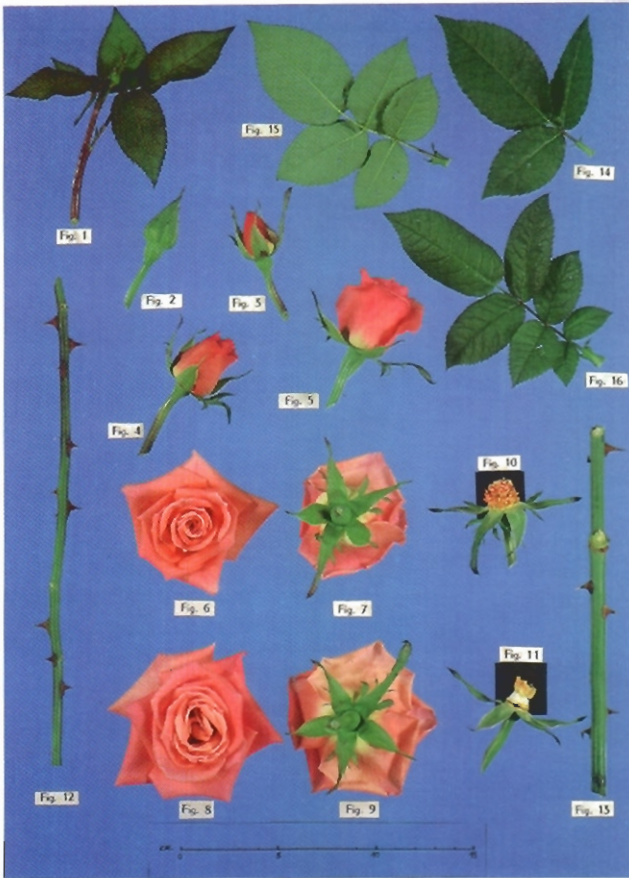


Fig. 21. Characteristics of 'Meiperol'.
(*Photograph supplied by applicant*)

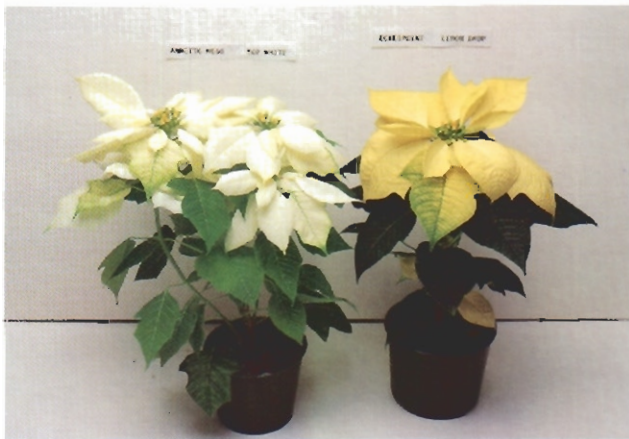


Fig. 22. 'Lemon Drop' (right) with 'Top White'.
(*Photograph supplied by applicant*)



Fig. 23. 'Pink Peppermint' (left) with 'V-10 Rosetta'.
(*Photograph supplied by applicant*)

Fig. 24. 'Blushing Princess' (left), 'Pink Fizz' (centre) and 'Happy Wanderer'.
(*Photograph supplied by applicant*)



TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'Keizoubu'	'Meihelvet'	'Meivouplix'
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	105.7	117.2	150.0
range	94–120	100–140	130–160
standard deviation	7.53	10.6	8.46
BUD SHAPE	ovate	conical	conical
SEED VESSEL SIZE	medium	large	large
SEPAL LENGTH (mm) (excluding extensions)			
mean	33.6	38.1	37.5
range	30–37	32–46	33–74
standard deviation	2.15	3.42	2.35
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	medium	weak	medium
STYLE COLOUR	white/pink	red	yellow
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	93.9	86.4	90.9
range	85–108	64–102	85–98
standard deviation	6.08	8.79	4.71
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	65.4	53.7	54.7
range	56–77	42–59	47–64
standard deviation	5.9	4.70	4.99
PEDICEL PRICKLES	few	few	absent
THORN PROFILE ABOVE	flat	convex	flat
THORN PROFILE BELOW	concave	concave	concave
THORN LENGTH (mm)			
mean	10.4	9.0	6.9
range	7.5–13	8.3–10.1	6.2–10.6
standard deviation	1.57	0.51	0.69

Variety: 'Meiperol' commercial synonym 'Fidelio '92'. See fig. 21 in colour section
 Application No. 92/083
 Application Received: 5 June 1992
 Applicant: SNC Meilland et Cie of Antibes, France
 Agent in Australia: Selection Meilland (Australia) Pty Ltd, of Roseyears, Tasmania

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 21

'Meiperol' is a medium sized single-stemmed glasshouse rose in the pink-blend flower group. Flowers are double and flat-convex in profile. The medium size oblate petals show strong reflexing with a basal spot present inside and out. Stamen filaments and pistils are yellow-green and red. Buds are ovate and

sepal extensions are medium. Terminal leaflets are large, dull upper surface, convex and dark green. Anthocyanin is slight or absent from the young shoots. The seed vessel is small and pitcher shaped.

Origin

'Meiperol' was bred by Alain Antoine Meilland of Antibes, France. It arose from the controlled pollination of 'Jack Frost' by 'Fleurop'. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in the Netherlands and Germany.

Comparators

'Meihelvet' ('Sonia Meilland') and 'Meivrofix' ('Zurella'), roses in the pink blend colour group.

Description prepared by Peter Lee of Selection Meilland (Australia) Pty Ltd.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Meiperol'	'*Meihelvet'	'*Meivrofix'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	pink	medium pink	deep pink
PLANT GROWTH TYPE	bush	bush	bush
FLOWER COLOUR RHS No.			
petal midzone outside	68 B	38 C	64 D
petal midzone inside	55 A	38 A	64 C
petal margin outside	62 B	38 C	64 D
petal margin inside	55 B	38 A	64 C
petal basal spot inside	155 A	2 D	4 D
petal basal spot outside	155 A	5 C	2 D
NUMBER OF PETALS	26-50	26-50	> 50
PETAL SIZE	medium	large	medium
PETAL REFLEXING	strong	strong	strong
PETAL UNDULATION	absent	absent	present
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	97.2	117.2	107.7
range	86-106	100-140	90-112
standard deviation	5.13	10.6	5.30
FLOWER SHAPE IN PROFILE	flattened convex	flattened convex	flattened convex
BUD SHAPE	ovate	conical	conical
SEED VESSEL SIZE	small	large	medium
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	pitcher	pitcher	pitcher
SEPAL LENGTH (mm) (excluding extensions)			
mean	29.9	38.1	24.9
range	24-31	32-46	20-31
standard deviation	2.16	3.42	3.19
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	medium	weak	strong
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR	yellow-green/red	yellow	yellow-green
STYLE COLOUR	yellow-green/red	red	white
STIGMA RELATIVE TO ANTHERS	above	below	same level
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	88.6	86.4	92.5
range	75-98	64-102	64-119
standard deviation	6.08	8.79	13.95

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF ROSE VARIETIES—Continued

	'Meiperol'	**Meihelvet'	**Meivrofix'
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	48.1	53.7	51.9
range	44–56	42–59	39–67
standard deviation	2.64	4.70	7.13
SHAPE TERMINAL LEAFLET BASE	round	rounded	cordate
PEDICEL PRICKLES	few	few	absent
THORN PROFILE ABOVE	concave	convex	flat
THORN PROFILE BELOW	concave	concave	concave

POINSETTIA

Euphorbia pulcherrima

Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Newport Nurseries, Winmalee, NSW between April and September 1992. Observations and measurements were made from a randomised complete block with four replicates of three plants of each variety per replicate. Once potted in 125mm squat pots, plants were grown under glasshouse conditions with artificial short day length. Trial plants received regular watering, weekly feeding and pest control as required. Plants were spaced to allow 450cm² per plant. No growth retardants were applied. Measurements commenced when 50% of the plants had three open cyathia.



Variety: '**Lemon Drop**' See fig. 22 in colour section.
 Application No. 92/090
 Application Received: **10 June 1992**
 Applicant: **Paul Ecke Ranch**, of Encinitas, California, United States of America
 Australian Agent: **A J Newport and Son Pty. Ltd.**, of Winmalee, New South Wales.

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 22

'Lemon Drop' is a yellow poinsettia with dark green leaves and lemon-coloured flower bracts. This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in the colour of the bracts and in being a relatively short poinsettia.

'Lemon Drop' produces yellow unicoloured bracts near RHS 11A whereas those of 'Top White' are almost white, near RHS 155A. The bracts, as well as the leaves, of 'Lemon Drop' are both shorter and narrower than those of 'Top White'. The upper sides of the leaves of 'Lemon Drop' are dark green (darker than RHS 139A) while those of 'Top White' are near RHS 137B.

Origin

This variety originated as a seedling derived from a cross pollination in a greenhouse in Encinitas, California. It was selected on the basis of foliage colours and propagated vegetatively

through several generations. The breeder is Paul Ecke Ranch. 'Pink Peppermint' has been protected by Plant Patent in the United States of America since October 1988 and sold in the United States since 1989.

Comparator

'Top White', being the closest in bract colour of the currently available varieties.

Table of Comparison of Poinsettia Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Lemon Drop'	**'Top White'
COLOUR OF LEAF BLADE—UPPER SIDE		
Colour	light green	dark green
RHS Chart No.	139A	137B
COLOUR OF BRACTS—UPPER SIDE		
Colour	yellow	white
RHS Chart No.	11A	155A
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	144.9	188.0
range	113–184	157–209
std. deviation	23.43	16.62
LEAF BLADE LENGTH—fully-developed leaves (mm)		
mean	84.7	123.6
range	68–104	94–160
std. deviation	8.42	14.61
LEAF BLADE WIDTH—fully-developed leaves (mm)		
mean	55.8	82.7
range	35–79	58–112
std. deviation	9.03	12.00
BRACT LENGTH—fully-developed bracts (mm)		
mean	102.2	153.9
range	80–126	127–203
std. deviation	11.65	16.86
BRACT WIDTH—fully-developed bracts (mm)		
mean	66.2	119.8
range	54–82	84–177
std. deviation	7.91	21.44



Variety: **'Pink Peppermint'** See fig. 23 in colour section.
 Application No. 92/091
 Application Received: **10 June 1992**
 Applicant: **Paul Ecke Ranch**, of Encinitas, California,
 United States of America
 Australian Agent: **A J Newport and Son Pty. Ltd.**, of
 Winmalee, New South Wales.

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 23

'Pink Peppermint' is a pastel pink poinsettia of medium height and large peppermint-coloured flower bracts. The bract presentation is flat and bracts have open centres. This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in the size and colours of the pastel pink bracts, which are speckled with numerous small red flecks. In the mature flower, the six stigma are arranged in three fused pairs whereas these are arranged singly in 'V-10 Rosetta'.

'Pink Peppermint' produces bicoloured bracts consisting of red flecks, near RHS 45D, on a pink background, near RHS 48B. 'Pink Peppermint' has fewer and larger bicoloured bracts per cyme than 'V-10 Rosetta'. Foliage is green, corresponding to RHS 137A, and uniform, and the leaves are larger than those of 'V-10 Rosetta'.

Origin

This variety originated as a seedling derived from a cross pollination in a greenhouse in Encinitas, California. It was selected on the basis of foliage colours and propagated vegetatively through several generations. The breeder is Paul Ecke Ranch. 'Pink Peppermint' has been protected by Plant Patent in the United States of America since 1988 and sold in the United States since 1989.

Comparators

'V-10 Rosetta' being the closest in bract colour of the currently available varieties.

Descriptions prepared by Andrew White of Newports Nurseries.

Table of Comparison of Poinsettia Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Pink Peppermint'	*V-10 Rosetta'
BRACT COLOUR		
RHS (speckling)	45D	46D
RHS (background)	48B	37B
LEAF LENGTH—fully-developed leaves (mm)		
mean	143.8	120.9
range	123–173	107–131
std. deviation	15.7	6.1
BRACT LENGTH fully-developed bracts (mm)		
mean	150.6	115.4
range	131–185	71–158
std. deviation	15.1	23.5
NUMBER OF BICOLOURED BRACTS		
mean	6.75	14.30
range	6–8	9–21
std. deviation	0.86	3.14

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF POINSETTIA VARIETIES—Continued

	'Pink Peppermint'	*V-10 Rosetta'
STIGMA ARRANGEMENT (mature flowers)		
	three fused pairs	six free stigma

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia violacea



Variety: **'Pink Fizz'** See fig. 24 in colour section.
 Application No. 92/104
 Application Received: **7 July 1992**
 Applicant: **P and D Shiells**, of Shepparton, Victoria
 Agent in Australia: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, of
 Wonga Park, Victoria

Description—see comparison tables and fig. 24

'Pink Fizz' is a climbing or trailing small shrub with small pink pea-shaped flowers which are borne in short racemes.

'Pink Fizz' is similar in growth habit to the more vigorous 'Happy Wanderer'. 'Blushing Princess' has a bushy, compact habit and does not climb. Flowers of 'Pink Fizz' are borne in significantly shorter racemes than either the comparative varieties. The standard of 'Pink Fizz' flowers is pink and the wings are darker. This contrasts to the purple flowers of 'Happy Wanderer' and the lighter pink flowers of 'Blushing Princess'. Leaves are dark green above and lighter below and have a slightly coarse texture compared to the smooth leaves of both comparative varieties. Juvenile foliage and young shoots have conspicuous anthocyanin pigmentation which is less pronounced in the comparative varieties.

Origin

Hardenbergia violacea is widespread in central Victoria and numerous provenances of this species have been collected and assessed in garden cultivation at Wakiti Nursery, Shepparton, Victoria. 'Pink Fizz' is a selection made from plants collected from the Pyalong region in 1986. Distinguishing features of this variety are perpetuated through three generations of cuttage propagation.

Comparators

Hardenbergia 'Happy Wanderer' and *Hardenbergia* 'Blushing Princess'.

Comparative Growing Trial

All characters described are from comparative growing trials conducted at Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd, Wonga Park, Victoria between February and August 1992. Ten plants of each variety were arranged in a random block and grown in an outside position in full sun and protected from prevailing winds. All varieties were propagated by cuttings in September 1991 and subsequently grown in 150mm containers in a pinebark and sand based medium with slow release fertilisers. Plants were pruned once in April and measurements were taken from six samples in August 1992.

Description prepared by Alexander Salmon of Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd.

Table of Comparison of *Hardenbergia* Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Pink Fizz'	*'Happy Wanderer'	*'Blushing Princess'
GROWTH HABIT	climbing/trailing	climbing/trailing	bushy
LEAF SHAPE	lanceolate	lanceolate	ovate
LEAF LENGTH			
mean	10.2	10.9	8.2
range	8.9–11.3	10.1–11.6	7.2–9.4
standard deviation	0.81	0.43	0.58
JUVENILE FOLIAGE	bronze RHS No. 165A	yellow/green RHS No. 152 B	yellow/green RHS No. 152C
RACEME LENGTH			
mean	9.6	19.5	15.5
range	7.7–11.7	18.5–21.0	13.5–18.0
standard deviation	1.02	1.04	1.29
FLOWER COLOUR			
Standard (upper petal)	pink	purple	pale pink
RHS No.	68 B	78 B	73 D
Wings	pink	purple	pink
RHS No.	68 A	78 A	73 A

(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. These varieties have provisional protection under Section 22 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*.

RYEGRASS

Lolium perenne

Applicant: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd**, of Alexandra, Victoria
'Boomer' breeder's reference 'VPR/89/01'

Application No. 92/109

Accepted: 24 August 1992

STRAWBERRY

Fragaria xananassa

Applicant: **State of Israel**, Ministry of Agriculture, of Bet Dagan, Israel

Agent in Australia: **Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd**, of Orange, New South Wales

'Saaid'

Application No. 92/110

Accepted: 22 August 1992

'Smadar'

Application No. 92/111

Accepted: 22 August 1992

'Dorit'

Application No. 92/112

Accepted: 22 August 1992

'Shalom'

Application No. 92/113

Accepted: 22 August 1992

'Ofra'

Application No. 92/114

Accepted: 22 August 1992

ROSE

Rosa

Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, of Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Australia: **Mr Peter Waterhouse, Grass Roots Pty Ltd**, of Paddy's River, New South Wales

'Starlight Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulstat Parade'

Application No. 92/115

Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Easter Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulester'

Application No. 92/116

Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Ballerina Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulina'

Application No. 92/117

Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Queen Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulann'

Application No. 92/118

Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Pink Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulcar'

Application No. 92/119

Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Coral Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulals'

Application No. 92/120

Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Classic Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulci'

Application No. 92/121
Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Victory Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulvic'

Application No. 92/122
Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Royal Parade' commercial synonym 'Poulspor'

Application No. 92/123
Accepted: 7 September 1992

'Dreaming Parade' commercial synonym 'Pouloral'

Application No. 92/124
Accepted: 7 September 1992

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, of Antibes, France
Agent in Australia: **Ross Roses**, of Wilgunga, South Australia

'Meipopul' commercial synonym 'Coral Meidiland'

Application No. 92/125
Accepted: 7 September 1992

Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen BV**, of Hazerswoude,
The Netherlands

Agent in Australia: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, of
Cranbourne, Victoria

'Vivaldi' commercial synonym 'Ruidriko'

Application No. 92/127
Accepted: 7 September 1992

AESCHYNOMENE

Aeschynomene americana

Applicant: **The State of Queensland**, through the
Queensland Department of Primary Industries, of Brisbane,
Queensland

'Lee'

Application No. 92/126
Accepted: 27 August 1992

LIMONIUM

Limonium

Applicant: **Miyoshi and Co Ltd**, of Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Australia: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd** of
Tuggerah, New South Wales

'Pink Emille'

Application No. 92/128
Accepted: 9 September 1992

LIMONIUM

Limonium sinuatum

Applicant: **Miyoshi and Co Ltd**, of Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Australia: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd** of
Tuggerah, New South Wales

'La Mer'

Application No. 92/129
Accepted: 9 September 1992

'Sunday Pink'

Application No. 92/130
Accepted: 9 September 1992

'Lavender Emille'

Application No. 92/131
Accepted: 9 September 1992

'Crystal Yellow'

Application No. 92/132
Accepted: 9 September 1992

'Sunday Light Blue'

Application No. 92/133
Accepted: 9 September 1992

EUPATORIUM

Eupatorium ligustrinum

Applicant: **K Sahin, Planten**, of Alphen aan den Rijn, The
Netherlands, and **Nachtvliender BV** of Ter Aar, The
Netherlands

Agent in Australia: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd** of
Tuggerah, New South Wales

'Snowdrift' commercial synonym 'Snowflake'

Application No. 92/134
Accepted: 9 September 1992

ROSE

Rosa

Applicant: **NIRP International**, of Valbonne-Sophia
Antipolis, France

Agent in Australia: **Davies Collison Cave**, of Melbourne,
Victoria

'Pekcoujenny'

Application No. 92/135
Accepted: 9 September 1992

BUFFALO GRASS

Buchloe dioecious

Applicant: **The Board of Regents, University of Nebraska**,
of Lincoln, Nebraska, United States of America

Agent in Australia: **Callinan Lawrie** of Kew, Victoria

'609' commercial synonym '609 Buffalograss'

Application No. 92/136
Accepted: 23 September 1992

IMPATIENS

Impatiens

Applicant: **Mikkelsens Inc** of Ashtabula, Ohio, United States
of America

Agent in Australia: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**, of Somersby,
New South Wales

'Illusion'

Application No. 92/137
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Blazon'

Application No. 92/138
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Heathermist'

Application No. 92/139
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Rosetta'

Application No. 92/140
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Antares'

Application No. 92/141
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Radiance'

Application No. 92/142
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Nebulous'

Application No. 92/143
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Ambrosia'

Application No. 92/153
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Innocence'

Application No. 92/154
Accepted: 6 October 1992

'Charade'

Application No. 92/155
Accepted: 6 October 1992

BEAN

Phaseolus vulgaris

Applicant: **Queensland Department of Primary Industries**,
of Brisbane, Queensland

'Sirius'

Application No. 92/144
Accepted: 24 September 1992

'Rainbird' breeder's reference CH93-67D

Application No. 92/145
Accepted: 24 September 1992

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria

Applicant: **Lezen vof** of Hillegom, The Netherlands
Agent in Australia: **Sprusen & Ferguson** of Sydney, New
South Wales

'Flamengo'

Application No. 92/146
Accepted: 24 September 1992

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zantan** of Hillegom, The
Netherlands

Agent in Australia: **Spruson & Ferguson** of Sydney, New
South Wales

'Nevada'

Application No. 92/147
Accepted: 24 September 1992

'Victoria'

Application No. 92/148
Accepted: 24 September 1992

ROSE

Rosa

Applicant: **Biotech Plants**, of Somersby, New South Wales

'Chameleon'

Application No. 92/150
Accepted: 25 September 1992

GRAPE

Vitis

Applicant: **G and I Ralli**, of Cardross Victoria

'Ralli Seedless'

Application No. 92/151
Accepted: 28 September 1992

CHEIRANTHUS

Cheiranthus mutabilis

Applicant: **Joy Plants** of Pukekohoe East, New Zealand
Agent in Australia: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, of
Wonga Park, Victoria

'Joy Gold'

Application No. 92/152
Accepted: 17 September 1992

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia

Applicant: **Mark Jury** of Waitara, New Zealand
Agent in Australia: **Hermitage Nursery Pty Ltd** of The
Patch, Victoria

'Vulcan'

Application No. 92/156
Accepted: 29 September 1992

AGONIS

Agonis flexuosa

Applicant: **Javmain Pty Ltd** of Baxter, Victoria and **J & E
Piotrowski**, of Cranbourne, Victoria

'Royal Flush'

Application No. 92/158
Accepted: 7 October 1992

SUBCLOVER

Trifolium subterraneum

Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industry, South
Australia**, of Adelaide, South Australia

'Gosse'

Application No. 92/159
Accepted: 27 October 1992

ORANGE

Citrus sinensis

Applicant: **Rolf H Weller**, of Windsor, New South Wales
Agent in Australia: Messrs. Callinan Lawrie, of Kew, Victoria

'Wellered'

Application No. 92/161
Accepted: 27 October 1992

ROSE

Rosa

Applicant: **Rosen Tantau**, of Uetersen, Germany
Agent in Australia: **S Brundrett and Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**,
of Narre Warren North, Victoria

'**Tanireb**' synonym 'Belle of Berlin'
Application No. 92/162
Accepted: 27 October 1992

'**Tanakinom**' synonym 'Monica'
Application No. 92/163
Accepted: 27 October 1992

OBJECTIONS

Formal objections (S20 of the PVR Act) to 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.

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

All formal objections and comments relating to the above applications must be lodged with the Registrar by close of business on **30 June 1993**.

APPLICATIONS VARIED

The following applications have been varied under subsection 19(1) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*:

BARLEY

Hordeum vulgare

Application No. **91/064**, previously 'Ashton'
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Cask**'.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus camaldulensis

Application No. **90/104**, previously 'Redward'
The correct botanical name for this variety is *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, not *E.blakelyi*. The variety name has been changed to '**Riverward**'

ROSE

Rosa

Application No. **90/091**, previously 'Flower Carpet'
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Noatraum**', commercial synonym 'Pink Noack Groundcover'.

Application No. **92/065**, previously 'White Flower Carpet'
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Noaschnee**', commercial synonym 'White Noack Groundcover'.

Application No. **92/105**, previously 'Pretty Polly'
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Meitonje**', commercial synonym 'Pretty Polly'.

Application No. **92/106**, previously 'Carefree Wonder'
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Meipitac**', commercial synonym 'Carefree Wonder'.

Application No. **92/107**, previously 'City of Adelaide'
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Meichoiju**', commercial synonym 'City of Adelaide'.

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties have been withdrawn at the request of the applicant. Provisional protection no longer applies:

Name	Application Number
'Midas'	90/101
'Yelloward'	90/103
'Blackward'	90/105
'Woolward'	90/106
'Whiteward'	90/107
'Candleward'	90/108

CORRIGENDA

BARREL MEDIC

Medicago truncatula

'Caliph'

In Vol. 5 No. 3, September 1992, p.20

'Caliph', a barrel medic, was incorrectly referred to as a lucerne variety.

CANOLA

Brassica napus

'Narendra'

Vol. 5 No. 2 June 1992, p. 35

The applicant's name was incorrectly recorded. The correct applicant details are **Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture**, of South Perth, Western Australia

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Basic PVR Fees	\$
Application	400
Examination of application	1400
Certificate of PVR	250
Total Basic Fees	2050
Annual Renewal Fee	250
Other Fees	
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 (first 10 pages, then 50c/page)	8
Back issues of PVJ	8
Other work relevant to PVR (per hour)	70

Payment of Fees

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

Plant Variety Rights Office
DPIE
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** (\$400) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

The **full examination fee** (\$1400) must be paid before the expiry of the 12th month from the date of acceptance of the application. The PVR Office will routinely invoice the applicant or their agent for the examination fee with the letter of acceptance. This will notify the applicant of their legal liability for the examination fee from the date of acceptance. At the end of the 11th month after acceptance of the application, should the examination fee not have been paid, a final invoice (reminder) will be despatched to the applicant.

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 before the expiry of 12 months from the date of acceptance of an application will automatically result at the end of 12 months in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see 'inactive applications' below).

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

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12 month period requires 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 PVR and issuing the official certificate by the PVR Office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PVR.

Renewal fee

Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date the grant of PVR will be revoked under para. 35 (1)(b) of the Act. To assist grantees the PVR 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 PVR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 26 of the PVR Act 1987, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will

lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant variety rights on reapplication. *Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 52(2)(b) of the Act.*

APPENDIX 2

Plant Variety Rights Advisory Committee (PVRAC)

(Members of the PVRAC were appointed in accordance with S45 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*).

Dr Robert Boden
Consultant in Conservation & Natural Research Management
36 Carstensz St
GRIFFITH ACT 2603
Representative with appropriate qualifications and experience.

Dr Kevin Boyce
Principal Officer, Seed Services
Plant Services Division
South Australian Department of Agriculture
GPO Box 1671
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Representative of breeders.

Mr Rodney Field
WMR Box 758
ESPERANCE WA 6450
Representative of producers.

Dr David Godden
Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Sydney
NSW 2006
Representative of consumers.

Dr Brian Hare
Director of Research
Pacific Seeds
PO Box 337
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Representative of breeders.

Dr Mick Lloyd (Chair)
Registrar Plant Variety Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Mr Edgar (Ben) Swane
Director Swane Bros P/L
Galston Road
DURAL NSW 2158
Representative with appropriate qualifications and experience.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the Plant Variety Rights Office based on information provided by these

persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PVR Office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant variety rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PVR 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.

A guide to the use 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 whom you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultants 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 PVR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PVR.

TABLE 1

Plant Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Jotic, Predo Stearne, Peter
Azalea	Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Berry Fruit	Martin, Stephen Wilson, Stephen
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Kadkol, Gururaj
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Cereals	Bullen, Kenneth Cooper, Kath Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas Law, Mary Ann Reid, Robert Rose, John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Kennedy, Peter

Plant Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
Citrus	Edwards, Megan McDonald, David Mitchell, Leslie
Cotton	Bullen, Kenneth Derera, Nicholas Leske, Richard
Crops	Pearson, Craig
Cucurbits	Herrington, Mark
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Feijoa	McDonald, David
Fruit	Bath, Geoffrey Pearson, Craig
Grapes	Bath, Geoffrey
Grevillea	Herrington, Mark
Hydrangea	Hanger, Brian
Industrial Crops	Milthorpe, Peter
Legumes	Aberdeen, Ian Cameron, Stephen Hacker, Byran Imrie, Bruce Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Reid, Robert Rose, John
Myrtaceae	Reid, Robert
Onions	Fennell, John
Ornamentals—Indigenous	Boden, Robert Bound, Sally Anne Hockings, David Kirby, Greg Milthorpe, Peter Molyneux, W M Nichols, David Sedgley, Margaret Tan, Beng Worrall, Ross
Ornamentals—Exotic	Bath, Geoffrey Hempel, Maciej Nichols, David Stewart, Angus
Pastures & Turf	Aberdeen, Ian Boden, Robert Cameron, Stephen Cunningham, Peter Harrison, Peter Hacker, John Lee, Choo Kiang Loch, Don Miller, Jeff Rose, John Smith, Raymond Williams, Warren
Pear	Baxter, Leslie
Potatoes	Fennell, John Kirkham, Roger

Plant Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
	Martin, Stephen Stearne, Peter
Proteaceae	Reid, Robert
Pulse Crops	Bullen, Kenneth
Raspberry	Barthold, Graham Martin, Stephen
Rhododendron	Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Roses	Fox, Primrose Hanger, Brian Lee, Peter McDonald, David Stearne, Peter
Stone Fruit	Boucher, Wayne
Strawberry	Barthold, Graham Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen Wilson, Stephen
Tomato	Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen
Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Bullen, Kenneth
Vegetables	Bath, Geoffrey Pearson, Craig Van Holthe, Jan Westra
Waratah	Alexander, Susan

TABLE 2

Name	Telephone	Area of Operation
Aberdeen, Ian	057-82 1029	Victoria
Alexander, Susan	002-784 333	Tasmania
Barthold, Graham	03-881 9264	Southern Victoria
Bath, Geoffrey	057-625520	Victoria, Southern NSW, Tas
Baxter, Leslie	002-784358	Tasmania
Boden, Robert	06-295 7720	Australia
Boucher, Wayne	002-664305	Tasmania
Bound, Sally Anne	002-784357	Tasmania
Bullen, Ken	063-62 4539	Qld/NSW/Vic
Cameron, Stephen	003-36 5238	Tasmania
Cooper, Katharine	08-372 2280	Australia
Cunningham, Peter	055-730900	Temperate regions of Australia
Davidson, James	06-246 5071	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Derera, Nicholas	02-639 3072	Australia
Edwards, Megan	050-245603	Victoria/NSW
Fennell, John	004-240 201	Tasmania
Fox, Primrose	02-629 2245	Sydney and surrounding districts
Hacker, John	07-377 0210	Queensland, NSW
Hanger, Brian	03-756 7532	Victoria
Harrison, Peter	089-851894	Northern Territory and NW of WA
Hempel, Maciej	048-61 1934	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07-286 1488	Queensland
Hockings, Francis David	074-943385 07-2393112	Southern Queensland

Name	Telephone	Area of Operation
Imrie, Bruce	07-377 0209	North Central Queensland
Jotic, Predo	002-664305	Tasmania
Kadkol, Gururaj	053-82 1269	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	063-82 1077	Central West New South Wales
Kirby, Greg	08-201 2176	South Australia
Kirkham, Roger	059-629218	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	076-38 4322	Toowoomba region
Lee, Choo Kiang	055-730900	South East Victoria
Lee, Peter	003-301147	SE Australia
Leske, Richard	076-713136	Cotton growing regions of Australia
Loch, Don	074-821522	Queensland
Madden, Rosemary	03-7511185	Dandenong ranges and Yarra Valley, Victoria
Martin, Stephen	002-784307	Tasmania
McDonald, David	058-212021	Victoria/NSW/SA/QLD
Miller, Jeffrey	64-6-358-6019 extn 8106	Manawatu region, New Zealand
Milthorpe, Peter	068-952099	Condobolin district, New South Wales
Mitchell, Leslie	058-212021	SE Australia
Molyneux, William	03-728 1222	Victoria
Nichols, David	059-774755	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Paananen, Ian	043-761330	Sydney/Newcastle
Pearson, Craig	02-692 2222	Australia
Reid, Robert	003-36 5449	Australia
Rose, John	076-61 2944	SE Queensland
Sedgley, Margaret	08-372 2242	Adelaide
Smith, Stuart	003-36 5234	SE Australia
Stearne, Peter	03-654 2088	Melbourne
Stewart, Angus	043-72 1210	New South Wales
Stuart, Peter	076-301 666	Toowoomba
Tan, Beng	09-351 7168	Perth
Van Holthe Jan Westra	03-706 3033	Australia
Vertigan, Wayne	003-36 5221	Tasmania
Williams, Warren	64-6-356 8019	New Zealand
Wilson, Stephen	002-784364	SE Australia
Worrall, Ross	043-280300	Australia

APPENDIX 3

Addresses of Plant Variety Protection Offices in UPOV Member States

AUSTRALIA

Registrar
Plant Variety Rights
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Telephone (06) 272 4228
Telex 61 289
Telefax (06) 272 3650

BELGIUM

Ministere de l'agriculture
Service de la protection des
obtenions vegetales
Manhattan Centre
Office Tower, 14eme etage
Avenue du Boulevard, 21
B-1210 Bruxelles
Telephone (02) 211 7211
Telex 22 033 agrila
Telefax (02) 211 7216

CANADA

The Commissioner of Plant Breeders' Rights
Plant Products Division
K.W. Neatby Bldg.
960 Carling Ave.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C6

Telephone (613) 995 7900
Telex 053-3283 canagric ott
Telefax (613) 992 5219

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Ministry of Economy
Division of Agriculture and Food
Nabr. kpt. Jarose 1000
170 32 Prague 7

Telephone 0042-2-389 2279
Telex 121 404
Telefax 37 5641

DENMARK

Plantenyhedsnaevnet
Teglvaerksvej 10
Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Telephone 53 59 6141
Telex -
Telefax 53 59 0166

FRANCE

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

Telephone 42 75 9314
Telex 250 648
Telefax 42 75 9425

GERMANY

Budessortenamt
Osterfelddamm 80
Postfach 61 04 40
D-3000 Hannover 61

Telephone (0511) 5704-1
Telex 921 109 bsaha d
Telefax (0511) 56 33 62

HUNGARY

Office national des inventions
Orszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2 - B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest 5

Telephone (01) 112 893
Telex 224 700 oth h
Telefax -

IRELAND

Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights
Agriculture House
Kildare Street
Dublin 2

Telephone 353.1.78 90 11
Telex 93607
Telefax 353.1.61 62 63

ISRAEL

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

Telephone (972)-3-968 34 92
Telex 381 476 arovcl
Telefax (972)-3-968 34 92

ITALY

Ufficio Centrale Brevetti
Ministero dell'Industria,
Commercio e Artigianato
Via Molise N. 19
I-00187 Roma

Telephone (6) 47 05 30 68
Telex -
Telefax (6) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN

Director of Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau

Telephone (03) 591 05 24
Telex -
Telefax (03) 580 85 92

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

NETHERLANDS

Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Telephone (08370) 190 31
Telex 75 180 rikilt
Telefax (08370) 258 67

NEW ZEALAND

Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 24
Lincoln

Telephone (64-3) 325 2414
Telex -
Telefax (64-3) 325 2946

POLAND

The Director
Research Center of Cultivars Testing
(COBORU)
63-022 Slupia Wielka

Telephone Sroda Wielkopolska 53558 (Prof. E. Bilski) or 52341
Telex 412 276 cobo pl
Telefax -

SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and Quality Control
Private Bag X179
Pretoria 0001

Telephone (012) 206-2360
Telex 323 264
Telefax (012) 206 27 86

SPAIN

Registro de Variedades
Instituto Nacional de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero
Jose Abascal, 56
E-28003 Madrid

Telephone (1) 347 69 00
Telex 47 698 insm e
Telefax 47 698 insm e
Telefax (1) 442 82 64

SWEDEN

Statens vaxsortnamnd
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Telephone (08) 655 24 00
Telex 15 466
Telefax (08) 655 24 56

SWITZERLAND

Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft
Buro fur Sortenschutz
Mattenhofstr. 5
CH-3003 Bern

Telephone (031) 61 25 24
Telex 913 162
Telefax (031) 61 26 34

UNITED KINGDOM

The Plant Variety Rights Office
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0LF

Telephone (0223) 27 71 51
Telex 817 422 pvscam g
Telefax (0223) 34 23 86

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Commissioner of Patents
U.S. Department of Commerce
Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, D.C. 20231

Telephone (1703) 305 86 00
Telex 710 955 06 71
Telefax (1703) 305 92 63

The Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

Telephone (301) 504 55 18
Telex -
Telefax (301) 504 52 91

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Where no public notice is indicated, the description is the first public notice of acceptance of that variety

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Acacia					'Staronic'	3(2) 32	3(4) 7		
'Gold Lace'		2(2) 26	3(1) 4		'Starover'	3(2) 32	3(4) 8	4(4) 5	
'Green Mist'	5(2) 35				'Stasilva'	4(1) 24			5(1) 26
'Tasmanian Pink'	3(4) 36				'Staterpa'	4(1) 24			
Acalypha					'Staverpi'	3(2) 32	3(4) 8		
'Pink Candles'		2(4) 23	3(3) 5		'Stayeli'	3(2) 32	3(4) 10		
Acer					'Stayelor'	3(2) 32	3(4) 11		
'Crimson Prince'	3(3) 26				'Victoria'	5(4) 34			
Acmena					'Wilhelmina'	2(4) 38	3(3) 6	4(3) 6	
'Lillyput'	5(1) 25				'Zelblanca'	3(2) 32	3(4) 13		
Aeschynomene					'Zelpado'	3(2) 33	3(4) 15		
'Lee'	5(4) 33				'Zelrosa'	3(2) 33	3(4) 15		
Agapanthus					Anigozanthos				
'Snow Storm'	2(1) 14				'Firefly'		1(4) 10	2(4) 5	
Agonis					'Lemon Whizz' ('Milky Way')	3(4) 37	4(3) 18	5(3) 5	
'Royal Flush'	5(4) 34				'Masquerade'		3(4) 27		
Allium					'Serena'			4(3) 6	
'Orbex'	5(1) 25				'Uluru Sunset'		3(4) 28		
Alnus					Anthurium				
'Royal Cascade' ('Weeping Willy')	4(4) 22	5(4) 14			'Arabella'		4(1) 14	4(4) 5	
Alstroemeria					Arachis				
'Cavalier'	4(3) 24				'Amarillo'		2(4) 28	3(3) 6	
'Flamengo'	5(4) 34				Asplenium				
'Golden Delight'	4(3) 24				'Crinkle Cut'	3(2) 34			
'La Paz'	2(4) 38	3(2) 13	4(2) 4		Aster				
'Nevada'	5(4) 34				'Blue Butterfly'	3(1) 36			
'Orange Delight'	4(3) 24				'Pink Butterfly'	3(1) 36			
'Paloma'	2(4) 38	3(2) 13	4(2) 4		'Rose Butterfly'	3(1) 36			
'Sangria'	4(3) 24	5(2) 10			'White Butterfly'	3(1) 36			
'Serena'	2(4) 38	3(3) 7	4(3) 6		Avena				
'Stabelstri'	3(2) 32	3(4) 12			'Cleanleaf'		3(4) 26	5(4) 5	
'Stabuwit'	3(2) 32	3(4) 11			'Enterprise'	4(4) 22	5(4) 12		
'Stadutia'	3(2) 32	3(4) 9	4(4) 4		'Nobby'	5(2) 35	5(4) 18		
'Stajugro'	3(2) 32	3(4) 14			'Riel'		5(1) 22		
'Stajured'	4(1) 24			5(1) 26	Banksia				
'Stalan'	3(2) 32	3(4) 6	4(4) 4		'Birthday Candles'		3(1) 5	3(4) 4	
'Stalbel'	3(2) 32	3(4) 12	4(4) 5		'Waite Orange'		4(2) 9	5(2) 6	
'Stalibla'	3(2) 32	3(4) 13			Betula				
'Stalibron'	3(2) 32	3(4) 9	4(4) 4		'Barossa'				
'Stalilas'	3(2) 32	3(4) 14			'Wintergreen'	3(2) 33	3(4) 19	4(4) 5	
'Stalsam'	3(2) 32	3(4) 10	4(4) 4		Boronia				
'Stalvir'	3(2) 32	3(4) 7	4(4) 4		'Cameo'		3(4) 25	5(2) 6	
'Stapripur'	4(1) 24				'Golden Nola'		4(3) 22	5(4) 5	
'Stapurzul'	3(2) 32	3(4) 15			'Moonglow'		3(4) 25	5(2) 6	
'Staranlo'	4(1) 24			5(1) 26					

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Bothriochloa					Barnfield				
'Bisset'		3(2) 9	4(1) 4		'Late Navel'	2(1) 14			
'Dawson'	3(3) 25	5(1) 7			'Chislett Summer Navel'	2(1) 14			
'Medway'		5(1) 8			'Edwards Summer Navel'	2(1) 14			3(2) 34
Brachyscome					Powell Late Navel'				
'Blue Haze'	5(2) 35				'Rohde Summer Navel'	2(1) 14			
'Lemon Drops'	5(2) 35				'Success'	5(3) 18			
'Pink Haze'	5(2) 35				'Summer Gold Late Navel'	2(1) 14			
'Toucan Tango'		5(2) 34			'Sunset'		4(3) 23	5(3) 6	
Brassica					Toomey Summer Navel'				
'Barossa'	3(1) 36	3(3) 9	4(3) 6		'Wellered'	5(4) 34			3(2) 34
'Hobson'	1(4) 23	2(2) 12	3(1) 4		Coreopsis				
'Monola-31'	4(4) 21			5(1) 26	'Summer Gold'				
'Monola-32'	4(4) 21			5(1) 26					
'Narendra'	5(2) 35				Cucumis				
'Oscar'	5(2) 35				'Rainbow'				
'Yikadee'	3(1) 36	3(3) 8	4(3) 6		Cucurbita				
Bromus					'Redlands Trailblazer'				
'Grasslands Gala'	4(4) 22	5(1) 12			Cuphea				
Buchloe					'Golden Ruby'				
'609'	5(4) 33				XCupressocyparis				
Callistemon					'Gold Rider'				
'Great Balls of Fire' ('Fireball')	3(4) 37	4(1) 10	5(1) 7		'Peter Nitschke'				
Chamelaucium					Cupressus				
'Earlybird'	4(3) 25				'Golden Halo'				
'Elegance'		4(1) 9			'Limelight'				
'Eric John'		3(1) 17			Cynodon				
'Galaxy'	4(3) 25				'Cheyenne'				
'Jenny Jane'	5(3) 17				Dactylis				
'Jubilee'	5(3) 17				'Grasslands Kara'				
'Kismet'	5(3) 17				Danthonia				
'Lady Jennifer'		3(1) 19			'Bunderra'				
'Moonstar'	4(3) 25				'Taranna'				
'Moonstruck'	4(3) 25				Desmanthus				
'Muchea Mauve'	5(3) 17				'Bayamo'				
'Niribi'	4(3) 25	5(1) 11			'Marc'				
'Pearl Buttons'		4(2) 15			'Uman'				
'Plumwhite'	4(3) 25				Dianthus				
'Pristine'		4(2) 16			'Cana'				
'Supernova'	4(3) 25				'Chandenn' ('Victoria')				
'Tickled Pink'		5(2) 11			1(3) 13 2(1) 9 3(1) 4 5(3) 6				
'Triumphant'		4(2) 16			'Charodeyka'				
'Variegated Blush'		3(1) 18			1(3) 13 2(1) 6 3(1) 4				
'Whitefire'	4(3) 25				'Fantastic'				
'White Spring'		3(1) 17			1(3) 13 2(1) 4 3(1) 5 5(3) 6				
Cheiranthus					'Grozdana' ('Dana')				
'Joy Gold'	5(4) 34				1(3) 13 2(1) 4 3(1) 4 5(3) 6				
Choisya					'Kovalya'				
'Lich' ('Sundance')	2(2) 30	3(2) 8		4(1) 25	3(3) 25				
Chrysanthemum					'Mechta'				
'Camella Ponticelli'	3(3) 26				1(3) 13 2(1) 7 3(1) 4 5(3) 6				
'Cream Star'		5(3) 15			'Neshka'				
'Ulyssis'		5(3) 15			1(3) 13 2(1) 7 3(2) 5 5(3) 6				
Cicer					'Odile'				
'Barwon'		3(2) 28	5(2) 6		1(3) 13 2(1) 4 3(1) 4 5(3) 6				
'Narayan'		2(4) 26	3(3) 6		'Pirin'				
'Norwin'		5(3) 16			1(3) 13 2(1) 8 3(2) 5 5(3) 6				
Citrus					'Prolet'				
'Autumn Gold Late Navel'	2(1) 14				1(3) 13 2(1) 9 3(1) 5 5(3) 6				
					'Rubinen'				
					1(3) 13 2(1) 8 3(1) 4 5(3) 6				
					'Srebrina'				
					3(3) 26 3(3) 13				
					'Stacorpi'				
					3(4) 36				
					'Stagibrig'				
					4(1) 16 5(1) 6				
					'Stagidark'				
					4(1) 15 5(1) 7				
					'Stagigi'				
					4(1) 15				
					'Stagilac'				
					4(1) 15 5(1) 7				
					'Stagiten'				
					4(1) 15 5(1) 7				

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'Stalipink'		3(4) 36			<i>Glycine</i>				
'Statas'	4(1) 23				'A5474'	1(3) 12	2(2) 5	3(1) 4	
'Valya'	1(3) 13	2(1) 6	3(2) 5	5(3) 6	'A5939'	1(3) 12	2(2) 4	3(1) 4	
'Zlatka'	1(3) 13	2(1) 8	3(1) 5	5(3) 6	'A5980'	4(1) 24			
'Zora'	1(3) 13	2(1) 9	3(1) 4		'A6520'		2(2) 7	3(1) 4	
'Zornitza'	1(3) 13	2(1) 4	3(2) 5	5(3) 6	'Manark'	2(1) 14	2(2) 6	3(1) 4	
<i>Dieffenbachia</i>					'Oxley'	4(2) 22	4(3) 19	5(3) 5	
'Golden Sunset'	5(1) 25				'PNR2'	5(1) 25			
<i>Dipladenia</i>					'PNR3'	5(1) 25			
'My Fair Lady'		5(1) 21			'PNR6'	5(1) 25			
'Scarlet Pimpernel'		3(2) 12	4(1) 4		'PNR7'	5(1) 25			
<i>Eucalyptus</i>					'PNR10'	5(1) 25			
'Blackward'	3(4) 37			5(4) 35	'Warrigal'		5(2) 14		
'Candleward'	3(4) 37			5(4) 35	<i>Gossypium</i>				
'Redward'	3(4) 37				'CS 50'	5(1) 24	5(2) 12		
'Urrbrae Gem'	4(2) 23				'CS 7S'	5(1) 25	5(2) 12		
'Whiteward'	3(4) 37			5(4) 35	'DP 891'	5(3) 18			
'Woolward'	3(4) 37			5(4) 35	'Sicala 34'	5(1) 25	5(2) 13		
'Yellowward'	3(4) 37			5(4) 35	'Siokra L23'	5(1) 25	5(2) 13		
<i>Eupatorium</i>					<i>Grevillea</i>				
'Snowdrift'	5(4) 33				'Honey Wonder'	4(3) 25	4(4) 12	5(4) 5	
<i>Euphorbia</i>					'Sunkissed Waters'		4(2) 11	5(2) 6	
'Lemon Drop'	5(3) 19	5(4) 30			<i>Hardenbergia</i>				
'Milkmaid'	5(3) 19				'Mini-haha'		3(2) 31	4(1) 4	
'Pink Peppermint'	5(3) 19	5(4) 31			'Pink Fizz'	5(3) 20	5(4) 31		
'Stigaro'	3(2) 33	3(3) 11	4(2) 4		'Purple Falls'	4(3) 24	5(1) 11		
'Stiloga'	3(2) 33	3(3) 11	4(2) 4		<i>Hedysarum</i>				
'Stirot'	3(2) 33	3(3) 11	4(2) 4		'Necton'		3(3) 19		
<i>Feijoa</i>					<i>Helipterum</i>				
'Duffy'	4(3) 25	5(4) 9			'Paper Cascade'	4(2) 22	4(4) 8	5(3) 6	
<i>Ficus</i>					<i>Heterocentron</i>				
'Reginald'	5(3) 20				'Green Cascade'		4(4) 20	5(3) 6	
<i>Fragaria</i>					<i>Hordeum</i>				
'Capitola'	3(4) 37				'Cask' ('Ashton')	4(3) 24	4(4) 12		
'Chandler'	2(4) 37	5(2) 6			'Franklin'		2(2) 22	3(1) 4	
'Dorit'	5(4) 32				<i>Hydrangea</i>				
'Fern'	2(4) 37	5(2) 6			'Kirsten'	5(2) 36	5(3) 10		
'Irvine'	2(4) 37				'LK49'		5(3) 10		
'Mrak'	2(4) 37				'Messalina'	5(3) 17			
'Muir'	2(4) 37				'Rotenfels'	5(3) 17			
'Ofra'	5(4) 32				<i>Iberis</i>				
'Oso Grande'	2(4) 37				'Candy Glow'	5(1) 24			
'Pandora'	4(2) 22				'White Cloud'	5(3) 19			
'Parker'	2(4) 37	5(2) 7			<i>Impatiens</i>				
'Redlands Delight'	5(3) 19				'Ambrosia'	5(4) 34			
'Redlands Horizon'	4(3) 25				'Anaea'		4(1) 13	4(4) 5	
'Redlands Hope'	5(3) 19				'Antares'	5(4) 34			
'Redlands Joy'	5(3) 19				'Antigua'		5(2) 33		
'Redlands Pinnacle'	5(3) 19				'Apollon'	2(3) 21	2(4) 6	3(3) 5	
'Redlands Rose'	5(3) 19				'Arctia'		2(4) 20	3(3) 6	
'Redlands Surprise'	5(3) 19				'Argus'	2(3) 21	2(4) 6	3(3) 5	
'Saa'id'	5(4) 32				'Aruba'		5(2) 33		
'Santana'	2(4) 37	5(2) 7			'Aurore'	2(3) 21	2(4) 6	3(3) 5	
'Seascape'	3(4) 34				'Barbados'		5(2) 30		
'Selva'	2(4) 37	5(2) 7			'Blazon'	5(4) 33			
'Shalom'	5(4) 32				'Bora Bora'		5(2) 31		
'Smadar'	5(4) 32				'Celerio'	2(3) 21	2(4) 8	3(3) 5	
'Soquel'	2(4) 37				'Celsia'		4(1) 12	4(4) 5	
'Tustin'	2(4) 37				'Charade'	5(4) 34			
'Yolo'	2(4) 37				'Delias'	2(3) 21	2(4) 8	3(3) 5	
<i>Galtonia</i>					'Dunya'		4(1) 13	4(4) 5	
'Moonbeam'	4(1) 24	4(2) 8			'Epia'	2(3) 21	2(4) 8	3(3) 5	

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'Eurema'	2(3) 21	2(4) 12	3(3) 5		'Mona Lisa'	2(3) 23	4(4) 5	5(4) 5	
'Fiji'		5(2) 32			'Monte Rosa'	2(3) 23			3(1) 36
'Flambee'	2(3) 22	2(4) 12	3(3) 5		'Sancerre'	2(3) 23			3(1) 36
'Heathermist'	5(4) 33				'Toscane'	2(3) 23			3(1) 36
'Illusion'	5(4) 33				'Venezia'	2(3) 23	4(2) 4	5(2) 5	
'Innocence'	5(4) 34				Limonium				
'Isis'		5(2) 25			'Ballerina Rose'	3(2) 34			
'Isopa'		3(2) 29	4(1) 4		'Beltlaard'	4(2) 22			
'Jasius'	2(3) 22	2(4) 12	3(3) 5		'Crystal Yellow'	5(4) 33			
'Lanai'		5(2) 30			'Daicean'	5(3) 17			
'Lysandra'	3(2) 33	3(4) 19	4(4) 5		'Emille'	4(2) 22			
'Marpesia'		5(2) 31			'La Mer'	5(4) 33			
'Maui'		5(2) 29			'Lavender Emille'	5(4) 33			
'Marumba'	2(3) 22	2(4) 14	3(3) 5		'Oceanic Blue'	5(3) 17			
'Melissa'		5(2) 27			'Oceanic White'	5(3) 17			
'Mimas'	2(3) 22	2(4) 14	3(3) 5		'Pink Emille'	5(4) 33			
'Nebulous'	5(4) 34				'Sunday Light Blue'	5(4) 33			
'Octavia'		5(2) 26			'Sunday Pink'	5(4) 33			
'Papete'		5(2) 28			Linum				
'Petula'		3(2) 30	4(1) 4		'Wallaga'				
'Phoebis'		2(4) 20	3(3) 6		('CRZY8*2-15')	4(4) 22	5(4) 13		
'Radiance'	5(4) 34				'Eyre'				
'Rosetta'	5(4) 34				('GLZY8*17-258')	4(4) 22	5(4) 14		
'Samoa'		5(2) 29			Lolium				
'Saturnia'	2(3) 22	2(4) 14	3(3) 5		'Banks'	5(3) 20			
'Selenia'	2(3) 22	2(4) 18	3(3) 5		'Boomer'	5(4) 32			
'Sesia'	2(3) 22	4(1) 11	4(4) 5		'Embassy'	4(2) 22			
'Sphinx'		5(2) 25			'Grasslands'				
'Sylvine'		2(4) 20	3(3) 6		Greenstone'		3(4) 20	5(1) 6	
'Tahiti'		5(2) 32			'Grasslands Pacific'	5(2) 35			
'Thecla'	2(3) 22	2(4) 18	3(3) 5		'Guard'	5(3) 20			
'Tobago'		5(2) 27			'Jackaroo'	4(1) 23	5(1) 9		
'Tonga'		5(2) 27			'Progrow'	1(3) 12	1(4) 7	2(3) 4	
'Trinidad'		5(2) 28			'Roper'	3(2) 33			
'Vulcain'	2(3) 22	2(4) 18	3(4) 4		'Vedette'	5(3) 19			
Kalanchoe					'Yatsyn 1'		1(3) 5	2(2) 4	
'Blues'	3(2) 33	4(1) 7	5(1) 7		Lotus				
'Mazurka'	3(2) 33	4(1) 7	5(1) 7		'Grasslands Goldie'	5(3) 20			
'Polka'	3(2) 33				Lysimachia				
'Tarantella'	3(2) 33				'Sunbird'	5(3) 19			
Lactuca					Macadamia				
'Bulls Eye' ('Chifley')	1(3) 12	1(4) 5	2(3) 4		'Hidden Valley A4'		1(2) 7	2(1) 4	
'Greenway'		3(1) 7	3(4) 4		'Hidden Valley A16'		1(2) 9	2(1) 4	
'Impact'		5(1) 23			Magnolia				
'Magnum'		5(2) 24			'Vulcan'	5(4) 34			
'Target'	1(3) 12	1(4) 6	2(3) 4		Malus				
'Wintersalad'		3(1) 7	5(2) 5		'Big Time'	3(3) 25	4(4) 6		
Lantana					'Cepiland'	2(3) 22			
'Monswee'	5(2) 35				'GB63-43'	5(3) 19			
Lechenaultia					'Jonagored'	2(2) 30			
'Autumn Blue'	2(3) 21	4(1) 5	4(4) 5		'Lancep'	2(3) 22			
'Fleming'		1(4) 13	2(3) 4		'Rafzubin'	1(4) 23			
'Starburst'		1(4) 13	2(3) 4		'Red Elstar'	2(1) 14			
'Ultraviolet'		1(4) 13	2(3) 4		'Southern Star'	4(2) 22			
Leptospermum					Medicago				
'Aphrodite'	5(3) 18				'Caliph'	5(3) 18			
Leucadendron					'L69'	5(2) 36			
'Katie's Blush'	3(3) 25	4(1) 8	5(1) 7		'Mogul'	5(2) 35			
Lilium					'Prime'		4(1) 18	5(2) 5	
'Geneve'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36	'Quadrella'	3(2) 34	3(3) 18	4(2) 4	
'Grand Cru'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36	'Rivoli'	4(2) 23	4(4) 9	5(4) 5	
'Lucca'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36	'Sceptre'	5(3) 20			
'Menton'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36					

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<i>Metrosideros</i>									
'Midas'	3(4) 37			5(4) 35	'Fiesta' ('Harlequin')		4(4) 16		
<i>Ornithopus</i>					'Sydney's Sesqui'	5(1) 24	5(4) 15		
'Grasslands Koha'		1(4) 16	2(4) 5		<i>Robinia</i>				
<i>Panicum</i>					'Purple Crown'	3(3) 25			
'Natsukaze'		2(2) 20	5(1) 6		<i>Rosa</i>				
'Natsuyutaka'	4(2) 22				'Arobipy'		3(2) 17	4(1) 4	
<i>Persea</i>					'Adelfi'	4(4) 22			
'Esther'	2(4) 38			5(1) 26	'Aotearoa'	5(1) 25	5(3) 7		
'Gwen'	2(4) 38				'Arobipy'	3(2) 34	3(2) 17	4(1) 4	
'Whitsell'	2(4) 38			5(1) 26	'Arotusim'	3(2) 34	3(2) 18	4(1) 4	
<i>Phalaris</i>					'Auria Meillandina'		5(4) 18		
'Holdfast'		3(1) 13	3(4) 4		'Ausblush'	3(2) 33			
<i>Phaseolus</i>					'Ausbord'	4(2) 22			
'Bronco'	1(4) 23	2(2) 13	3(1) 5		'Auscot'	3(2) 33			
'Gresham'		2(2) 15	3(1) 4	5(3) 6	'Ausmit'	5(3) 18			
'Jade'	5(1) 25				'Ballerina Parade'	5(4) 32			
'Rainbird'	5(4) 34				'Brigadoon'	5(1) 25	5(3) 9		
'Sirius'	5(4) 34				'Candy Meillandina'	5(1) 25	5(4) 16		
<i>Pimelea</i>					'Cecilia'		4(2) 19	5(3) 5	
'Pink Bouquet'		4(3) 21	5(3) 5		'Chameleon'	5(4) 34			
<i>Pisum</i>					'Class Act'	5(1) 25	5(3) 8		
'Bluey'		4(1) 22	5(4) 5		'Classic Parade'	5(4) 33			
'Bonzer'		4(3) 20			'Climbing Gold				
'Dinkum'		1(4) 19	2(3) 4		'Bunny'	4(4) 22			
'Flinders'	4(4) 21				'Cocedestin'	3(2) 33	4(2) 12	5(4) 5	
'Frolic'	2(2) 30			3(4) 37	'Coral Parade'	5(4) 32			
'Jupiter'	5(3) 18				'Crimson Minijet'	5(1) 25			
'Solara'	2(2) 30			3(2) 34	'Dai'	4(4) 22			
<i>Plumbago</i>					'Delicious'	5(2) 35			
'Monott'	5(3) 19				'Dollar'	4(4) 22			
<i>Protea</i>					'Dreaming Parade'	5(4) 33			
'Joey'	4(1) 24				'Easter Parade'	5(4) 32			
'Possum Magic'	4(1) 24				'Flame Meillandina'		5(4) 17		
<i>Prunus</i>					'Golden Friendship'		4(2) 14	5(4) 5	
'Afterglow'	4(1) 24			4(3) 26	'Hans Christian				
'Arctic Rose'	5(3) 20				'Andersen'	4(1) 24	4(3) 17	5(3) 6	
'Empress'	4(2) 22	5(2) 8			'Happy Days'	4(1) 24	4(3) 11	5(3) 5	
'Gaudion'	2(3) 22				'Interlien'		4(1) 20		5(4) 5
'Harmonie'	2(4) 37			3(4) 37	'Intermotto'		4(1) 20		5(4) 5
'June Crest'	2(3) 21				'Interniki'		4(1) 21		5(4) 5
'Lapins'	4(1) 23			5(1) 7	'Interonly'		4(2) 18		5(4) 5
'Melodie'	2(4) 37				'Interprince'		4(1) 20		5(4) 5
'Red Velvet'	3(3) 25				'Keijourna'	2(1) 14	2(3) 5	3(2) 5	
'Rich Lady'	5(3) 20				'Keinoumi'	3(4) 36	4(3) 8	5(3) 5	
'Royal Velvet					'Keitaibu'	3(3) 25	4(3) 8	5(3) 5	
'Plumcot'	5(3) 18				'Keizoubo'	5(3) 19	5(4) 21		
'Snow Diamond'	4(2) 22				'Kimba'	5(1) 24			
'Symphonie'	2(4) 37				'Kooiana Daybreak'		3(2) 19	4(1) 4	
'Tasty Zee'	2(3) 21				'Korbolak'	3(1) 36	3(2) 22	4(1) 4	
'Winter Sun'		3(4) 21		5(1) 7	'Korferse'		4(2) 20		
<i>Pyrus</i>					'Korkunde'	3(1) 36	3(2) 23	4(1) 4	
'Claremont'	4(2) 23				'Kormador'	3(1) 36	3(2) 24	4(1) 4	
'Daisui Li'	2(4) 38				'Korokis'	3(1) 36	3(2) 24	4(1) 4	
'Shin Li'	2(4) 38				'Korsorb'	4(2) 23			
<i>Radermachera</i>					'Korveril'	3(1) 36	3(2) 24	4(1) 4	
'Crystal Doll'					'Macerupt'	3(1) 36	3(2) 15	4(1) 4	
('Kaprima')	3(4) 37	4(4) 7	5(4) 5		'Marjan'	4(4) 22			
<i>Rhododendron</i>					'Meibarke'		3(1) 23	3(4) 4	
'Coconut Ice'		3(3) 20	4(2) 4		'Meichevil'	3(3) 25			3(4) 37
					'Meichoiju'				
					('City of Adelaide')	5(3) 20			
					'Meidiaplou'	3(3) 25			3(4) 37
					'Meiflopan'	4(4) 22			
					'Meifrony'	3(3) 25	4(3) 7	5(3) 5	
					'Meigovin'		3(1) 28	3(4) 4	

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Genus 'Variety Name'	Public Notice	Description	Grant	Withdrawn/ Revoked/ Refused	Genus 'Variety Name'	Public Notice	Description	Grant	Withdrawn/ Revoked/ Refused
'Meijaudair'	3(4) 36	4(3) 9	5(3) 5		<i>Sanvitalia</i>				
'Meikrusa'		2(3) 10	3(2) 5		'Pizzaro's Button'	5(2) 35			
'Meilivar'		3(4) 32	5(3) 5		<i>Sapium</i>				
'Meineble'	4(2) 23				'Johan Harder'	4(4) 21			
'Meiperol'	5(3) 19	5(4) 28			<i>Scabiosa</i>				
'Meipinjid'		2(2) 24	3(1) 4		'Butterfly Blue'	5(3) 18	5(4) 20		
'Meipitac'					'Pink Mist'	5(3) 18	5(4) 20		
('Carefree Wonder')	5(3) 20				<i>Scaevola</i>				
'Meiplatin'	4(4) 22				'Petite'	5(3) 19			
'Meiponal'		3(1) 29	3(4) 4		<i>Schlumbergera</i>				
'Meipopul'	5(4) 33				'Bridgeport'		2(4) 30	3(3) 5	
'Meirolour'		2(3) 11	3(2) 5		'Cambridge'		2(4) 31	3(3) 5	
'Meirutral'		3(1) 31	3(4) 4		'Christmas Fantasy'		3(2) 10	4(1) 4	
'Meitifran'		3(1) 25	3(4) 4		'Christmas Flame'				
'Meitonje'					('Gold Fantasy')		2(4) 34	5(1) 6	
('Pretty Polly')	5(3) 20				'Lavender Fantasy'		3(4) 22	4(3) 6	
'Meivouplix'		2(3) 13	3(2) 5		'Madame Butterfly'		1(3) 7	2(2) 4	
'Meivrofix'		2(3) 13	3(2) 5		'Magic Fantasy'		3(4) 22	4(3) 6	
'Meixerul'		3(1) 32	3(4) 4		'Orange Fantasy'		2(4) 35	3(3) 5	
'Meixtraflo'	3(3) 25	4(3) 10	5(3) 5		'Sanibel'	5(3) 19			
'Meixtrony'			5(3) 5		'Santa Cruz'		2(4) 36	3(3) 5	
'Meizaipur'	2(1) 14	2(3) 4	3(2) 5		'Windsor'	5(3) 19			
'Michelle Joy'	4(1) 24	4(3) 10	5(3) 6		<i>Serruria</i>				
'Noaschnee'					'Sugar'n'Spice'		3(4) 30	4(4) 4	
('White Noack Groundcover')	5(3) 18				<i>Setaria</i>				
'Noatraum'					'Splenda'		1(3) 10	2(2) 4	
('Pink Noack Groundcover')	3(4) 36	5(2) 9			<i>Simmondsia</i>				
'Orange Minijet'	5(1) 25				'Barindji'		3(1) 14	3(4) 4	
'Pekcoujenny'	5(4) 33				'Wadi Wadi'		4(4) 19		
'Pink Minijet'	4(4) 22	5(4) 10			'Waradgery'		3(1) 14	3(4) 4	
'Poulander'	4(1) 24				<i>Solanum</i>				
'Precious Michelle'	4(1) 24	4(3) 12	5(3) 5		'Liseta'	4(4) 21	5(4) 6		
'Quaker Star'		4(2) 13	5(4) 5		'Maradonna'	4(4) 21	5(4) 6		
'Queen Parade'	5(4) 32				'Mondial'	4(4) 21	5(4) 6		
'Pink Parade'	5(4) 32				'Morene'	1(3) 13	3(2) 6	5(1) 6	
'Remember Me'		4(2) 12			'Nadine'	5(3) 18			
'Rock & Roll'	4(1) 24	4(3) 12	5(3) 6		'Panda'	5(1) 25			
'Royal Parade'	5(4) 33				'Wilwash'		4(2) 17	5(4) 5	
'Savoy Hotel'					'Winlock'		3(2) 7	4(1) 4	
('Harvintage')		5(2) 16			<i>Spathiphyllum</i>				
'Schobitet'		3(1) 27	3(4) 4		'Caroline'	5(1) 26			
'Selstar'	5(1) 24				'Gorgusis I'	4(4) 22			
'Shadow'	4(4) 22				<i>Stenanthemum</i>				
'Sheer Bliss'	5(1) 25	5(3) 6			'White Mischief'	5(2) 35			
'Sprayer'	4(4) 22				<i>Stylosanthes</i>				
'Stebigpu'		3(2) 16	4(1) 4		'Amiga'		3(3) 23	5(1) 7	
'Starlight Parade'	5(4) 32				'Feira'		3(4) 33	4(4) 5	
'Summer Fragrance'		4(2) 13	5(4) 5		'Jecuipe' ('Bahia')		3(4) 33	4(4) 5	
'Tanakinom'	5(4) 35				'Recife'		3(4) 33	4(4) 5	
'Tanireb'	5(4) 35				<i>Syngonium</i>				
'Tanschaubud'		3(2) 21	4(1) 4		'Ultra'	5(2) 35			
'Tantau's Bernstein Rose'		5(2) 16			<i>Syzygium</i>				
'Tennessee'	4(4) 22				'Lillyput'	5(1) 25			
'Tequila Sunrise'					<i>Telopea</i>				
('Dicobey')		5(2) 15			'Sunburst'		3(3) 16	5(2) 5	
'Tineke'	3(4) 36	4(2) 6		5(1) 7	'Sunflare'		3(3) 16	5(2) 5	
'Vicki Brown'	4(4) 22				<i>Trifolium</i>				
'Victory Parade'	5(4) 33				'Astred'	4(1) 23	5(4) 7		
'White Minijet'	4(4) 22	5(4) 10			'Denmark'		4(4) 18		
'White Simplicity'	5(1) 25	5(3) 8			'Gosse'	5(4) 34			
'Woman's Day'	5(3) 17								
'Yellow Minijet'	4(4) 22	5(4) 11							
'Young at Heart'		1(2) 13	2(2) 4						

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Genus 'Variety Name'	Public Notice	Description	Grant	Withdrawn/ Revoked/ Refused	Genus 'Variety Name'	Public Notice	Description	Grant	Withdrawn/ Revoked/ Refused
'Goulburn'		4(4) 19			<i>Vitis</i>				
'Grasslands Colenso'		3(3) 22	5(4) 5		'King Husainy'	4(4) 22			
'Grasslands Kopu'		2(2) 28	4(3) 6		'Moss Sultana'				
'Grasslands Tahora'		2(2) 28	3(2) 5		('Moss Early')	1(4) 23	3(4) 5		
'Kyambro'		2(2) 17	3(1) 4		'Ralli Seedless'	5(4) 34			
'Leura'		4(2) 7			'Sugraone'	4(3) 25			
'Nuba'		3(1) 11	4(1) 4		'Sugrafive'	4(3) 25			
'Rosedale'		2(2) 19		3(3) 6	<i>Xanthostemon</i>				
<i>XTriticosecale</i>					'Tropic Splendor'		5(1) 24		
'Abacus'		5(1) 17			<i>Zoysia</i>				
<i>Triticum</i>					'El Toro'	5(3) 18			
'Lawson'	4(2) 23	4(4) 10	5(3) 6						





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