



# Plant Varieties Journal

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Official Journal of the Australian Plant Variety Rights Office

# **WHERE SHOULD THE PVR OFFICE BE LOCATED?**

**In DPIE or AIPO?**

**Read the editorial for details**

**If it matters to you, let the PVR Office know  
It is your scheme**

***We value your opinion***





## Editorial

Should the PVR Office be located in the Department of Primary Industries and Energy or in the Australian Industrial Property Organisation (AIPO), formerly the Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Office?

This question formed part of the terms of reference for Dr Alistair Watson when he was evaluating the Plant Variety Rights Scheme in Australia in 1992. The report is now available for public comment. Dr Watson concluded that *"there were no compelling arguments that favour a change nor, indeed, support the existing separation of the PVR Office and the Patents Office. The issue is a matter of administrative convenience."*

The PVR Office is encouraging comment from its readership, which represents a wide cross section of the nursery industry, members of peak industry bodies, conservationists, lawyers, patent attorneys and plant breeders about the most appropriate location for the Australian PVR Office. Write and tell us your views. We value your opinion.

Dr Noel Byrne concluded in 1992, after reviewing the legal protection of plant varieties in Australia under patents and plant variety rights law that the PVR and Patents Offices should be more closely associated because of the complementary nature of their functions. Over the past two years several reports presented to Government under the auspices of the Australian Law Council, the Joint Committee on Public Accounts and the Prime Minister's Science and Engineering Council, have suggested that efficiencies may be gained by centralising the administration of intellectual property law in Australia.

Internationally, it is customary for PVR Offices in member countries of UPOV to be co-located with seed and cultivar registration authorities in ministries of agriculture. There are exceptions. The PVR Office in New Zealand, for example, is located in the Ministry of Commerce.

The reason for the close association in Europe between PVR Offices and departments of agriculture (and horticulture) is his-

torical and based on the origin of the UPOV system of testing varieties for distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS). The DUS Testing procedures and UPOV technical guidelines are based on long standing seed and cultivar registration systems. In Europe and Japan most of the DUS tests have traditionally been conducted by governments using government facilities hence there is a close association with agricultural field experiment facilities. Australia operates a breeder testing PVR scheme and, although it conforms to the UPOV system, the physical association between the PVR Office and primary industries in Australia is perhaps not necessary.

The goal of the PVR Office in Australia is to increase innovation and competitiveness of primary industries by stimulating investment in plant breeding and inflow of new plant varieties. In this way the PVR Office contributes to the achievement of corporate goals of the Department of Primary Industries and Energy. However, AIPO also has a similar corporate goal—to increase innovation and competitiveness of industry—to which the PVR Office would also contribute.

UPOV based PVR schemes internationally are dedicated to the legal protection of new varieties of plants. The rationale for the development of an entirely new form of intellectual property protection under UPOV was based on the inappropriateness of industrial patent, under WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation), for the protection of new plant varieties. Australia is unique in that plant varieties may be legally protected by an industrial patent and/or under the PVR Scheme.

The scope of protection under patents can extend to the breeding process, specific genes or gene combinations, the variety itself, seed and harvested products and derivatives. A patented variety may not be used, without authorisation, for breeding other new varieties, or for scientific research or multiplied for non-commercial purposes. PVR protected varieties may be used freely for all the latter purposes and the scope of protection covers only unauthorised commercial propagation of the variety and the sale of the plant or propagating material. Under PVR law there is also a special provision permitting farmers to save seed for their own use. There is no such exception in patent law.

The re-location of the PVR Office to AIPO could lead to gains in administrative efficiencies and possibly reduced fees. The PVR Office could exist as an autonomous operational unit in AIPO like the Trade Marks Office. There is no suggestion that should PVRO re-locate to AIPO that the PVR scheme will be

### STAFF

<b>Registrar:</b>	Dr Mick Lloyd	
<b>Administration:</b>	Margaret Winsbury	Kate Dawes
<b>Examiners:</b>	Mark Kethro	Shirley Gourgaud

Assistance with scientific names from Lyn Craven, 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.



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curtailed because it duplicates the existing industrial patenting system for plant varieties. If this happened there would be no possibility of maintaining membership of UPOV since patent law and processes used for patenting plant varieties in Australia do not conform to the UPOV Convention. The reciprocity that exists between UPOV member countries would not be available to Australia if it ceased to be a member. It is unlikely that Government would relinquish the PVR Scheme and only retain patenting for plant varieties unless the PVR scheme became ineffective, economically indefensible and failed, any longer, to contribute to national goals. If the PVR Scheme was abolished plant breeders could, nevertheless, continue to have an effective system of legal protection for new varieties under patent law, outside the UPOV system.

## Part 1—General Information

### Staff

David Thearle left the office in August for a position in the Wheat Branch of the Department of Primary Industries and Energy. David was with the office for four years and his contribution over this time is greatly appreciated. Applications which were assigned to David will now be examined by Mark Kethro.

### Requirements and procedures for making applications based on test reports from overseas

The PVR Office will not any longer routinely require all new varieties bred and tested overseas to undergo comparative DUS trials (test growings) in Australia.

To be granted PVR, varieties must still satisfy novelty and DUS criteria and be validly named. In the past, to be valid, a DUS trial must have included all most similar varieties of common knowledge. All the plants were to be of the same age, growing in a recognised design under the same growing conditions. Since it is normally impracticable to include most similar varieties of common knowledge world wide, it is deemed adequate to demonstrate in Australia that a new variety is distinct from all most similar varieties of common knowledge in Australia.

If there is an active breeding program in Australia for the species it is unlikely that most similar varieties of common knowledge will have been included in the overseas DUS trials because recent, Australian bred and commercialised varieties will not have been available for the inclusion in the overseas comparative DUS trial. For example, an application made in Australia in 1993 based on comparative DUS trial conducted in Japan in 1991, for a Japanese bred, green flowered Azalea, 'Motogreen', is unlikely to include 'Sydney's Sesqui', the only green flowered Azalea bred in Australia and commercialised in 1992. If an application for 'Motogreen' is made in Australia in 1993 it is likely that a DUS trial will be needed in Australia which should include 'Sydney's Sesqui' as comparator unless it is obvious from photographs and other information that 'Motogreen' and 'Sydney's Sesqui' are so obviously different that no DUS test is warranted in Australia.

## General Requirements

If the following conditions are fulfilled a DUS test growing may not be necessary in Australia

- the variety has previously been test grown in a UPOV member country using official UPOV test guidelines and test procedures, and
  - **either**, all the most similar varieties of common knowledge (including those in Australia) have been included in the overseas DUS trial
  - **or**, the new overseas variety is so clearly distinct from all the Australian varieties of common knowledge that their inclusion in a comparative DUS trial is not warranted, and
- sufficient data and descriptive information is available to publish an official description of the variety in an accepted format in the Australian *Plant Varieties Journal*.

The application and examination procedures for varieties based on overseas test reports will be identical to those for varieties that are bred and submitted for PVR for the first time in Australia.

### Costs

The basic fees for PVR in Australia based on overseas test reports will be \$2050 because the examination, publication and administrative procedures and therefore the costs incurred by the PVR Office will be the same **except** that normally there will be no travel associated with the field examination. However, official copies of test reports from UPOV member countries will be requested and paid for by the Australian PVR Office. The agreed cost for test reports in UPOV is 350 Swiss Francs (\$350). This will not be passed on to the applicant/agent, but will form part of the services provided for the \$2050 basic fee for PVR in Australia. The cost of the test report to the PVR Office will be offset by not having to travel to the DUS test site.

Costs incurred by the applicant will, however, be lower because normally there will be no requirement to undertake the DUS trial or to collect data in Australia. However, the qualified person will continue to have an important role to play with somewhat increased responsibilities.

### Attendant risks and the role of the qualified person

Overseas applicants, their Australian agents, and qualified persons should be aware that electing to use data, descriptions and test reports from overseas DUS trials carries with it some risks.

There will be increased uncertainty about whether or not all most similar varieties of common knowledge in Australia have been included in the comparative DUS trial done overseas. Should there be an omission from the overseas data of a similar variety of common knowledge and this is brought to the attention of the PVR Office and verified:

- **after acceptance**, but before the expiry of the six month public notice period (during provisional protection) either, a DUS trial including the omitted variety may need to be conducted in Australia or, the omission from the comparative data will have to be justified or distinctiveness from the omitted variety clearly demonstrated;

- **after the grant of PVR**, the grant may be revoked under Section 35 of the PVR Act, although there will be an opportunity to make submissions and conduct DUS tests before revocation.

In both the above cases the re-examination of the application including the new, additional comparative data from the omitted variety will be at the expense of the applicant/agent. If on re-examination the variety is found not to be distinct, protection will cease and, if commercialisation has occurred, the variety will be in the public domain and can be freely propagated.

The role of the qualified person (QP) is therefore crucial. The QP in consultation with the agent/applicant, other specialists and taxonomists will need to scrutinise the comparative data, test report and photographs to see if the application does fulfil all PVR Office requirements and will then advise the agent/applicant:

- **either**, to submit part 2 incorporating a description for publication, any additional DUS data and photographs and to pay the examination fee;
- **or**, to conduct a DUS trial in Australia, recommending to the applicant/agent which additional varieties of common knowledge to include;
- **or**, to include additional data from, or information about similar varieties in Australia to show that they are so clearly distinct from the applicant's variety that a standard DUS comparative trial including the similar varieties is not warranted.

The PVR Office will, after an initial examination of overseas test reports and any additional data and recommendations, make the decision to request additional information or comparative test data or a test growing or to grant PVR after the expiry of the public notice period.

## Procedure

- The applicant/agent makes the normal, initial application using part 1 of the application form (P1), nominates a qualified person (QP1), provides authorisation from the breeder/owner, submits a photograph of the variety and pays the application fee (\$400).
  - *In addition, using form OS1 the applicant/agent requests the PVR Office to apply to the overseas UPOV member country for the official test report.*
- The PVR Office will
  - examine the application for acceptance and, if accepted, inform the agent that the variety is provisionally protected and,
  - apply officially to the UPOV member country for an official test report and pay the fee of 350 Swiss francs (= \$350) when the report is received by the Office.

*The applicant/agent or QP should not apply direct to the PVR office overseas for the test report or other information. PVRO Australia will not accept overseas test reports submitted by applicants/agents.*

*The applicant/agent should obtain photographs direct from the breeder/owner for the purposes of part 1 and part 2 (for the description and publication) since overseas PVR Offices will not provide photographs with the test report requested by the PVRO Australia.*

- Australia will provide the applicant/agent with a copy of the official test report and all other data provided by the PVRO overseas.
- The applicant/agent and qualified person should use the overseas test report to complete part 2 (P2) of the application, making a decision on how to proceed in view of the completeness of the information, the comparators (if any) used in the overseas DUS trial and their knowledge of similar Australian varieties that may not have been included in the overseas test report.

*To write a description for the Journal it will usually be necessary for Australian agents/QPs to obtain a description of the variety direct from the overseas breeder/owner or applicant because this is not usually provided with overseas test reports from PVR Offices overseas*

- It is the responsibility of the applicant/agent in consultation with the qualified person to make the decision about:
  - a DUS trial in Australia being necessary or not and to conduct the trial;
  - the need for additional data from similar varieties and to decide if it can be separately obtained to verify that DUS trials are not warranted in Australia;
  - whether or not all the requirements for examination to proceed are fulfilled by the overseas test report;
  - submitting a completed part 2 (P2) a description and photographs for publication in the Plant Varieties Journal and payment of the examination fee (\$1 400).

*The PVR Office will advise and assist applicants/agents and qualified persons.*

- Standard conditions for provisional protection apply to applications based on overseas data. The duration of provisional protection is 12 months, the examination fee must be paid within 12 months, and there is an obligation to seek an extension of provisional protection. If the variety has not been sold in Australia under provisional protection it is possible to defer payment of the examination fee when the period of provisional protection is extended beyond the initial 12 months. Deferment of payment can only be extended for the period that the variety is not commercialised.
- Annual applications for extensions to provisional protection are required for varieties whilst they are in QUARANTINE. However, the PVR Office will not publish descriptions or examine applications before the examination fee is paid.
- PVR in Australia will be granted if it is based on an overseas test report only after PVR is granted in the country in which the DUS test was conducted. It is the responsibility of the applicant/agent to inform the Australian PVR Office that PVR has been granted overseas. The exception to this may be those cases in which tests are conducted overseas for applications made only in Australia.

## Transitional Arrangements

The new arrangements for applications based on overseas test reports will come into effect immediately. Applicants or their agents that have already lodged applications with the PVR Office may transfer to the new procedure if it is advantageous to do so.

Those applicants/agents wishing to transfer to the new scheme should obtain an OS1 form from the PVR Office and request the Office, by completing the form, to obtain test reports for the varieties to be transferred to the new system. When the test report is received by the Office the processing will commence in accordance with the previously described procedure.

In future, form OS1 will be attached to all application forms to provide the applicant with the option of applying for PVR in Australia based on overseas test reports.

## Part 2—Public Notices

The following varieties are included in the Journal:

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	'Noble'	40, 44
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	'Meitralur'	46
	('Flame Meillandina')	46
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	'Savaje'	46
	('Auria Meillandina')	46
	'Holiday Splendor'	44
White Clover	'Sleigh Bells'	44
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	'88-027-583'	43
	'Anaheim'	45
	'Camarosa'	46
	'Carlsbad'	46
	'Cuesta'	46
	'Laguna'	46
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	Subterranean Clover	'Denmark'
'Goulburn'		6
Tall Fescue	'Grasslands Advance'	41
White Clover	'Grasslands Demand'	22
	'Grasslands Prestige'	21

## PVR GRANTED

The following are now protected varieties under the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*:

### LETTUCE

#### *Lactuca sativa*

'**Magnum**' Application No. 92/031  
Grantee: **Arthur Yates & Co Pty Ltd**  
Certificate No. 263  
Expiry Date: 24 April 2012

### POINSETTIA

#### *Euphorbia pulcherrima*

'**Pink Peppermint**' Application No. 92/091  
Grantee: **Paul Ecke Ranch**  
Certificate No. 264  
Expiry Date: 3 August 2012

### AZALEA

#### *Rhododendron hybrid*

'**Sydney's Sesqui**' Application No. 91/111  
Grantee: **Mr George Taylor**  
Certificate No. 265  
Expiry Date: 27 November 2011

### ROSE

#### *Rosa*

'**Meiperol**' Application No. 92/083  
Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie**  
Certificate No. 266  
Expiry Date: 3 July 2012

'**Keizoubo**' Application No. 92/082  
Grantee: **Universal Plants**  
Certificate No 267  
Expiry Date: 3 July 2012

### RHODODENDRON

#### *Rhododendron hybrid*

'**Fiesta**' Application No. 91/095  
Grantee: **Mr R J Cherry**  
Certificate No 268  
Expiry Date: 30 September 2011

### SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

#### *Trifolium subterraneum*

'**Denmark**' Application No 91/101  
Grantee: **The Chief Executive Officer** of the  
Department of Agriculture (Western Australia)  
Certificate No. 269  
Expiry Date: 22 October 2011

'**Goulburn**' Application No 91/102  
Grantee: **The Chief Executive Officer** of the  
Department of Agriculture (Western Australia)  
Certificate No. 270  
Expiry Date: 22 October 2011

### HARDENBERGIA

#### *Hardenbergia violacea*

'**Pink Fizz**' Application No. 92/104  
Grantee: **P & D Shiells**  
Certificate No. 271  
Expiry Date: 31 July 2012

### OAT

#### *Avena sativa*

'**Enterprise**' Application No 91/091  
Grantee: **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  
Certificate No. 272  
Expiry Date: 11 September 2011

'**Nobby**' Application No 92/024  
Grantee: **The State of Queensland** through its  
Department of Primary Industries  
Certificate No. 273  
Expiry Date: 19 March 2012

### POTATO

#### *Solanum tuberosum*

'**Liseta**'  
Grantee: **Hetteema Zonen Keewkbedrijf** of Emmeloord,  
The Netherlands  
Certificate No. 274  
Expiry Date: 6 September 2011

'**Maradonna**'  
Grantee: **Handelmaatschappij VAN RIJN BV** of  
Gravzande, The Netherlands  
Certificate No. 275  
Expiry Date: 6 September 2011

'**Mondial**'  
Grantee: **Hetteema Zonen Keewkbedrijf** of Emmeloord,  
The Netherlands  
Certificate No. 276  
Expiry Date: 6 September 2011

### FEIJOA

#### *Feijoa sellowiana*

'**Duffy**'  
Grantee: **Mr K J Duffy** of Numurkah, Victoria  
Certificate No. 277  
Expiry Date: 16 July 2011

## PVR SURRENDERED

### CHAMELAUCIUM

#### *Chamelaucium floriferum x uncinatum*

'**Tickled Pink**' Grant No. 237  
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, George Lullfitz Nursery, of  
Wanneroo, Western Australia  
Date of Surrender: 10 June 1993

## a) Descriptions Finalised

### ROSE

#### *Rosa*



Variety: '**Auscot**' synonym 'Abraham Darby' See fig. 1 in  
colour section.



Application No. 90/046

Application Received: 17 April 1990

Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, of Wolverhampton, England

Australian Agent: **The Perfumed Garden**, of Mt.Eliza, Victoria

### Description—see comparison table

'Auscot' ('Abraham Darby') is a strong shrub rose with long arching canes. Height can exceed 1.5m. It has medium size (around 87mm), apricot-pink double flowers which are cup-shape. These are mainly single and flowering is remontant. The leaves are a medium green and of medium size with a glossy upper surface. The terminal leaflet is slightly concave in cross-section, with some undulation of the lamina, and the leaf base is obtuse. Young vegetative shoot tissue is red. The shoots carry thorns, and the flower pedicels have many glandular hairs but no thorns. The shoot thorns are flat to slightly catena on the upper surface and concave on the lower. The flower bud is ovate in profile, and when open the petal count is over 50. Mature blooms have a flat upper profile and convex lower profile (ie cupped shape). Flowers have a strong to very strong fragrance and the petals are generally not reflexed and have no undulations. Colour varies across the petal; with the margins of both surfaces displaying pink (near RHS 56A), the midzone of the upper surface RHS 36B, and the midzone of the lower surface RHS 13D/19D. The strong yellow base colour of the petals makes the colours difficult to type. The basal spot is well defined on the inside surface (colour RHS 12C) but diffuse and not defined on the outside surface (colour RHS 12A). Sepals have weak extensions. Just prior to flower opening, the stamen filaments are orangy red, and the styles are green towards the base and stained red near the stigma. The stigmas are generally below or level with the anthers. The seed vessel is of medium size and pitcher in shape.

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of an 'Aloha' by 'Yellow Cushion'. It was bred by David C.H. Austin of Wolverhampton, England. 'Auscot' ('Abraham Darby') was selected for development on the basis of it being a shrub rose with long arching stems and highly perfumed, apricot pink, cup-shaped flowers, and propagated vegetatively through numerous generations.

### Comparator

'Charles Austin', a David Austin shrub rose with creamy yellow flowers was selected as the comparator for 'Auscot' ('Abraham Darby').

### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Moorooduc, Victoria in April/May 1993. Measurements are from four and a half year old plants (budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock) established in the open in a special display garden. This garden is protected by windbreaks and the ground heavily mulched to control weeds and conserve moisture. The plants are trickle irrigated and manured as required. Each variety was planted as a group of three to five plants and spaced to permit a true expression of their growth habit. Specimens were selected at random from the plants over a two month period.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United Kingdom	December 1985	Granted	'Auscot'

'Abraham Darby'/'Auscot' was first sold in the United Kingdom in May 1985.

Description prepared by **Brian Hanger** of Hanger Corporation Pty Ltd, Monbulk, Victoria

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparators)

	'Auscot'	**Charles Austin'
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	7.4	5.5
std. deviation	1.4	0.5
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH First or second true leaf down from flower cluster (mm)		
mean	50.3	65.5
std. deviation	7.2	7.0
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	34.6	47.1
std. deviation	4.1	3.7
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.7	18.7
std. deviation	2.0	2.9
significance		P0.01
UPPER LEAF SURFACE		
	glossy	dull
BUD SHAPE		
	ovate	round
FLOWER DIAMETER FULLY OPEN (mm)		
mean	87.4	89.9
std. deviation	4.6	9.3
significance		NS
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	26.7	29.3
std. deviation	1.8	2.0
significance		P0.01
FLOWERING HABIT		
	mainly single	clusters
FLOWER PEDICEL THORNS		
	many glandular hairs	few glandular hairs
FLOWER COLOUR		
	apricot pink	creamy yellow
STYLE COLOUR		
	green	red



Variety: 'Ausblush' synonym 'Heritage' See fig. 2 in colour section.

Application No. 90/047

Application Received: 17 April 1990

Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, of Wolverhampton, England.

Australian Agent: **The Perfumed Garden**, of Mt.Eliza, Victoria.

### Description—see comparison table

'Ausblush' ('Heritage') is a bushy shrub rose with a height up to 1.2m. It has medium size (around 88mm), double pink flowers which are cup-shape. These are as terminal clusters and flowering is remontant. The leaves are a dark green and of medium size with a dull upper surface. The terminal leaflet is near flat in cross-section, with some undulation of the lamina, and the leaf base is weakly cordate. Young vegetative shoot tissue has a weak red anthocyanin coloration. Thorns are generally restricted to the base of strong shoots, and the flower pedicels carry a few short glandular hairs. The thorns are flat to slightly concave on the upper surface and strongly concave on the lower. The flower bud is ovate towards round in profile, and when open the petal count is over 50. Mature blooms have a flat upper profile and convex lower profile (ie cup-shape). Flowers have a strong fragrance and the petals are generally not reflexed and have no undulations. Petals are a pale pink, and paler on the inside surface. There are no distinct basal spots on either surface, the yellow tinge of the base merging into the pink. Sepals have strong extensions. Just prior to flower opening, the stamen filaments are orangy yellow/red, and the styles are pale green with a pink flush near the stigma. The stigmas are generally above or level with the anthers. The seed vessel is of medium size and pitcher in shape.

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of an unnamed seedling by 'Iceberg'. It was bred by David C.H. Austin of Wolverhampton, England. 'Ausblush' ('Heritage') was selected for development on the basis of it being a shrub rose with highly perfumed well-formed, pale pink cup-shape flowers, and propagated vegetatively through numerous generations.

### Comparator

'Chaucer', a David Austin shrub rose with pink flowers was selected as the comparator for 'Ausblush' ('Heritage').

### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Moorooduc, Victoria in April /May 1993. Measurements are from four and a half year old plants budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and established in the open in a display garden. This garden is protected by windbreaks, and the ground heavily mulched to control weeds and conserve moisture. The plants are trickle irrigated, limed and manured as required. Each variety was planted as a group of three to five plants and spaced to permit a true expression of their growth habit. Specimens were selected at random from the plants over a two month period.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United Kingdom	December 1984	Granted	'Ausblush'

'Ausblush' was first sold in the United Kingdom in May 1984.

Description prepared by **Mr Brian Hanger** of Hanger Corporation, Monbulk, Victoria.

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparators)

	'Ausblush'	*'Chaucer'
<b>THORN LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	4.9	7.0
std. deviation	0.6	0.6
significance		P0.01
<b>THORNS ON SHOOTS</b>		
	relatively few	many
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH First or second true leaf down from flower cluster (mm)</b>		
mean	62.1	58.8
std. deviation	6.0	5.4
significance		NS
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</b>		
mean	43.1	43.7
std. deviation	4.0	3.6
significance		NS
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	19.7	19.1
std. deviation	2.4	2.1
significance		NS
<b>UPPER LEAF SURFACE</b>		
	dull	glossy
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET BASE</b>		
	weakly cordate	cordate
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER—fully open (mm)</b>		
mean	88.3	81.4
std. deviation	7.5	4.3
significance		P0.01
<b>SEPAL LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	27.8	26.9
std. deviation	2.0	1.3
significance		NS
<b>SEPAL EXTENSIONS</b>		
	strong	weak
<b>PETAL COLOUR</b>		
midzone outside RHS	56D	49D
midzone inside RHS	56D(paler than)	56D
margin outside RHS	56D	56D
margin inside RHS	56D	56D
<b>STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR</b>		
	orangy yellow	yellow
<b>STIGMA TO ANTHER HEIGHT</b>		
	same level or above	below



Variety: 'Auswhite' synonym 'Swan' See fig. 3 in colour section.

Application No. 91/022

Application Received: **22 March 1991**

Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, of Wolverhampton, England.

Australian Agent: **The Perfumed Garden**, of Mt. Eliza, Victoria.

### Description—see comparison table

'Auswhite' ('Swan') is a strong upright shrub rose of height above 1.3m. It has medium size (around 80mm diameter) double white flowers. These are in terminal clusters (usually 2), and flowering is remontant. The leaves are dark green and are medium to large without gloss. The terminal leaflet is generally flat in cross-section, without undulations of the lamina, and the leaf base is round. Young vegetative shoots are coloured red by anthocyanins. The shoots carry few thorns and mainly at the base of strong shoots. The flower pedicels are smooth with a few small glandular hairs. The thorns are flat or slightly catena on the upper surface and strongly concave on the lower. The flower bud is ovate in profile, and when open the petal count is over 50. Mature blooms have a flat upper profile, and a flattened convex lower profile. Flowers have a weak fragrance with medium size petals, nil to slightly reflexed, and without undulations. Colour (around RHS 155A) is uniformly distributed across the the surface of the petals and there is no distinct basal spot. Base of petal near point of attachment is RHS 4C. The centre of young immature flowers prior have a tinge of buff colour (RHS 8C–10D). Sepals have weak extensions. Just prior to flower opening, the stamen filaments are yellow green, and the styles a pale green. The stigmas are generally above the level of the anthers. Flowers have very few stamens; most appear to have aborted or become petalloids. The seed vessel is of medium size, and pitcher shape.

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Charles Austin' by 'Iceberg'. It was bred by David C.H. Austin of Wolverhampton, England. 'Auswhite' ('Swan') was selected for development on the basis of it being a shrub rose of strong growth with large rosette white flowers with many petals, and propagated vegetatively through numerous generations.

### Comparator

'Iceberg' was selected as the comparator for 'Auswhite' ('Swan').

### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Moorooduc, Victoria in April /May 1993. Measurements are from four and a half year old plants budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock established in the open in a display garden. This garden is protected by wind-breaks, and the ground heavily mulched to control weeds and conserve moisture. The plants are trickle irrigated and manured as required. Each variety was planted as a group of three to five plants and spaced to permit a true expression of their growth habit. Specimens were selected at random from the plants over a two month period.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United Kingdom	November 1988	Granted	'Auswhite'

'Auswhite' was first sold in the United Kingdom in November 1989.

Description prepared by **Brian Hanger**, of Hanger Corporation Pty Ltd, Monbulk, Victoria

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparators)

	'Auswhite'	'Iceberg'
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN		
	red	absent
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	5.0	6.0
std. deviation	0.7	0.9
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH First or second true leaf down from flower cluster (mm)		
mean	75.3	70.8
std. deviation	4.4	5.2
significance		P0.05
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	50.6	34.1
std. deviation	4.6	2.8
significance	P0.01	
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	22.4	16.5
std. deviation	1.7	1.8
significance		P0.01
LEAF COLOUR		
	dark green	medium green
TERMINAL LEAFLET BASE		
	round	obtuse
FLOWER DIAMETER Fully open (mm)		
mean	80.2	89.6
std. deviation	6.1	4.3
significance		P0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	30.1	24.0
std. deviation	2.3	1.1
significance		P0.01
NUMBER OF PETALS		
	>50	27–50
PETAL COLOUR		
midzone outside RHS	155A	157C
midzone inside RHS	155A	157C
margin outside RHS	155A	155B
margin inside RHS	155A	155B
PETAL SIZE		
	medium	large
STIGMA TO ANTHHER HEIGHT		
	above	well below
VESSEL SEED SIZE		
	medium	small



Variety: 'Meinotchot' synonym 'Crimson Minijet' See fig. 4 in colour section.

Application No 91/130

Application Received: 30 December 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

'Meinotchot' ('Crimson Minijet') is a miniature rose of compact bushy growth suitable as an indoor potted plant. It has dark red flowers of medium size, produced in clusters of 2–5 double flowers, with a remontant flowering habit. The leaves are medium to dark green of medium size without gloss. The terminal leaflets are flat in cross-section, and the lamina has no undulations, and the base is obtuse. Young vegetative shoots are not coloured by anthocyanins. The shoots carry thorns and these have a concave profile for both the upper and lower surfaces. The flower pedicel is covered with a few glandular hairs. The flower bud is ovate towards round in profile (globular), and when open there are over 50 petals. Mature blooms have no fragrance, are of medium size with an "umbrella" form in that the upper profile is flattened convex, and the lower profile is flat. The dark red coloration is of uniform intensity across the surface of the petals. The inside surface is RHS 59A and the outer surface RHS 53A. There is no basal spot, although the point of attachment is white. The petals have no undulations and are mildly reflexed which increases with age. Just prior to opening, the stamens are yellow with a pinkish flush, and the styles are red near the stigma and green at the base. The stigmas are generally taller than the anthers. The seed vessel is of medium size and pitcher shaped.

### Origin

This variety arose as a seedling from the controlled pollination of 'Meidanu' x 'Alain' by 'Ruimired'. It was bred by Alain Meilland of SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes, France. 'Meinotchot' was selected for development on the basis of its compact growth, suitability for pot culture, and attractive double flowers of long life, and propagated vegetatively through numerous generations.

### Comparators

'Red Imp', a miniature rose with flower colour similar to 'Meinotchot', was selected as the comparator.

### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse at Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' S, elevation 220m). Plants were propagated from cuttings and when rooted established in large pots filled with a soilless medium and fed hydroponically. A minimum of 10 plants of each variety was grown, and these were allowed to grow for over twelve months before any measurements and observations were made in Summer 1992/Autumn 1993. Growth was controlled by regular pruning.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
USA	November 1991	Applied for	'Meinotchot'

'Meinotchot' ('Crimson Minijet') was first sold in USA in June 1991.

Description prepared by **Brian Hanger** of Hanger Corporation Pty Ltd of Monbulk, Victoria.

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Meinotchot'	**Red Imp'
<b>THORN LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	5.6	5.5
std. deviation	1.1	1.0
significance		NS
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH First or second true leaf down from flower cluster (mm)</b>		
mean	33.3	28.2
std. deviation	1.9	2.8
significance		P0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</b>		
mean	19.3	12.2
std. deviation	1.3	1.3
significance		P0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	14.3	11.5
std. deviation	1.7	1.3
significance		P0.01
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER Fully open (mm)</b>		
mean	36.7	18.2
std. deviation	3.3	1.8
significance		P0.01
<b>SEPAL LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	15.8	9.1
std. deviation	1.3	1.1
significance		P0.01
<b>FLOWER PEDICEL</b>		
	glandular hairs	smooth
<b>FLOWER PROFILE</b>		
upper	flattened convex	flat
lower	flat	convex.
		flowers often fail to open
<b>PETAL COLOUR-RHS</b>		
midzone outside	53A	59C
midzone inside	59A	59B
margin outside	53A	59C
margin inside	59A	59B
<b>PETAL BASAL SPOT—inside and out</b>		
size	absent	very large
colour	—	white



Variety: 'Lavjack' synonym 'Orange Minijet' See fig. 5 in colour section.

Application No 91/131

Application Received: 30 December 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

'Lavjack' ('Orange Minijet') is a miniature rose of compact bushy growth suitable as an indoor potted plant. It has medium size, double orange flowers. These are in terminal clusters, and flowering is remontant. The leaves are a medium green and of medium size without gloss. The terminal leaflet is slightly concave in cross-section, with no undulations of the lamina, and the leaf base is obtuse towards a wedge shape. Young vegetative shoots are not coloured by anthocyanins. The shoots carry a heavy density of thorns of mixed sizes which extend right up the flower pedicels to the sepals. The largest thorns are concave on the upper surface and strongly concave on the lower. The flower bud is ovate in profile, and when open the petal count is over 50. Mature blooms are of medium size, and the upper profile is a flattened convex, and the lower profile flat. Flowers have no fragrance and the petals are slightly to mediumly reflexed without any undulations. Colour is uniformly distributed across the the surface of the petals: The inside surface colour is best fitted by RHS 40A and the outside surface RHS 43A. The basal spot is small (particularly on the inside surface) and white with a slight greenish tinge. Sepals have weak extensions. Just prior to flower opening, the stamen filaments are yellow, and the styles are colourless with a slightly red tinge. The stigmas are generally below the level of the anthers. The seed vessel is of medium size, pear shaped and with thorns.

## Origin

This variety arose as a seedling from the controlled pollination of 'Julie Ann' by 'Pot Luck'. It was bred by K.G. and J.M. Laver of Springwood Miniature Roses, Caledon East, Canada. 'Lavjack' was selected for development on the basis of its compact growth, suitability for pot culture, and attractive generally fadeless double flowers of long life, and propagated vegetatively through numerous generations.

## Comparators

'Charmant', a miniature rose with orange flowers, was selected as the comparator for 'Lavjack' ('Orange Minijet').

## Comparative Trial

The comparative trial was conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse at Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' S, elevation 220m). Plants were propagated from cuttings and when rooted established in large pots filled with a soilless medium and fed hydroponically. A minimum of 10 plants of each variety was grown, and these were allowed to grow for over twelve months before any measurements and observations were made in Summer 1992/Autumn 1993. Growth was controlled by regular pruning.

## Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France	July 1990	Applied	'Lavjack'
Germany	May 1991	Applied	'Lavjack'
Denmark	July 1991	Applied	'Lavjack'

'Lavjack' was first sold in Canada in July 1989.

Description prepared by **Brian Hanger** of Hanger Corporation Pty Ltd of Monbulk, Victoria

## Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Lavjack'	'Charmant'
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	3.9	4.5
std. deviation	0.4	0.6
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH First or second true leaf down from flower cluster (mm)		
mean	28.6	27.2
std. deviation	3.1	2.1
significance		NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	15.9	17.7
std. deviation	1.8	1.5
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.9	7.8
std. deviation	1.4	1.6
significance		P0.05
UPPER LEAF SURFACE		
	dull	glossy
FLOWER DIAMETER fully open (mm)		
mean	31.2	23.5
std. deviation	1.8	2.2
significance		P0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	11.9	12.9
std. deviation	0.7	0.9
significance		P0.01
FLOWERING HABIT		
	cluster	mainly single
FLOWER PEDICEL THORNS		
	many	glandular hairs
PETAL COLOUR		
midzone outside RHS	43A	45C
midzone inside RHS	40A	44A
margin outside RHS	43A	45B
margin inside RHS	40A	44A
ANTHERS		
number	numerous	nil
VESSEL SEED SIZE		
	medium	small

## PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

### *Lolium perenne*



Variety: '**Grasslands Pacific**' synonym: 'G28' See fig 6 in colour section.

Application No: 92/011

Application Received: **24 February 1992**

Applicant: **AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre**, Palmerston North, Manawatu, New Zealand, formerly



Grasslands Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Australian Agent: Mr Anthony Stratton, **AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre**, Rutherglen Research Institute, Rutherglen, Victoria.

#### Description—See comparison table

'Grasslands Pacific' is a diploid ( $2n = 14$ ) perennial ryegrass with medium to dark green foliage and intermediate growth habit. Vegetative leaves 69–240mm long, 3–8mm wide. Culms 29–93cm long, 1–6 noded. Mid-season maturity, heading range approximately 40 days. Spike length average 30cm, spikelets per spike 18–133. Spikelet length 5–26mm, glumes 4–16mm (central spikelet). Flag leaf length 13–37cm, width 5–10mm.

#### Origin

'Grasslands Pacific' arose from a combination of two separate breeding programmes initiated in the 1960s and carried out by Mr Cyril M S Armstrong who at that time was employed by DSIR Grasslands Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Plants selected within 'Grasslands Ruanui' for various anatomical characteristics related to water use were intercrossed (pair wise and polycrossed) and from the progeny five plants were selected at Palmerston North. Seed from these was bulked and grown as spaced plants at Lincoln and Palmerston North, New Zealand. Four plants from Lincoln and eleven from Palmerston North were selected and isolated to produce 15 polycross progenies. These progenies were tested at Palmerston North and a bulk of them was grown in mowing trials at Lincoln and Kaikohe.

Pair crosses were obtained from introductions from northern Spain and central Italy. The progenies were bulked and spaced plants grown at Palmerston North and Lincoln. Plants selected at Lincoln for summer growth were polycrossed and pair crossed to produce two bulk programmes.

Three plants from Lincoln and twelve from Palmerston North were selected and isolated to produce fifteen polycross families. Elite plants were taken from the best five progenies from each project. These were isolated together to form a new composite population which was subsequently named 'G28' and later 'Grasslands Pacific'.

#### Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Brumby', 'Droughtmaster', 'Ellett', 'Embassy', 'Endeavour', 'Grasslands Nui', 'Grasslands Ruanui', 'Jackaroo', 'Kangaroo Valley' (mix), 'Kangaroo Valley' (NSW), 'Marathon', 'Martlet', 'Roper', 'Takapau Persistor', 'Tasdale', 'Victorian', and 'Yatsyn'.

#### Comparative trials

Comparative trials were conducted at Lincoln, New Zealand during August–Jan 1990/91 and at Rutherglen Research Institute, Victoria during June–Jan 1992/93. In both trials measurements/scores were carried out on 100 spaced plants of each variety, or, in the case of some plant height measurements, on plants in row drills. Both trials were conducted as replicated randomised blocks in an open field situation. The Lincoln trial consisted of 100 spaced plants of each variety (10 x 10 reps), plus sown rows. The Rutherglen trial consisted of 120 spaced plants (12 x 10 reps) of each variety plus sown rows. Weed control at Lincoln was by pre-planting/sowing application of herbicide 'stomp' with follow up hand weeding. At Rutherglen weed-mat was used with follow up hand weeding and Dicamba application for Hogweed control. The miticide Lemat was applied in two applications to control earthmites. The applicant has also supplied additional trial data from earlier New Zealand trials.

#### Prior applications and sales

'Grasslands Pacific' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in New Zealand since 1988. Plant Variety Rights were applied for in the United Kingdom in 1989. 'Grasslands Pacific' has been sold in New Zealand since 1991.

#### Adaptation

'Grasslands Pacific' is suited to traditional ryegrass growing regions and will tolerate dry conditions.

Description prepared by **J.E. Miller**, AgResearch, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

**Table of Comparison of Perennial Ryegrass Varieties**

(\* = comparator)

	'G.Pacific'	* 'Droughtmaster'	* 'Embassy'	* 'T.Persistor'	* 'Endeavour'	* 'G.Ruanui'
HEADING DATE(days from 3/9/92)						
mean	53.15	58.42	47.49	57.97	56.68	16.89
range	39–80	39–99	34–95	41–78	41–80	43–71
std. deviation	9.05	9.97	10.01	7.64	8.29	5.99
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.05	P0.05
CULM LENGTH—including spike (mm)						
mean	649.15	742.00	730.60	724.90	672.00	782.80
range	290–924	420–1025	251–1014	317–1025	230–1020	276–1009
std. deviation	135.98	119.62	154.41	142.91	138.93	130.08
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	NS	P0.01
NODE NUMBER						
mean	3.26	3.66	2.70	3.94	3.63	3.16
range	1–6	2–7	2–4	2–7	2–6	2–5
std. deviation	0.84	0.96	0.57	0.93	0.89	0.78
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	NS

Table of Comparison of Perennial Ryegrass Varieties—Continued

	'G.Pacific'	* 'Droughtmaster'	* 'Embassy'	* 'T.Persistor'	* 'Endeavour'	* 'G.Ruanui'
FLAG LEAF WIDTH(mm)						
mean	7.40	7.46	8.16	7.20	8.73	6.43
range	1–10	4–11	5–11	5–10	4–11	3–10
std.deviation	1.44	1.16	1.31	1.05	1.31	1.10
significance		NS	P0.01	NS	P0.01	P0.01
SPIKELETS PER SPIKE						
mean	41.32	41.97	34.74	34.49	34.21	29.56
range	18–133	16–123	12–162	19–92	19–96	16–81
std.deviation	21.07	21.60	22.39	12.26	11.44	9.30
significance		NS	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
SPIKES PER PLANT(Score 1–9most)						
mean	4.92	5.41	4.76	6.65	5.96	5.67
range	1–9	1–8	1–8	1–9	1–9	1–8
std.deviation	1.54	1.40	1.37	1.33	1.20	1.91
significance		NS	NS	P0.01	P0.01	P0.05

## ROSE

### Rosa



Variety: 'Noaschnee' synonym 'White Noack Groundcover'. See fig. 7 in colour section.

Application No. 92/065

Application Received: 27 April 1992

Applicant: Werner Noack, of Gutersloh, Germany.

Australian Agent: Tesselaar Nominees, of Silvan, Victoria.

#### Description—see comparison table

'Noaschnee' is a ground cover rose with low spreading habit. It has medium sized terminal leaflets, medium green in colour, obtuse at the base, glossy on the upper side and glabrous on both upper and lower sides, flat in cross section and lacking margin undulation; new shoots have slight red anthocyanin coloration; stems are thorny; thorns are flat above and concave below. Flower buds are conical; flowers are white overall with 20–30 petals, strongly fragrant, remontant and formed in terminal clusters; flower profile is flat on the upper side and concave on the lower side; petals are obovate with mild reflexing and no undulation and are white in colour corresponding to RHS 155B with a small yellow basal spot on the inside only corresponding to RHS 3C; filaments are yellow and the style yellow-green; the androecium is splayed prominently with stigmas below the anthers; sepals have weak extensions; pedicels lack thorns or prickles; fruits are small, rounded and medium green.

#### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Immensee' by 'Margaret Merrill'. It was bred by Werner Noack of Gutersloh, Germany. 'Noaschnee' was selected for development on the basis of growth habit, flowering period and flower colour and was propagated by cuttage through many generations.

#### Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'White Meidiland' and 'Seafoam'.

#### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Tyabb, Victoria between January 1993 and April 1993. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 10 plants. Plants were propagated by cuttage, grown initially in 125mm pots and transplanted in January 1993 into 200mm pots in a soilless potting mixture for final assessment.

#### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
Germany	1991	Granted	'Noaschnee'

'Noaschnee' was first sold in Germany in 1990.

Description prepared by David Nichols, of Devon Meadows, Victoria.

#### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Noaschnee'	*'White Meidiland'	*'Seafoam'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	28.3	22.9	43.0
std. deviation	7.4	5.17	4.62
LSD 0.01/significance	6.3	0.05	0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	58.1	61.0	71.3
std. deviation	7.25	21.9	15.5
LSD 0.01/significance	19.6	NS	NS
THORN LENGTH (mm)			
mean	7.0	6.3	6.3
std. deviation	0.82	1.27	0.95
LSD 0.01/significance	0.8	NS	NS
LEAF COLOUR			
	medium green	dark green	medium green
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	37.4	38.0	35.0
std. deviation	4.04	4.77	3.11
LSD 0.01/significance	3.2	NS	0.05

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Noaschnee'	'White Meidiland'	'Seafoam'
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	25.5	28.8	25.2
std. deviation	4.8	4.16	3.12
LSD 0.01/significance	3.6	0.05	NS
<b>PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	13.5	14.4	14.6
std. deviation	2.11	2.64	2.07
LSD 0.01/significance	1.9	NS	NS
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE</b>			
	obtuse	rounded	rounded
<b>FLOWER PEDICEL PRICKLES</b>			
	absent	few	many
<b>BUD SHAPE</b>			
	conical	ovate	ovate
<b>NUMBER OF PETALS</b>			
	20–30	>50	>50
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</b>			
mean	77.2	73.3	59.1
std. deviation	3.09	5.93	6.32
LSD 0.01/significance	4.6	0.05	0.01
<b>FLOWER PROFILE UPPER</b>			
	flat	flat	convex
<b>FLOWER PROFILE LOWER</b>			
	concave	flattened convex	flat
<b>SEPAL LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	22.4	22.6	20.2
std. deviation	2.63	3.63	2.62
LSD 0.01/significance	2.3	NS	0.05
<b>SEPAL EXTENSIONS</b>			
	weak	weak	weak– medium
<b>PETAL SIZE</b>			
	large	large	medium
<b>PETAL COLOUR</b>			
colour	white	white	white
RHS Chart No.	RHS 155B	RHS 155B	RHS 155D
<b>PETAL BASAL SPOT INSIDE</b>			
	present	absent	absent
<b>PETAL UNDULATION</b>			
	absent	absent	present
<b>COLOUR OF FILAMENT</b>			
	yellow	green with a pink tip	yellow– green
<b>COLOUR OF STYLE</b>			
	yellow– green	green	yellow– green
<b>STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS</b>			
	below	same level	same level

**PERENNIAL RYEGRASS***Lolium perenne*

Variety: 'Boomer' See fig. 8 in colour section

Application No. 92/109

Application Received: 13 July 1992

Applicant: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd**, of Cathkin, Victoria.**Description**—see also comparison table

'Boomer' is a very early heading selection from the diploid 'Kangaroo Valley' ecotype. Its mean heading date is significantly (prob=1%) earlier than all available varieties, including 'Roper'. It has an erect vegetative growth habit (mean 19 degrees, range 5–70) and makes good winter growth. It has only a tinge of anthocyanin colour on the leaf sheath base. Vegetative leaf colour is light-medium, mean vegetative leaf length is 160mm (98–218), and width 5.9mm (4–10). Flag leaf length is 18.6cm (11.3–28.5) and width 7.5mm (5–10). Reproductive tillers rise to a mean 655mm (317–913), with a mean 2.8 nodes (1–6) below the spike. Mean spike length is 227mm (76–369), with a mean 19.8 spikelets (11–32) per spike, a mean spikelet length of 19.7mm (11–27) and mean glume length of 11mm (6–19).

**Origin**

This variety arose from a controlled pollination of individual plants, selected by Valley Seeds Pty Ltd from a museum of KV lines at Cathkin, Victoria in 1989.

**Comparators**

'Roper', 'Tasdale', 'Brumby' and 'Ellett'.

**Comparative Trials**

A comparative trial was conducted at Rutherglen, Victoria, between March 1992 and February 1993. Measurements are from 100 spaced plants grown in open ground. The distinctly difference in heading date was confirmed in replicated row trials at Cathkin, Victoria, in 1991 and 1992.

**Adaptation**

Suitable for cultivation throughout the perennial ryegrass zone.

Description prepared by **Ian Aberdeen** of Kilmore, Victoria

**Table of Comparison of Perennial Ryegrass Varieties**

(\* = comparators)

	'Boomer'	'Roper'	'Tasdale'	'Brumby'	'Ellett'
<b>WINTER GROWTH SCORE (1–9)</b>					
mean	8.00	2.75	5.00	3.75	4.25
range	7–9	2–3	4–6	3–5	3–6
std. deviation	0.82	0.50	0.82	0.96	1.26
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
<b>SPRING GROWTH HABIT (1–9)</b>					
mean	1.87	0.74	0.61	0.60	0.63
range	0.5–7	0.5–5	0.5–3	0.5–5	0.5–5
std. deviation	1.58	0.73	0.36	0.51	0.51
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01

Table of Comparison of Perennial Ryegrass Varieties—Continued

	'Boomer'	'Roper'	'Tasdale'	'Brumby'	'Ellett'
<b>FLAG LEAF LENGTH (cm)</b>					
mean	18.57	19.35	24.33	22.47	23.56
range	11–28	11–27	12–38	7–35	13–37
std. deviation	3.33	3.59	5.02	5.01	4.32
significance		NS	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
<b>HEADING DATE (&gt;3/9/92)</b>					
mean	18.42	32.24	44.86	45.67	46.03
range	1–34	15–57	29–60	32–62	34–60
std. deviation	6.46	6.83	6.43	6.62	6.33
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01

## MUNGBEAN

### *Vigna radiata*



Variety: 'Emerald' synonym '109900' See fig. 9 in colour section.

Application No. 92/165

Application Received: 16 October 1992

Applicant: CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures of Brisbane, Queensland.

#### Description—see comparison table

'Emerald' is an erect herbaceous shrub with up to three branches at crop density and deltoid leaves borne on long (mean 170mm) petioles. It is determinate with most pods at or above the leaf canopy. Flowers are similar in colour to other mungbeans with a light yellow (RHS 4C) standard petal and darker yellow (yellow 6C grading into 6B) wing petals. Pods have a mean length greater than 90mm, contain up to 15 ovoid seeds with a green shiny lustre, and at maturity are a brown/black colour typical of mungbeans. Emerald has dense pubescence of stems, peduncles, petioles and pods and lacks anthocyanin pigmentation of hypocotyl and pod suture.

'Emerald' usually grows taller and is higher yielding than 'Berken' but is less prone to lodging. Resistance to powdery mildew disease has been observed on 'Emerald' in the field. The seed of 'Emerald' is similar in size and colour to that of 'Berken' and produces a similar sprout yield.

#### Origin

This variety arose from selection by B.C. Imrie of CSIRO between lines grown at Lawes and Dalby from 1988 to 1990 followed by two generations of within line selection in line 109900 in a glasshouse at Samford to achieve uniformity of phenology, plant morphology, and seed size and shape. Breeder seed was obtained by bulking seed from almost 200 plants in the second glasshouse-grown generation.

#### Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Berken', 'Satin', 'Shantung' and 'Celera'.

#### Comparative Trials

The descriptions presented are derived from a trial sown at the CSIRO Cooper Laboratory field station, Lawes, Queensland

on 21 January 1992. The trial was a randomised complete block design with four replicates of plots 5m x 4 rows with rows 50cm apart and average plant spacing of 10cm within rows. Plants for measurement were randomly chosen across reps. Leaf measurements were made on the 5th leaf when it was fully expanded and pod and seed measurements made on dry material following harvest. Stability of characters used in the diagnosis was observed during the selection generations and in a trial of the same design as above sown on 19 January 1993.

#### Prior applications and sales

Nil

#### Adaptation

'Emerald' has low photothermal sensitivity and flowers in 40 to 50 days, similar to 'Berken' when sown in December or January in south-east Queensland.

Description prepared by Bruce Imrie of CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures.

Table of Comparison of Mungbean Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Emerald'	* 'Berken'	* 'Shantung'	* 'Satin'	* 'Celera'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm)</b>					
mean	68.2	59.3	61.9	68.9	63.2
std. deviation	5.997	6.078	5.240	6.580	7.066
F ratio/significance	43.673	P<0.01	P<0.01	NS	P<0.01
<b>NUMBER OF BRANCHES</b>					
mean	0.32	0.92	0.80	0.67	2.06
std. deviation	0.760	1.332	1.319	1.049	1.509
F ratio/significance	28.677	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>ANTHOCYANIN PIGMENTATION</b>					
	absent	present	absent	present	present
<b>PUBESCENCE OF STEMS &amp; PETIOLES</b>					
	dense	dense	very slight	dense	dense
<b>LENGTH OF TERMINAL LEAFLET (mm)</b>					
mean	137.6	131.9	125.7	129.3	116.8
std. deviation	13.668	13.430	12.819	11.960	10.026
F ratio/significance	38.588	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>WIDTH OF TERMINAL LEAFLET (mm)</b>					
mean	127.1	108.7	109.8	117.0	92.8
std. deviation	14.819	11.519	11.494	14.380	10.850
F ratio/significance	83.880	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)</b>					
mean	170.0	173.7	158.8	182.6	160.7
std. deviation	20.35	20.70	21.39	30.54	20.30
F ratio/significance	16.758	NS	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>DAYS TO FLOWER</b>					
mean	43.3	44.3	43.1	45.4	46.3
std. deviation	1.39	1.79	1.62	1.42	1.96
F ratio/significance	45.114	P<0.01	NS	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>NUMBER OF RACEMES</b>					
mean	3.96	5.33	4.46	5.49	9.56
std. deviation	1.673	3.441	2.920	3.466	5.568
F ratio/significance	36.700	P<0.01	NS	P<0.01	P<0.01

Table of Comparison of Mungbean Varieties—Continued

	'Emerald'	*'Berken'	*'Shantung'	*'Satin'	*'Celera'
<b>POD LENGTH (mm)</b>					
mean	90.9	95.5	95.7	84.2	64.9
std. deviation	13.05	12.42	13.45	14.29	6.95
F ratio/significance	107.595	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>POD WIDTH (mm)</b>					
mean	6.36	6.14	6.18	5.60	4.34
std. deviation	0.703	0.493	0.728	0.553	0.335
F ratio/significance	200.265	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>SEED LENGTH (mm)</b>					
mean	4.90	5.18	5.37	4.79	3.91
std. deviation	0.496	0.498	0.453	0.569	0.278
F ratio/significance	143.137	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>SEED WIDTH (mm)</b>					
mean	4.13	4.15	3.85	3.78	3.19
std. deviation	0.279	0.260	0.208	0.362	0.232
F ratio/significance	202.806	NS	P<0.01	P<0.01	P<0.01
<b>WEIGHT OF 1000 SEEDS (g)</b>					
mean	57.2	61.4	58.1	47.6	27.0
<b>TESTA LUSTRE</b>					
	shiny	shiny	shiny	dull	shiny

## POTATO

### *Solanum tuberosum*



Application No. 92/166 See fig. 10, 11 in colour section

Application Received: **21 February 1992**

Variety: **'HiLite Russet'** synonym 'LC1'

Applicant: **Northwest Potato Sales Inc.**, of Kennewick, Washington, United States of America.

Australian Agent: **Dept. of Primary Industry and Fisheries**, of Devonport, Tasmania.

### Description

'HiLite Russet' is an early to medium, white-fleshed variety of low to medium height. It is semi-erect with dense medium to dark green foliage. It has medium-size non-wavy edged leaves and lacks anthocyanin in stem and midrib. Flowers are white and flower duration is short. Tubers are long-oval with medium-depth eyes and heavily russeted skin. dry matter content is medium to high. Dormancy is short and light sprouts are medium, ovoid, blue-violet, have closed tips with weak to medium pubescence, few root tips, medium protrusion of lenticels and short lateral shoots.

### Origin

'HiLite Russet' was selected in Ashton, Idaho, USA from off-types found in a seed field of the variety 'Butte.'

### Comparators

'Russet Burbank' and 'Nooksack' being russet-skinned varieties in current use in Australia for French fry production. 'HiLite Russet' is most similar to 'Nooksack'.

## Comparative Trials

All characteristics and comparisons were obtained from a comparative trial at Forthside Vegetable Research Station, N. W. Tasmania on krasnozem soil in 1992/93. Eighty plants of each variety were grown in four equally sized replicate blocks using elite seed. Plant spacing within the row was 450mm. Fertiliser was band placed at 1.36 t/ha (N:P:K ratio 10:16:10) 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).

### Prior applications and sales

'HiLite Russet' has been protected by Plant Patent in the USA since 1988 and by Plant Variety Rights in New Zealand since 1991 and interim protection in Canada since 1992. Applications for Plant Variety Rights have been made in the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Ireland, The Netherlands and Belgium.

'HiLite Russet' has been sold in the United States of America since 1986.

### Adaptation

'HiLite Russet' is suitable for irrigated temperate areas.

Description prepared by **John Fennell**, Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Tasmania.

**Table of Comparison of Potato Varieties**

(\* = comparator)

	'HiLite Russet'	*'Russet Burbank'	*'Nooksack'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (mm)</b>			
mean	372	566	434
range	280–450	450–660	300–560
std. deviation	40.5	43.7	61.7
LSD	43.1	P0.001	P0.001
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	291	240	320
range	200–365	135–320	240–400
std. deviation	39.4	43.7	35.2
LSD	32.6	P0.01	NS
<b>TERMINAL LEAF LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	127	115	178
range	110–152	81–160	134–210
std. deviation	9.7	16.3	18.0
LSD	9.0	P0.001	P0.001
<b>TERMINAL LEAF WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	84	73	108
range	66–101	49–101	69–126
std. deviation	8.4	12.3	12.5
LSD	7.3	P0.001	P0.001
<b>LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)</b>			
mean	131	113	113
range	48–210	54–174	80–156
std. deviation	38.5	27.0	19.3
LSD	–	NS	NS
<b>LENGTH OF FLORET (mm)</b>			
mean	179	149	192
range	80–269	81–215	140–300
std. deviation	46.1	30.5	36.8
LSD	18.7	P0.01	NS



Table of Comparison of Potato Varieties—Continued

	'HiLite Russet'	* 'Russet Burbank'	* 'Nooksack'
DURATION OF FLOWERING (days)	28	40	47
STEM ANTHOCYANIN	weak	weak	strong
ANTHOCYANIN IN APICAL LEAFLETS	present	absent	present
BUD ANTHOCYANIN	medium	strong	strong
ANTHOCYANIN ON WHITE FLOWER	present	absent	absent
DORMANCY	short	medium	long

## COWPEA

### *Vigna unguiculata*

#### Comparative Trials

The descriptions presented are derived from a trial sown at the CSIRO Cooper Laboratory field station, Lawes, Queensland on 21 January 1992. The trial comprised adjacent unreplicated plots of four rows x 11m with rows 50cm apart and plants averaging 15cm spacing within rows. Plants for measurement were randomly chosen. Leaf measurements were made on the fifth leaf when it was fully expanded and pod and seed measurements were made on dry material following harvest. Colour descriptions are based on the Royal Horticultural Society colour charts. Tests for stem rot resistance were conducted in glasshouses at CSIRO Cunningham Laboratory and University of Queensland, St. Lucia using methods described by Ralton, J.E. *et al.* (1988). Interaction of cowpea with *Phytophthora vignae*: inheritance of resistance and production of phenylalanine ammonia-lyase as a resistance response. *Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology* 32:89–103.



Variety: 'Big Buff' synonym '96963' See fig. 12 in colour section.

Application No. 92/169

Application Received: 29 October 1992

Applicant: CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures of St. Lucia, Queensland.

#### Description—see comparison table

'Big Buff' is an herbaceous, erect annual cowpea in which there is a minimal vining tendency. At crop density, plants may have up to eight branches bearing deltoid shaped (with an attenuated base), mid-green coloured leaves on long (mean 155mm at 5th leaf) petioles. Plants are determinate with most pods borne at or above the leaf canopy. Flowers have a pale violet (RHS 84B–C) standard petal which is wider than those of other varieties. Pods have a mean length of 173mm, longer than those of other varieties, and contain an average eleven seeds. Pods are a lighter shade of green than those of other varieties when immature but at maturity have a similar "straw" (greyed orange 164D to 165D) colour to other varieties. Seeds are rhomboid shaped, "buff" (greyed orange 173C to 172B) coloured and larger than those of 'Red Caloona'.

#### Origin

This variety was derived by selection by B.C. Imrie of CSIRO between lines grown at Lawes and Dalby, Queensland between 1982–83 and 1989–90. There was intraline selection in 1989 for uniformity of plant and seed type. The variety was selected particularly for its growth habit and seed type.

#### Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Red Caloona', 'Banjo' and 'Holstein'.

#### Adaptation

'Big Buff' has low photothermal sensitivity, flowering in 49 to 55 days and maturing in 84 to 94 days when sown in December/January in south-east Queensland. 'Big Buff', with its pods carried at or above the leaf canopy, has a good plant type for grain production but when limited moisture restricts plant height some pods may touch the ground. Yields are similar to those of 'Banjo'. Field observations indicate that 'Big Buff' is resistant to powdery mildew disease but susceptible to stem rot.



Variety: 'Holstein' synonym 'C3-5-1' See fig. 12 in colour section.

Application No. 92/170

Application Received: 29 October 1992

Applicant: CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures of St. Lucia, Queensland.

#### Description see—comparison table

'Holstein' is an erect annual cowpea with a moderate vining tendency when grown in decreasing daylengths in south-east Queensland. Sowings before the summer solstice or under high rainfall and high temperature conditions can lead to excessive vegetative growth, prolonged flowering and increased vining with a consequent loss of the erect habit. At crop density, plants may have up to nine branches bearing deltoid, dark green leaves on petioles of 120mm average length. When freshly opened, flowers have a yellow (RHS 11C–D) standard petal. Pods are borne on peduncles up to 595mm long and are mostly in the upper canopy layer. Pods are dark green with a red upper suture when immature and a "straw" (greyed orange, RHS 164D–165D) colour when dry. Pods range from about 120mm to 200mm length and contain 5–16 rhomboid shaped seeds, black and white coloured in a holstein pattern. Average seed size is 190g/1000 seeds.

#### Origin

This variety arose from selection for four generations by B.C. Imrie of CSIRO in the progeny of the second backcross of 'California Blackeye 5' to a cross between 'Red Caloona' and 'California Blackeye 5'. The initial cross was made in 1984 and final selection made in 1991. Early generations were grown in a glasshouse where selection was for stem rot resistance. The BC2S1 and BC2S2 generations were grown in the field at Lawes, Queensland and selected for both disease resistance and agronomic characters while the BC2S3 and BC2S4 were

glasshouse grown and selected for stem rot resistance. The BC2S5 generation was grown in the field and selected for uniformity of plant and seed type.

### Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Red Caloona', 'Banjo' and 'Big Buff'.

### Adaptation

'Holstein' was selected to provide a grain type cowpea for growth in south-east Queensland and northern NSW where stem rot infection may be a problem. In plant morphology and phenology, and in grain yield, it is similar to 'Banjo'.

Descriptions prepared by **Bruce Imrie** of CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures.

**Table of Comparison of Cowpea Varieties**

(\* = comparator)

	'Holstein'	* 'Red Caloona'	* 'Banjo'	'Big Buff'
GROWTH HABIT	indeterminate	determinate	indeterminate	determinate
VINING TENDENCY	moderate	slight	moderate	none
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	60.7	66.4	57.9	56.5
std. deviation	6.98	8.51	7.50	6.11
F ratio/significance	35.607	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF SHAPE	deltoid	deltoid	ovate/lanceolate	deltoid with attenuated base
LEAF LENGTH (mm)				
mean	130.3	128.5	133.6	139.1
std. deviation	15.14	10.75	16.95	10.81
F ratio/significance	11.461	NS	NS	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	101.4	88.7	89.9	91.2
std. deviation	11.37	10.49	12.48	7.50
F ratio/significance	29.849	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR	dark green	dark green	dark green	medium green
RACEME POSITION RELATIVE TO CANOPY	in upper canopy	throughout	in upper canopy	mostly above
LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)				
mean	347.6	318.9	358.6	387.5
std. deviation	83.56	77.45	77.16	66.48
F ratio/significance	13.017	P≤0.01	NS	P≤0.01
STANDARD PETAL COLOUR				
colour	yellow	violet	yellow	violet
RHS	11C-D	84A-B	11C-D	84B-C
STANDARD PETAL WIDTH (mm)				
mean	26.4	25.2	27.3	31.0
std. deviation	2.43	1.59	2.15	2.14
F ratio/significance	141.259	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD LENGTH (mm)				
mean	150.9	109.8	144.5	173.1
std. deviation	22.35	15.90	22.96	21.53
F ratio/significance	156.490	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD WIDTH (mm)				
mean	6.0	4.0	6.3	7.3
std. deviation	0.36	0.38	0.29	0.49
F ratio/significance	1264.58	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table of Comparison of Cowpea Varieties—Continued

	'Holstein'	* 'Red Caloona'	* 'Banjo'	'Big Buff'
NUMBER OF SEEDS PER POD				
mean	10.5	10.7	8.8	11.1
std. deviation	2.50	3.52	2.43	2.77
F ratio/significance	12.914	NS	P≤0.01	NS
SEED COAT COLOUR				
colour	white and black, holstei pattern	greyed orange	white with a black eye	greyed orange
RHS	—	172A	—	173C–172B
WEIGHT OF 1000 SEEDS (g)				
mean	190.7	52.6	215.8	177.6

## ROSE

### Rosa



Variety: 'Meilipo' synonym 'Sweetlips Minijet', See fig. 13 in colour section.

Application No. 92/183

Application Received: 10 December 1992

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

'Meilipo' ('Sweetlips Minijet') is a miniature rose of compact bushy growth suitable as an indoor potted plant. It has medium size, double flowers in the red-purple group. These are in terminal clusters (2–5 flowers) and flowering is remontant. The leaves are a medium green and of medium size without gloss. The terminal leaflet is flat towards slightly concave in cross-section, with no undulations of the lamina, and an obtuse leaf base. Young vegetative shoots are not coloured by anthocyanins. The serrated margins of a newly emerged leaf may have a red colouration which disappears with leaf maturity. The shoots have thorns whereas the flower pedicels are smooth. The thorns are slightly concave on the upper surface and strongly concave on the lower. The flower bud is ovate in profile, and when open the petal count is variable but usually over 50. Mature blooms are of medium size, with a convex upper profile, and a flat lower profile. Flowers have no fragrance and the petals are mediumly reflexed without any undulations. Colour is uniformly distributed across the the surface of the petals: The inside surface colour is best fitted by RHS 62B and the outside surface RHS 62B–62C. The basal spot is very small to absent. Newly open flower range in colour from around RHS 58B at the centre to RHS 62B–C at the edge. Flower colour lightens with age towards RHS No. 65B–68B–73B at the centre and RHS 62D at the edge. Sepals have medium extensions. Just prior to flower opening, the stamen filaments are green, and the styles a pale green with reddish streaks. There are relatively few anthers, and the stigmas are above the level of the anthers. The seed vessel is medium to large, and is pitcher shape towards pear.

#### Origin

This variety arose as a seedling from the controlled pollination of 'Ruichardo' by ('Fashion' x 'Meialfi') x 'Meidanego'. It was bred by Alain Meilland of SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes,

France. 'Meilipo' was selected for development on the basis of its compact growth, suitability for pot culture, and attractive double flowers of long life, and propagated vegetatively through numerous generations.

#### Comparators

'Georgette', a miniature rose with flower colour similar to 'Meilipo' was selected as the comparator.

#### Comparative Trial

The comparative test was conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse at Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' S, elevation 220m). Plants were propagated from cuttings and when rooted established in large pots filled with a soilless medium and fed hydroponically. A minimum of 10 plants of each variety was grown, and these were allowed to grow for over twelve months before any measurements and observations were made in Summer 1992/Autumn 1993. Growth was controlled by regular pruning.

#### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France	July 1990	Applied	'Meilipo'
Germany	February	Granted	'Meilipo'
Denmark	June 1991	Applied	'Meilipo'
USA	October 1992	Applied	'Meilipo'

'Meilipo' was first sold in Denmark in September 1990.

Description prepared by Brian Hanger of Hanger Corporation Pty Ltd of Monbulk, Victoria.

#### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Meilipo'	*'Georgette'
THORN LENGTH(mm)		
mean	4.6	3.6
std. deviation	0.6	0.8
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH First or second true leaf down from flower cluster (mm)		
mean	27.4	24.5
std. deviation	4.5	3.1
significance		P0.05

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Meilipo'	**Georgette'
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	16.5	16.7
std. deviation	2.8	1.9
significance		NS
SHAPE OF TERMINAL LEAFLET BASE		
	obtuse	round
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	10.7	7.9
std. deviation	2.8	1.4
significance		P0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER Fully open (mm)		
mean	35.8	43.3
std. deviation	3.4	4.1
significance		P0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	13.8	15.4
std. deviation	1.5	1.4
significance		P0.01
FLOWER PEDICEL SURFACE		
	smooth	glandular hairs
SEPALS EXTENSIONS		
	medium	weak
PETAL COLOUR		
midzone outside RHS	62C	62C
midzone inside RHS	62B	62C
margin outside RHS	62B	62A
margin inside RHS	62B	62A
PETAL BASAL SPOT		
	nil	yellow
STAMENS FILAMENT COLOUR		
	green	yellow
VESSEL SEED SIZE		
	medium to large	medium to small

## HARDENBERGIA

### *Hardenbergia violacea*



Variety: 'Free 'n' Easy' See fig. 14 in colour section.

Application No. 92/186

Application Received: 21 December 1992

Applicant: **Sargetus Pty Ltd** of Boronia, Victoria.

Australian Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd** ("PMA") of Berwick, Victoria.

#### Description—see comparison table

'Free 'n' Easy' is a vigorous and floriferous climbing or trailing plant with a tightly-barked grey/brown stem. Leaves are long (up to 128mm—mean 80mm), broad (up to 52mm.—mean 39mm) lanceolate, dark green, dull with often yellow mid and primary veins. Flowers numerous (up to 92—mean 67) in long racemes (up to 40cm—mean 15cm) which arise either singly or branching from leaf axils. Main flower colour white with a

patch of red purple (RHS 64B) on the back, and at the base of the standard, which lightly suffuses throughout the flower; "eye" on front of standard is yellow-green (RHS 144C). Calyx and pedicel are greyed-purple (RHS 187A)

#### Origin

This variety arose from 'Happy Wanderer' as a sport. It was selected by W. Molyneux of Montrose, Victoria, for development on the basis of distinct flower colour and propagated through four generations by both traditional vegetative means and microculture.

#### Comparators

The most similar variety of common knowledge included in the trial was 'Happy Wanderer'.

#### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Austraflo Nurseries (Aust) P/L, between June 1990 and July 1993. Measurements are from 12 specimens selected at random from 200 specimens. Plants were propagated as cuttings in a perlite, peat and sand medium in both tubes and trays, then potted into a mix comprising milled pine bark, sandy loam and with added trace elements and time release fertiliser.

#### Prior applications and sales—nil

Description prepared by **W M Molyneux** of Dixons Creek, Victoria

### Table of Comparison of *Hardenbergia* Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Free 'n' Easy'	**Happy Wanderer'
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	79.7	78.9
std. deviation	16.1	15.9
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	38.8	43.3
std. deviation	7.6	7.1
LEAF COLOUR		
colour of mature growth	yellow green	yellow green
RHS	147A	147A
colour of new growth	yellow green	green
RHS	152B	143A
RACEME LENGTH (cm)		
mean	15.9	15.7
std. deviation	3.5	2.9
NUMBER OF FLOWERS PER RACEME		
mean	67.4	58.2
std. deviation	18.5	10.8
STANDARD PETAL WIDTH (mm)		
mean	10.0	10.0
STANDARD PETAL DEPTH (mm)		
range	6.8—7.0	6.8—7.0

Table of Comparison of *Hardenbergia* Varieties—Continued

	'Free 'n' Easy'	'Happy Wanderer'
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS)	white suffused lightly with reddish purple (64B) from a patch of colour at the base of standard. "Eye" on front of standard yellow-green (144C)	violet-mauve (84A) and (87A). "Eye" on front of standard yellow-green (144C)
CALYX COLOUR (RHS)	greyed-purple (187A)	green (144D)
COMMENCEMENT OF FLOWERING	mid-May	late June

## WHITE CLOVER

*Trifolium repens*



Variety: '**Grasslands Prestige**' synonym: 'G39' See fig. 15 in colour section.

Application No. 92/187

Application Received: **30 December 1992**

Applicant: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Ltd.**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Australian Agent: Mr A. E. Stratton, **AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre**, Rutherglen, Victoria.

### Description—see comparison table

'Grasslands Prestige' is a medium-small leaved variety of white clover with a leaf size intermediate between 'G.Huia' and 'G.Tahora'. At maturity plant height is similar to 'G.Tahora' but lower than 'G.Huia' with petiole length in 'G.Prestige' shorter than that of 'G.Huia' but longer than 'G.Tahora'. Under grazing 'G.Prestige' produces higher numbers of stolon growing points which enhance plant density and persistence.

Cyanogeneses levels in 'G.Prestige' are similar to those found in 'G.Huia' but lower than those found in 'G.Pitau'. In trials at Palmerston North, New Zealand, 'G.Prestige' was earlier flowering than 'G.Huia' and similar to 'G.Tahora', but as trials in other latitudes have shown, the relative flowering times between varieties will vary.

### Origin

'G.Prestige' was bred by Mr B. Cooper of AgResearch, Grasslands Centre, Kaikohe, New Zealand. (Formerly

Grasslands Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.)

In 1979, following a particularly dry summer, 600 white clover plants were collected from 20 Northland, New Zealand farms. These plants were grown in trials at Kaikohe for 3.5 years and compared with 'G. Huia' for productivity, stem nematode tolerance and foliar disease resistance/tolerance. In the 1983/84 season, 23 selections were made from the original 600 plants. These were used for seed isolation. From 1985 through 1988 progeny testing of the 23 original selections, and their bulk seed, line code C6435, showed all lines to have superior growth to 'G.Huia' but 12 progeny had superiority overall and were selected to form the basis of a bulk seed line C8757. This line has formed the basis of further seed increases and was sown to produce field crop line C10599 designated G39, and later 'G.Prestige'. Plant Variety Rights were granted for this variety in New Zealand in May 1992.

### Comparators

'G.Prestige' is most similar to 'G. Huia' and that variety, along with 'G.Tahora', 'G.Kopu', 'G.Pitau', and 'Prop' were used as comparators in trials in New Zealand. The new variety 'G.Demand' was also included in these trials.

### Comparative Trials

Three trials were conducted simultaneously at three sites in New Zealand during 1990/91. These sites were at Gore in Southland, Palmerston North in the lower North Island and Kaikohe in Northland. Each trial consisted of a randomised replicated block layout of 100 spaced plants at 60cm spacings, with each variety represented in each replicate. Data are presented from these trials with data from Palmerston North used for the 'Table of Comparisons of White Clover Varieties' below.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
New Zealand	1991	Granted	'Grasslands Prestige'

'Grasslands Prestige' has not been commercialised in Australia or overseas.

### Adaptation

'G.Prestige' is suited to set stocked/continuous grazing management in warm temperate latitudes and has also performed well in dryland areas and hill country. It is more productive and persistent under these conditions than 'G.Huia'.

Description prepared by **J.E.Miller**, AgResearch, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

## Table of Comparison of White Clover Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'G.Prestige'	* 'G.Huia'	* 'G. Tahora'	* 'G. Pitau'	* 'G. Kopu'	* 'Prop'
LEAF LENGTH (mm)						
mean	24.77	26.12	20.39	31.96	33.39	16.59
range	17.02–36.14	15.44–36.90	12.26–34.66	22.03–50.41	18.43–43.10	9.42–25.00
std. deviation	4.28	4.75	4.56	5.07	4.47	3.19
significance		P0.05	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001



Table of Comparison of White Clover Varieties—Continued

	'G.Prestige'	* 'G.Huia'	* 'G. Tahora'	* 'G. Pitau'	* 'G. Kopu'	* 'Prop'
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</b>						
mean	23.08	24.21	19.04	29.32	29.53	15.68
range	14.79–36.53	13.45–35.30	11.57–29.80	20.40–50.06	18.71–36.53	8.30–23.24
std. deviation	4.01	4.16	3.87	4.55	3.42	3.05
significance		NS	P0.01	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>LEAF SIZE (Sq cm, Li 3100 area meter)</b>						
mean	1.02	1.40	0.81	2.23	2.53	0.77
range	0.48–1.81	0.63–2.25	0.35–1.83	1.01–5.01	1.09–4.83	0.25–1.80
std. deviation	0.33	0.37	0.26	0.73	0.80	0.26
significance		P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)</b>						
mean	89.73	111.63	80.68	128.43	131.42	54.80
range	29–150	30–230	29–184	60–204	62–204	24–95
std. deviation	21.85	30.25	29.12	30.29	31.16	15.43
significance		P0.01	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>PETIOLE THICKNESS (mm)</b>						
mean	1.56	1.79	1.45	2.17	2.35	1.32
range	1.05–2.37	0.84–2.80	0.71–2.18	1.44–3.21	1.46–3.14	0.77–1.80
std. deviation	0.26	0.33	0.26	0.35	0.34	0.20
significance		NS	NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>STOLON THICKNESS (mm)</b>						
mean	2.49	2.73	2.28	3.16	3.57	2.13
range	1.53–3.92	1.86–3.95	1.55–3.52	2.14–4.12	2.39–5.67	1.30–3.09
std. deviation	0.82	0.39	0.36	0.41	0.51	0.28
significance		NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)</b>						
mean	21.16	23.93	20.46	25.31	25.67	16.00
range	8.02–33.75	9.00–43.82	8.30–40.00	11.30–49.67	1.42–52.10	7.60–36.06
std. deviation	5.87	6.56	6.59	7.19	7.33	5.13
significance		NS	NS	P0.01	P0.001	P0.001
<b>PLANT HEIGHT AT FLOWERING (mm)</b>						
mean	71.90	100.83	62.92	139.34	141.85	35.20
range	10–145	25–220	9–160	50–240	60–250	10–100
std. deviation	29.49	39.03	38.84	42.09	37.02	18.56
significance		NS	NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>FLOWERING (MEAN DAYS FROM 1ST PLANT TO FLOWER)</b>						
mean	29.52	37.21	32.36	34.43	34.80	18.62
range	17–46	27–51	20–43	22–49	18–47	3–35
std. deviation	6.82	5.62	6.35	6.99	6.94	8.19
significance		P0.001	NS	NS	NS	P0.001
<b>+ STOLON GROWTH POINTS PER SQ METRE (LSD P0.05 = 428)</b>						
	2233	1068	1404	959	530	–
<b>++ STOLON GROWTH POINTS PER SQ METRE (LSD P0.05 = 866)</b>						
	3810	1850	2760	1600	1780	–

+ Data from 'The result of breeding and selection for improved white clover production and persistence in New Zealand'. J.R.Caradus et al. Proc. NZ Agro.Soc. Vol 20. 1991.

++ Data from 'Evaluation of elite white clover germplasm under rotational cattle and sheep grazing'. J.R.Caradus Proc. NZGA. Vol.53. 1991. pp 105–110.



Variety: '**Grasslands Demand**' synonym: 'G26' See fig. 15 in colour section.

Application No. 92/188

Application Received: **30 December 1992**

Applicant: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Ltd.**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Australian Agent: **Mr A. E. Stratton, AgResearch, Grasslands Research Centre**, Rutherglen, Victoria.

#### Description—see comparison table

'Grasslands Demand' is a medium-small leaved variety of white clover with the ability to produce very high numbers of stolon growing points under grazing. This results in a very dense and persistent plant with a good spreading habit. The leaves are larger than those of 'G.Tahora' but smaller than those of 'G.Huia'. At maturity plants of 'G.Demand' are of similar height to those of 'G.Huia' but taller than those of 'G.Tahora'.

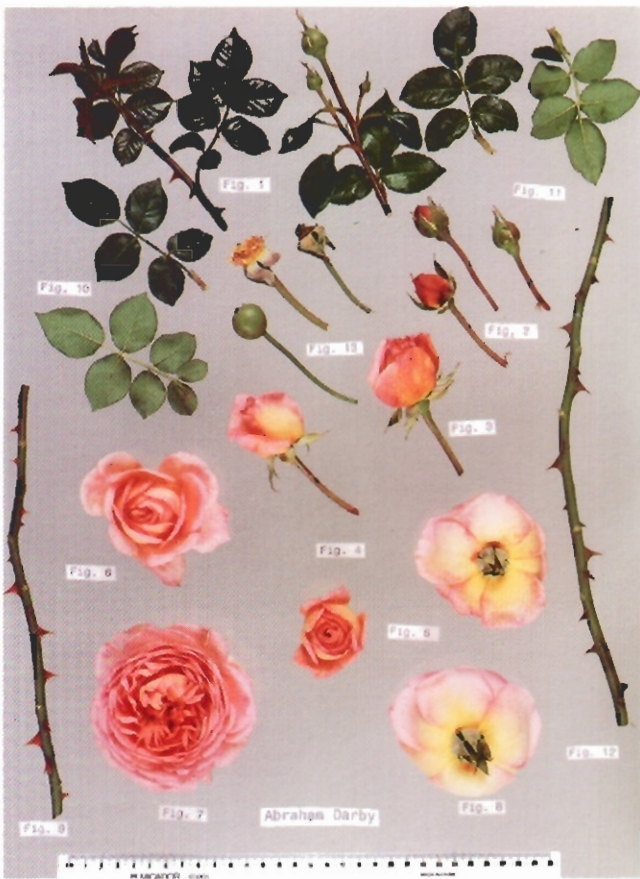


Fig. 1 Rose—'Auscot' ('Abraham Darby')



Fig. 2 Rose—'Ausblush' ('Heritage')



Fig. 3 Rose—'Auswhite' ('Swan')

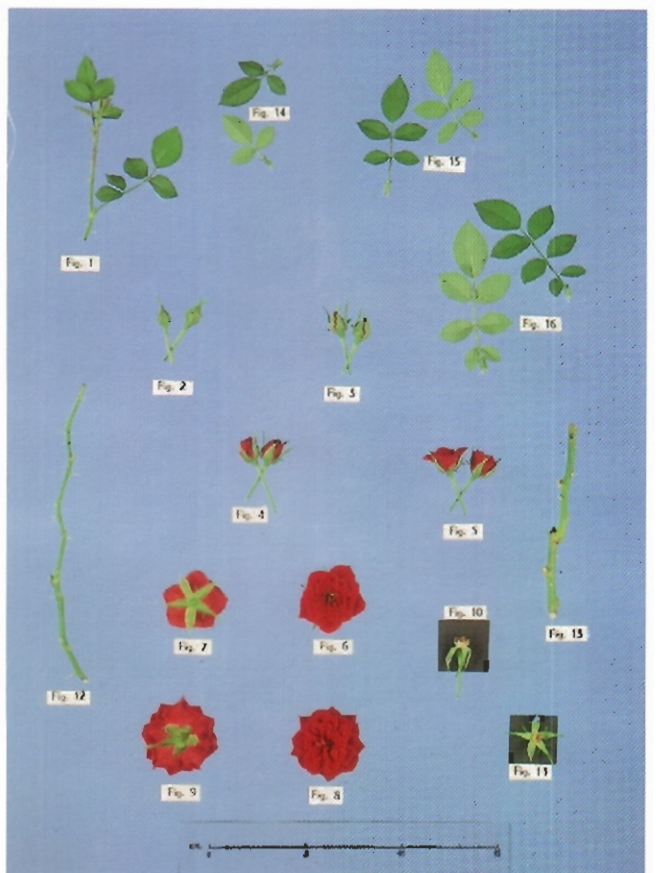


Fig. 4 Rose—'Meinohot' ('Crimson MiniJet')



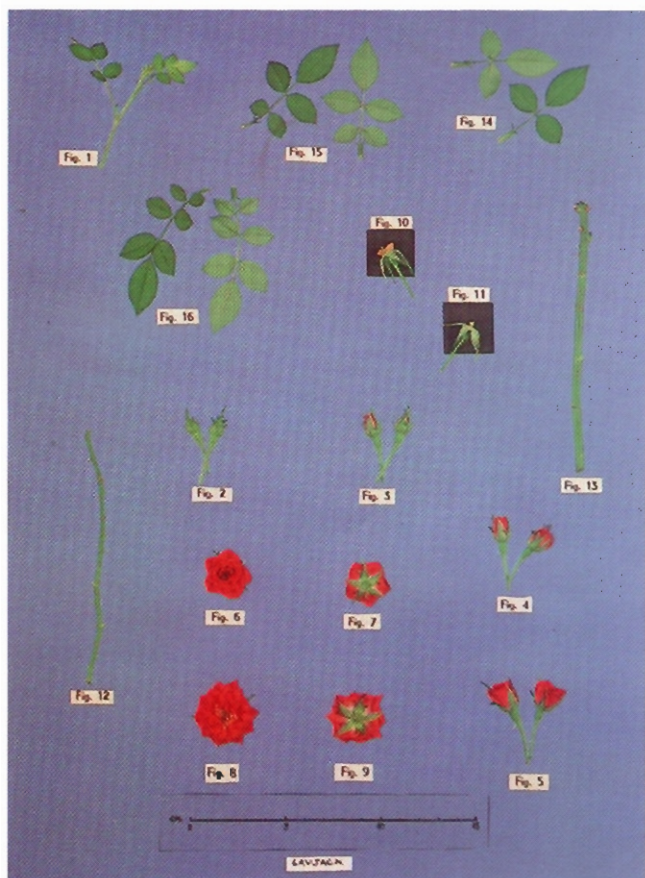


Fig. 5 Rose—'Lavjack' ('Orange MiniJet')



Fig. 7 Rose—'Noaschnee'



Fig. 6 Perennial Ryegrass—'Grasslands Pacific' (second from left) with 'Ellett' (left), 'Grasslands Ruanui' (second from right) and 'Droughtmaster'.



Fig. 8 Perennial Ryegrass—'Boomer' (left) with 'Embassy'

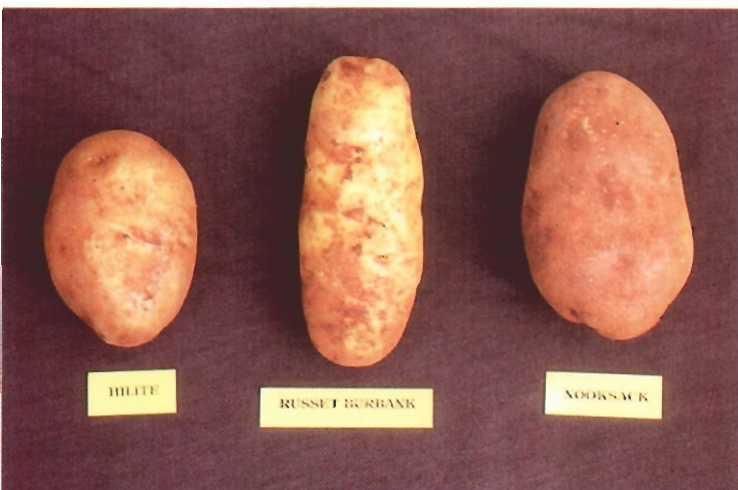




**Fig. 9** Mungbean—Stems and petioles of 'Emerald' have dense pubescence while those of 'Shantung' are almost free of hairs



**Fig. 10** Potato—Leaf characteristics of 'HiLite Russet' (left), 'Nooksack' (centre) and 'Russet Burbank'



**Fig. 11** Potato—Tuber characteristics of 'HiLite Russet' (left), 'Russet Burbank' (centre) and 'Nooksack'





Fig. 12 Cowpea—Seed size and colour of new varieties 'Big Buff' and 'Holstein' are compared with 'Banjo' and 'Red Caloona'

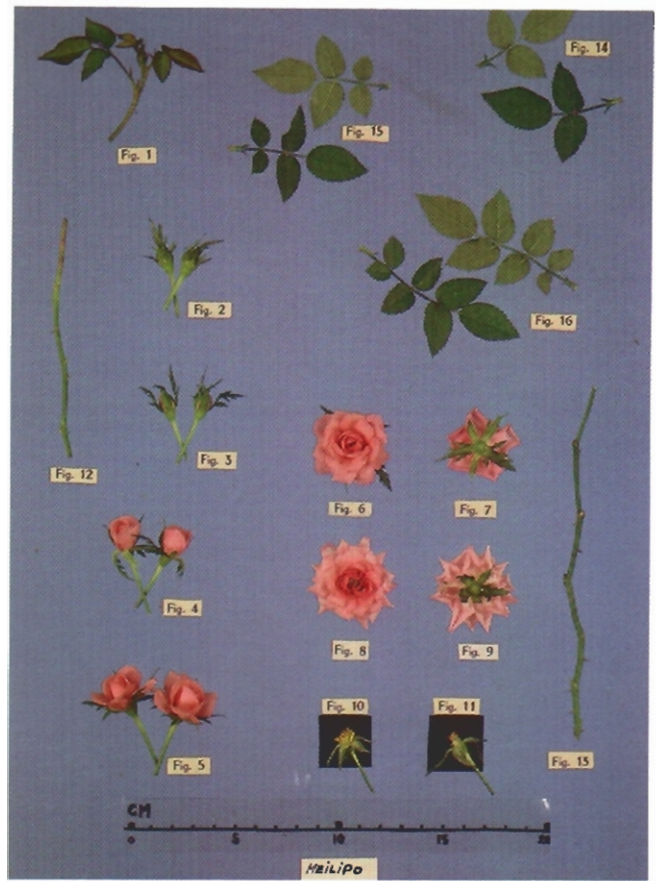


Fig. 13 Rose—'Meilipo'



Fig. 14 Hardenbergia—'Free 'n' Easy' (bottom) with 'Happy Wanderer'

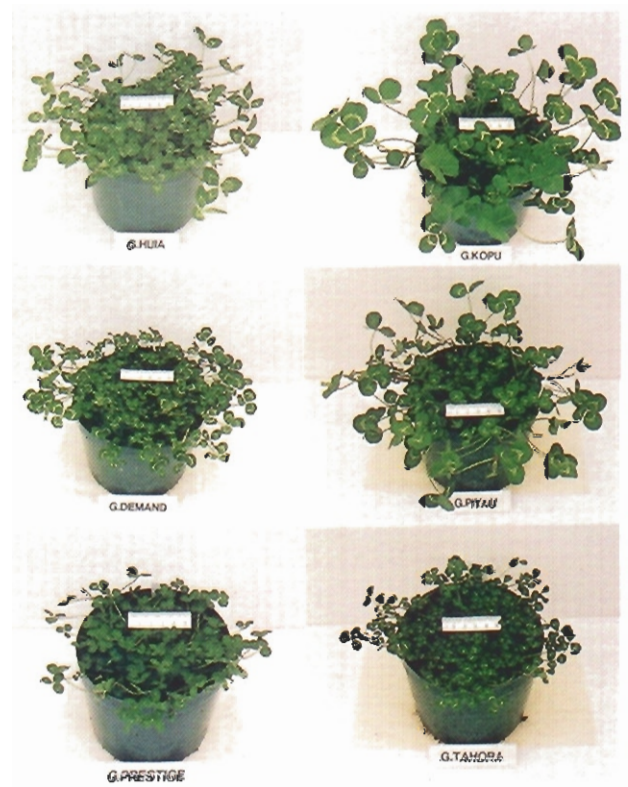


Fig. 15 White Clover—Plants representative of White Clovers 'Grasslands Prestige', 'Grasslands Demand' and comparators demonstrating leaf size and growth form





Fig. 16 Rose—'Jacypif' ('Shining Hour')



Fig. 17 Rose—'Jacypif' ('Pleasure')



Fig. 18 Rose—'Catherine McAuley' ('Jacibras')



Fig. 19 Rose—'Jacient' ('Tournament of Roses')



Fig. 20 Rose—'Korwilma' ('Perfect Moment')





Fig. 21 Euphorbia—'Stibia' ('Bianca')



Fig. 22 Euphorbia—'*E. milli*' hybrid as comparator of 'Stibia'

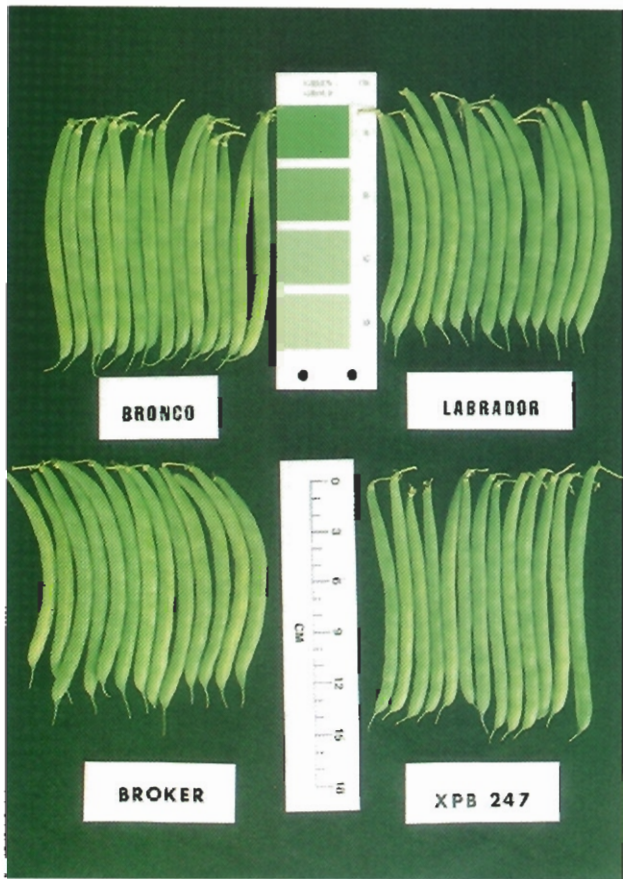


Fig. 23 French Bean—Clockwise from bottom right: pods of 'XPB 247' ('Matador') with those of comparators 'Broker', 'Bronco' and 'Labrador'

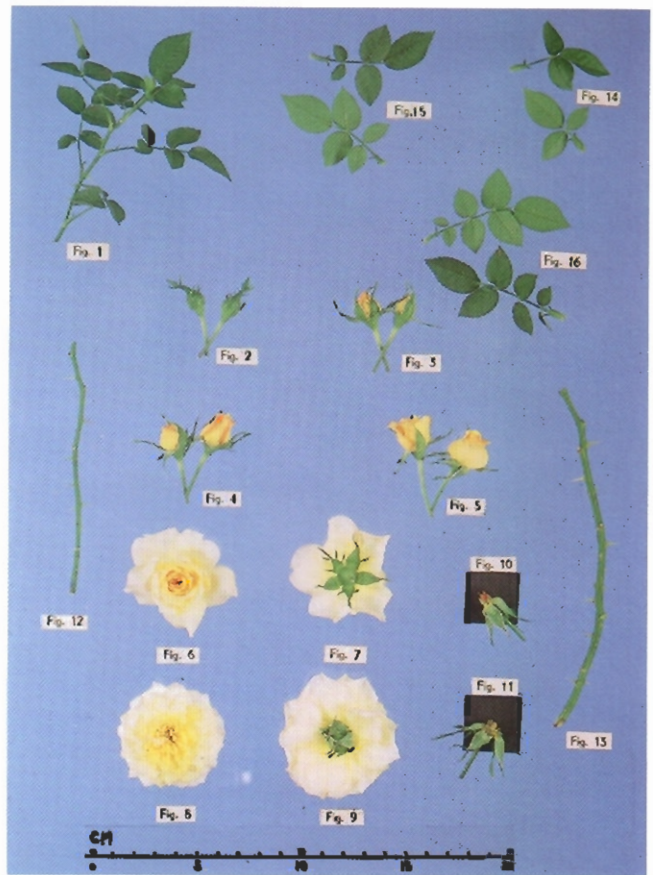


Fig. 25 Rose—'Meiglassol'

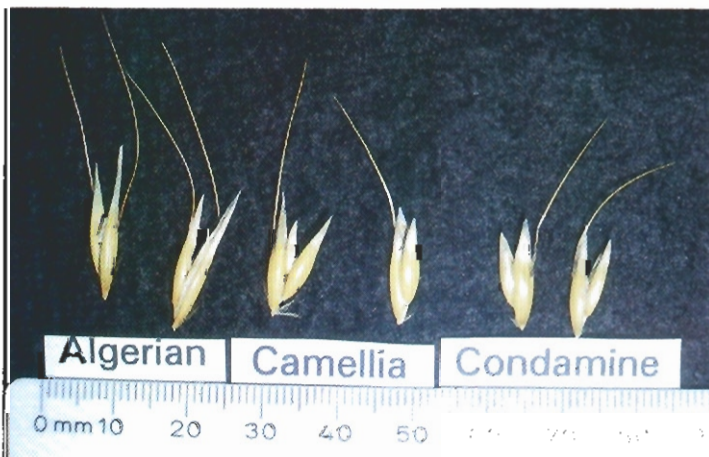


Fig. 24 Oat—Seed size, awn length and basal hair length in 'Condamine' (right) with 'Algerian' (left) and 'Camellia'



Fig. 26 Tall Fescue—'Grasslands Advance', designated 'G48', and comparators in a controlled glasshouse environment



Approximately 75% of 'G.Demand' plants show cyanogeneses compared to 'G.Huia' (65%) and 'G.Tahora' (50%). On a scale of 1–5 for reactive intensity, where 5 represents a very strong reaction to picric acid, 'G.Demand' was comparatively high with only 'G.Pitau' showing stronger reaction in positive plants. Two generations of 'G.Demand' had an average score of 2.4 compared with 'G.Pitau' (3.9), Huia (1.5), 'G.Tahora' (1.5) and 'Prop' (1.9).

A small number of 'G.Demand' plants may have leaves with purple centres bordered by a white crescent. These marks result from inherited alleles from loci of the Crau type parents and may represent approximately 1–2%.

### Origin

'Grasslands Demand' was bred by Mr K.H.Widdup et al., of AgResearch Grasslands Centre, Gore, New Zealand, formerly Grasslands Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In 1975 an evaluation of several hundred lines of white clover was commenced for the purpose of identifying persistent and productive ecotypes with potential for the southern regions of New Zealand. Two distinct types were identified as showing promise. Persistent ecotypes with small leaves and many stolons had an active spring-summer growth pattern suited to the Otago-Southland climate. Productive types had larger leaves with few stolons and displayed greater leaf disease tolerance, but tended to lack performance. These types included 'Grasslands Huia' selections, Mediterranean and French material.

In 1983 a hybridisation programme was started at Gore to combine these desirable features of productivity and persistence. Of the 80 hybrid lines examined, 20% showed improved productivity and disease tolerance over 'G. Huia'. This superiority was maintained for 3 years when, in 1985, 58 of the best plants were selected and polycrossed. The bulk seed from this polycrossed material was given the provisional identity 'Southern Selection.' A further two years of progeny testing

resulted in 13 lines being deleted from the 58. The remaining 45 progenies were adjusted for equal contribution. These were intercrossed and multiplied at Lincoln, New Zealand in 1989/90. The resultant nucleus seed was then designated 'G26' and later 'Grasslands Demand'. Plant Variety Rights were granted in New Zealand for this variety in May 1992.

### Comparators

'Grasslands Demand' is most similar to 'G. Huia', followed by 'G. Tahora'. These two varieties, along with 'G. Kopu', 'G. Pitau' and 'Prop' were used for comparison. Also included in the trials was 'G.Prestige', a new variety included for Plant Variety Rights purposes.

### Comparative Trials

Three trials were conducted simultaneously at three sites in New Zealand during 1990/91. These sites were at Gore in Southland, Palmerston North in the lower North island and Kaikohe in Northland. Each trial consisted of a randomised replicated block layout of 100 spaced plants at 60cm spacings with each variety represented in each replicate. Data are presented from the Gore and Palmerston North trials with the Palmerston North data used for the 'Table of Comparisons of White Clover Varieties' below.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
New Zealand	1991	Granted	'Grassland Demand'

'Grasslands Demand' has not been commercialised in Australia or overseas.

### Adaptation

'G.Demand' is suited to set stocked/continuous grazing in cooler districts but has also shown good growth and persistence in warmer climates.

Description prepared by J.E.Miller, AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

**Table of Comparison of White Clover Varieties**

(\* = comparator)

	'G.Demand'	* 'G.Huia'	* 'G. Tahora'	* 'G. Pitau'	* 'G. Kopu'	* 'Prop'
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</b>						
mean	24.50	26.12	20.39	31.96	33.39	16.59
range	16.00–36.98	15.44–36.90	12.26–34.66	22.03–50.41	18.43–43.10	9.42–25.00
std. deviation	3.65	4.75	4.56	5.07	4.47	3.19
significance		NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</b>						
mean	22.72	24.21	19.04	29.32	29.53	15.68
range	15.20–32.87	13.45–35.30	11.57–29.80	20.40–50.06	18.71–36.53	8.30–23.24
std. deviation	3.37	4.16	3.87	4.55	3.42	3.05
significance		P0.05	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>LEAF SIZE (sq cm, Li 3100 area meter)</b>						
mean	1.18	1.40	0.81	2.23	2.53	0.77
range	0.42–2.28	0.63–2.25	0.35–1.83	1.01–5.01	1.09–4.83	0.25–1.80
std. deviation	0.36	0.37	0.26	0.73	0.80	0.26
significance		P0.01	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001

Table of Comparison of White Clover Varieties—Continued

	'G. Demand'	* 'G. Huia'	* 'G. Tahora'	* 'G. Pitau'	* 'G. Kopu'	* 'Prop'
<b>PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)</b>						
mean	105.11	111.63	80.68	128.43	131.42	54.80
range	63–179	30–230	29–184	60–204	62–204	24–95
std. deviation	26.06	30.25	29.12	30.29	31.16	15.43
significance		NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001
<b>PETIOLE THICKNESS (mm)</b>						
mean	1.71	1.79	1.45	2.17	2.35	1.32
range	1.16–2.59	0.84–2.80	0.71–2.18	1.44–3.21	1.46–3.14	0.77–1.80
std. deviation	0.26	0.33	0.26	0.35	0.34	0.20
significance	NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	
<b>STOLON THICKNESS (mm)</b>						
mean	2.61	2.73	2.28	3.16	3.57	2.13
range	1.59–3.71	1.86–3.95	1.55–3.52	2.14–4.12	2.39–5.67	1.30–3.09
std. deviation	0.34	0.39	0.36	0.41	0.51	0.28
significance	NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	
<b>INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)</b>						
mean	20.85	23.93	20.46	25.31	25.67	16.00
range	7.43–40.55	9.00–43.82	8.3–40.00	11.30–49.67	11.42–52.10	7.60–36.06
std. deviation	5.62	6.56	6.59	7.19	7.33	5.13
significance	P0.01	P0.01	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	
<b>PLANT HEIGHT AT FLOWERING (mm)</b>						
mean	107.66	100.83	62.92	139.34	141.85	35.20
range	30–200	25–220	9–160	50–240	60–250	10–100
std. deviation	40.11	39.03	38.84	42.09	37.02	18.56
significance	NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	
<b>FLOWERING (MEAN DAYS FROM 1ST PLANT TO FLOWER)</b>						
mean	38.87	37.21	32.36	34.43	34.80	18.62
range	26–54	27–51	20–43	22–49	18–47	3–35
std. deviation	6.32	5.62	6.35	6.99	6.94	8.19
significance	NS	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	P0.001	
<b>+ STOLON GROWTH POINTS PER SQ METRE (LSD P0.05=428)</b>						
	2038	1068	1404	959	530	–
<b>++ STOLON GROWTH POINTS PER SQ METRE (LSD P0.05=866)</b>						
	3280	1850	2760	1600	1780	–
<b>PERCENTAGE PLANTS CYANOGENIC</b>						
	75	65	50	94	47	73

+ Data from 'The result of breeding and selection for improved white clover production and persistence in New Zealand'. JR. Caradus et al. Proc. NZ Agro Soc. Vol 20 1991.

++ Data from 'Evaluation of elite white clover germplasm under rotational cattle and sheep grazing'. JR Caradus Proc. NZGA Vol. 53, 1991 pp105–110.

## ROSE

### Rosa



Variety: '**Jacyef**' synonym 'Shining Hour' See fig. 16 in colour section.

Application No. 93/002

Application Received: **6 January 1993**

Applicant: **Jackson And Perkins Roses** of Somis, California, United States of America.

Australian Agent: **Swane's** of Narromine, New South Wales.

#### Description—see comparison tables

'Jacyef' is a yellow, cluster type, remontant, bush rose. Leaves are medium size, medium green, glossy and rounded at leaflet base. Concave in cross section with undulating leaflet margins.

Young shoots have purple anthocyanin. Stem thorns are concave on upper side and also concave on lower side. Thorn length average is 12.45mm. Pedicel thorns are absent. Bud shape is ovate. Flowers are double, flattened convex in upper profile and flat in lower profile, fragrance is weak. Petals are medium size with petal colour RHS 9B being consistent for midzone and margin area. Petal reflexing is strong with no petal undulation. Stamen colour is yellow, style colour being yellow/green/red. Stigma is above anthers. Seed vessel size is small and funnel shaped.

#### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Sunbright' by 'Sunflare'. It was bred by Bill Warriner of Somis, California.

#### Comparators

'Friesia' and 'Catherine McAuley'



## Comparative Trials

The comparative test was conducted at Narromine, New South Wales between October 1992 and April 1993. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from ten plants using 'Dr. Huey' root stock. Plants were grown in red clay loam in the open, and irrigated as required.

## Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United States	1990	Pending	'Jacylef'

'Jacylef' was first sold in the United States of America in 1991.

Description prepared by **Geoffrey Swane**.

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Jacylef'	* 'Friesia'	* 'Catherine McAuley'
<b>THORN LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	12.5	10.3	16.1
range	10–16	8–12	14–18
std. deviation	2.06	1.25	1.15
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	62.1	72.5	61.3
range	50–75	52–83	50–85
std. deviation	6.36	8.71	10.48
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	43.5	47.5	41.7
range	40–52	35–58	35–60
std. deviation	3.90	5.68	7.52
<b>PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	11.4	16.4	13.3
range	10–14	12–22	10–15
std. deviation	1.63	3.02	1.45
<b>LEAF COLOUR</b>			
	medium green	light green	dark green
<b>SHAPE OF LEAFLET BASE</b>			
	round	obtuse	round
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</b>			
	concave	concave	flat
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</b>			
mean	95.0	99.2	79.3
range	90–100	90–110	65–85
std. deviation	4.59	5.72	5.91
<b>PETAL COLOURS RHS</b>			
midzone outside	9B	6B	12A
midzone inside	9B	6B	12A
margin outside	9B	6C	8A
margin inside	9B	6A	8A
<b>FLOWER PROFILE (UPPER)</b>			
	flattened	convex	flattened
	convex		convex
<b>FRAGRANCE</b>			
	weak	strong	weak

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Jacylef'	* 'Friesia'	* 'Catherine McAuley'
<b>PETAL REFLEXING</b>			
	strong	medium	medium
<b>SEED VESSEL SIZE</b>			
	small	medium	medium
<b>SEED VESSEL SHAPE</b>			
	funnel	pitcher	pitcher



Variety: '**Jacpif**' synonym 'Pleasure' See fig. 17 in colour section.

Application No. 93/003

Application Received: **6 January 1993**

Applicant: **Jackson and Perkins Co.** of Somis, California, United States of America.

Australian Agent: **Swane's** of Narromine, New South Wales.

## Description—see comparison table

'Jacpif' is a pink, cluster type, remontant, bush rose. Leaves are medium size, dark green, dull, rounded at base, concave in cross section with undulating margins. Young shoots have red anthocyanin. Stem thorns average 8.5mm and are concave on both the upper and lower side. Pedicels have many prickles. Buds are ovate. Flowers are double, flattened convex in upper profile and flat in lower. Fragrance is weak. Sepal extensions are weak. Petals are small, pink (RHS 52D) midzone outside and (RHS 52C) midzone inside. Margin colour, both inside and outside is also RHS 52C. Petal basal spot is present inside. Petal reflexing is medium with petal undulation being present. Stamen filaments are yellow/pink, styles red with the stigma being at the same level as the anthers. Seed vessel size is medium and funnel shaped.

## Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of an unnamed seedling by 'Intrigue'. It was bred by Bill Warriner of Somis, California.

## Comparators

'Sexy Remy', 'Cherish'.

## Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Narromine, New South Wales between October 1992 and April 1993. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from ten plants using Dr Huey root stock. Plants were grown in red clay loam, in the open, and irrigated as required.

## Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United States	1990	Granted	'Jacylef'

'Pleasure' was first sold in the United States of America in 1990.

Description prepared by **Geoffrey Swane** of Narromine, New South Wales.

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Jacpif'	* 'Sexy Remy'	* 'Cherish'
<b>THORN LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	8.05	8.05	5.15
range	6–10	7–10	4–7
std. deviation	2.49	2.84	1.76
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	61.5	54.3	63.3
range	50–74	44–62	55–73
std. deviation	6.43	5.81	5.31
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	45.4	37.9	40.3
range	37–52	32–43	32–50
std. deviation	5.09	4.85	4.45
<b>PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	19.1	20.1	14.1
range	15–23	14–23	13–20
std. deviation	2.49	2.84	1.76
<b>LEAF COLOUR</b>			
	dark green	medium green	dark green
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</b>			
mean	86.3	67.5	98.8
range	75–100	60–75	90–105
std. deviation	6.47	5.73	5.40
<b>PETAL COLOURS—RHS</b>			
midzone outside	52D	50D	38D
midzone inside	52C	50D	38C
margin outside	52C	50B–D	49B
margin inside	52C	50B	49B
<b>FLOWER PROFILE (UPPER)</b>			
	flattened convex	flat	flattened convex
<b>SEPAL EXTENSIONS</b>			
	weak	absent	medium
<b>SEED VESSEL SIZE</b>			
	medium	small	small
<b>SEED VESSEL SHAPE</b>			
	funnel	funnel	pitcher



Variety: 'Catherine McAuley' synonym 'Jacibras' see fig. 18 in colour section.

Application Number: 93/004

Application Received: 6 January 1993

Applicant: Jackson And Perkins Co. of Somis, California, United States of America.

Australian Agent: Swane's of Narromine, New South Wales.

#### Description—see comparison table

'Catherine McAuley' is a yellow cluster type, remontant, bush rose. Leaves are medium size, dark green, glossy, rounded at the base, flat in cross-section with undulating margins. Young shoots have purple anthocyanin. Stem thorns are long (16mm)

flat on the upper side and concave below. Pedicels are without prickles. Buds are ovate. Flowers are double, flattened convex in upper profile, flat below with a weak fragrance. Sepal extensions are weak. Petals are medium size, yellow (RHS12A) with no basal spot inside or out, moderately reflexed petals and undulating margins. Stamen filaments are yellow, styles red with stigmas below anthers. The seed vessel is medium size and pitcher shaped.

#### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Ginger Snap' x 'Brandy' by 'Sunsprite'. The breeder is Jack Christenson of Somis, California.

#### Comparators

'Friesia' and 'Shining Hour'.

#### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Narromine, New South Wales between October 1992 and April 1993. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from ten plants using 'Dr Huey' root stock. Plants were grown in red clay loam in the open, and irrigated as required.

#### Prior applications and sales

Nil

Description prepared by Geoff Swane of Narromine, New South Wales.

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Catherine McAuley'	* 'Friesia'	* 'Shining Hour'
<b>THORN LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	16.1	10.1	12.5
std. deviation	1.15	1.25	2.06
significance		P≤0.001	P≤0.001
<b>COLOUR OF YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN</b>			
	purple	absent	purple
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	61.3	72.5	62.1
std. deviation	10.48	8.71	6.36
significance		P≤0.001	NS
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	41.7	47.5	43.5
std. deviation	7.52	5.68	3.90
significance		?	NS
<b>PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	13.3	16.4	11.4
std. deviation	1.45	3.02	1.63
significance		P≤0.001	P≤0.001
<b>LEAF COLOUR</b>			
	dark green	light green	medium green
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</b>			
	flat	concave	concave
<b>SHAPE OF LEAFLET BASE</b>			
	round	obtuse	round

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Catherine McAuley'	* 'Friesia'	* 'Shining Hour'
Flower Diameter (mm)			
mean	79.3	99.2	95.0
std. deviation	5.91	5.72	4.59
significance		P≤0.001	P≤0.001
PETAL COLOURS—RHS			
midzone outside	12A	6B	9B
midzone inside	12A	6B	9B
margin outside	8A	6C	9B
margin inside	8A	6A	9B
PETAL BASAL SPOT			
	absent	absent	present
FRAGRANCE			
	weak	strong	weak
SEPAL EXTENSIONS			
	weak	weak	strong
SEED VESSEL SHAPE			
	pitcher	pitcher	funnel



Variety: '**Jacient**' synonym 'Tournament of Roses' See fig. 19 in colour section.

Application No. 93/005

Application Received: 6 January, 1993.

Applicant: **Jackson And Perkins** of Somis California, United States of America.

Australian Agent: **Swane's** of Narromine New South Wales.

#### Description—see comparison tables

'Jacient' is a pink, cluster type, remontant bush rose. Leaves are medium to large, dark green, glossy and rounded at the leaflet base. Concave in cross section and margin undulation is absent. Young shoot anthocyanin is red, stem thorns are convex on the upper side and concave on the lower. Thorn length averages 13.15mm. Pedicels have many prickles. Bud shape is ovate, flowers are double, flattened convex in upper profile and flat in lower profile. Fragrance is weak, petals are large, pink (RHS 38B) on midzone outside to RHS 38C on midzone inside. Margin colour, both inside and outside is RHS 38C. Basal spot is present, petals are medium reflexing with petal undulation being present. Stamen filaments are yellow, style colour is red, stigma being at the same level as anthers. Seed vessel is medium sized and funnel shaped.

#### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Impatient' by an unnamed seedling. It was bred by Bill Warriner of Somis, California.

#### Comparators

'Touch of Class', 'Queen Elizabeth'

#### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Narromine, New South Wales between October 1992 and April 1993. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from ten plants using

'Dr Huey' root stock. Plants were grown in red clay loam in the open, and irrigated as required.

#### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United States	1989	Granted	'Jacief'

'Jacient' was first sold in the United States of America in 1989.

Description prepared by **Geoffrey Swane** of Narromine, New South Wales.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Jacient'	* 'Touch of Class'	* 'Queen Elizabeth'
THORN LENGTH (mm)			
mean	13.2	11.9	11.0
range	10–16	9–14	9–12
std. deviation	1.93	1.20	1.15
THORN SHAPE (upper side)			
	convex	concave	concave
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	76.3	75.4	73.5
range	60–93	62–94	62–85
std. deviation	10.17	6.80	6.00
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	53.9	54.7	46.9
range	46–70	47–70	40–55
std. deviation	6.15	5.10	4.46
PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	22.8	17.8	20.0
range	16–18	13–22	18–25
std. deviation	3.20	2.92	4.70
LEAF COLOUR			
	dark green	medium green	medium green
SHAPE OF LEAFLET BASE			
	round	obtuse	round
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	92.4	97.0	92.5
range	79–105	90–105	85–100
std. deviation	8.57	5.00	4.72
PETAL COLOURS—RHS			
midzone outside	38B	49C	55B
midzone inside	38C	50C	49B
margin outside	38C	49B	45B
margin inside	38C	48C	49B
FLOWER PROFILE (UPPER)			
	flattened convex	flat	flat
FLOWER PROFILE (LOWER)			
	flat	convex	convex
FRAGRANCE			
	weak	weak	medium

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Jacient'	* 'Touch of Class'	* 'Queen Elizabeth'
STAMEN: COLOUR OF FILAMENT	yellow	yellow/bronze	reddish
STYLE COLOUR	red	red	green
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	funnel	pitcher	pitcher



Variety: '**Korwilma**' synonym 'Perfect Moment' See fig. 20 in colour section.

Application No. 93/006

Application Received: 6 January 1993

Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne** of Germany.

Australian Agent: **Swane's** of Narromine, New South Wales.

#### Description—see comparison tables

'Korwilma' is a red and yellow blend, cluster type, remontant bush rose. Leaves are large, dark green and dull, rounded at leaflet base and concave in cross section with undulating margins. Young shoots have a purple anthocyanin. The stem thorns are concave on both the upper and lower side. The thorn length averages 11.3mm. Pedicels have many prickles, bud shape is conical, flowers have many petals, flattened convex in upper profile and flat below. The fragrance is weak. Sepal extensions are medium. Petals are medium size, midzone yellow (RHS 12B) both inside and out. Margin red outside (RHS 57C). Basal spot is present, both inside and outside colour is yellow (RHS 9A). Petal reflexing is strong with undulating margins. Stamen filaments are yellow, styles a pale yellow with the stigma the same level as the anthers. The seed vessel is large and pitcher shaped.

#### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'New Day' by an unnamed seedling. It was bred by Wilhelm Kordes of Germany.

#### Comparators

'Orana Gold' and 'Red Gold'.

#### Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Narromine, New South Wales between October 1992 and April 1993. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from ten plants using 'Dr Huey' root stock. Plants were grown in red clay loam, in the open and irrigated as required.

#### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United States	1989	Granted	'Korwilma'

'Korwilma' was first sold in the United States in 1991.

Description prepared by **Geoffrey Swane** of Narromine, New South Wales.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Korwilma'	* 'Orana Gold'	* 'Red Gold'
THORN LENGTH (mm)			
mean	11.3	8.6	8.6
range	10–15	6–12	6–11
std. deviation	1.3	1.5	1.3
COLOUR OF YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN	purple	red	red
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	80.9	86.9	72.2
range	79–90	65–100	60–84
std. deviation	7.25	8.30	6.30
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	55.5	48.7	40.8
range	45–60	55–57	34–49
std. deviation	4.35	5.10	4.30
PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	24.2	18.2	12.9
range	20–31	11–21	10–18
std. deviation	4.07	2.35	2.02
LEAF COLOUR	dark green	medium green	dark green
TERMINAL LEAFLET CROSS SECTION	concave	concave	flat
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	111.0	93.1	75.6
range	100–120	85–100	70–80
std. deviation	7.88	7.00	3.20
PETAL COLOURS—RHS			
midzone outside	12B	23B	15C
midzone inside	12B	14B	14B
margin outside	57C	33C	33B
margin inside	57A	33B	33A
FRAGRANCE	weak	medium	absent
STAMEN: COLOUR OF FILAMENT	yellow	bronze	orange
STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS	same level	same level	below

#### EUPHORBIA

##### *Euphorbia milii*



Variety: '**Stibia**' synonym 'Bianca' See fig. 21, 22 in colour section.

Application No. 93/007

Application Received: 15 January 1993

Applicant: **Marianne Schwab-Stirnadel**, of Zweibrucken, Germany

Australian Agent: **Eric Binz of Binz Nursery** of Toolangi, Victoria.

## Description—see comparison table

'Stibia' ('Bianca') is a compact hemispherically-shaped plant, dense with the flowers at the same height as the leaf canopy. The leaves are medium to large, obovate to cuneate in shape with a truncate to emarginate tip. Upper surface is glossy, medium to dark green, and the lower surface dull and light green. The main stem lacks strong apical dominance and there is moderate lateral shoot development all of approximately the same length. Stems are of average thickness, medium green with a slight bronzing with age. The stem thorn clusters, located either side of leaf nodes, consist of vertical arrangement of 4–5 thorns with usually 2 of prominent length. Flowers emerge from each node in the axil of the leaf. The pedicel is erect, of medium length and light to medium green. The flowers are in two tiers; one flower at the lower tier and two at the upper tier. Some flower heads consist of just a single tier of two flowers. The bracts are of medium size, flat, slightly overlapped and a yellowish white (Upper surface RHS 8D; lower surface RHS 11D). With increase in age a marginal pinkish tinge (approximately RHS 88C) develops. Old flowers abort from the plant.

## Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Stiga' by 'Klon 4001'. It was bred by Marianne Schwab-Stirnadel of Zweibrücken, Germany. 'Stibia' ('Bianca') was selected for development on the basis of its whitish flowers, compact growth and continuous flowering habit. It has been propagated by stem cuttings through a minimum of three generations.

## Comparators

The comparator is an un-named hybrid of *E. milii* with phenotypic characteristics closest to those of 'Stibia' ('Bianca').

## Comparative Trials

The comparative test was conducted at Toolangi between mid March 1993 to early May 1993. Measurements are from the 25 plants of each variety used in the trial. All plants were propagated from stem cuttings. Rooted cuttings were planted into 125mm pots filled with peat moss plus 25% styrene balls to aid aeration. The mix contained a four-month rated slow release NPK fertiliser used at 1.2kg/square metre. The plants were grown in an environmentally controlled greenhouse at 19–25°C with light at a minimum of 2000 lux.

## Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
Germany	2.9.1990	Granted	'Stibia'

'Stibia' was first sold in Germany in December 1991.

Description prepared by **Brian Hanger** of Hanger Corporation Pty Ltd of Monbulk, Victoria.

### Table of Comparison of Crown of Thorns Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'Stibia'	* <i>E. milii</i> hybrid
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	111.6	207.3
std. deviation	13.3	24.9
significance		P0.01

Table of Comparison of Crown of Thorns Varieties—Continued

	'Stibia'	* <i>E. milii</i> hybrid
MATURE LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	89.2	64.8
std. deviation	6.5	11.9
significance		P0.01
MATURE LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	30.6	21.0
std. deviation	3.3	3.7
significance		P0.01
SHAPE MATURE LEAVES	cuneate	obovate
TIP OF MATURE LEAVES	truncate	mucronate
NUMBER OF FLOWER STEMS		
mean	28.2	33.1
std. deviation	10.5	11.1
significance		NS
NUMBER OF PAIRS OF BRACTS		
mean	64.9	74.9
std. deviation	23.8	23.2
significance		NS
APICAL DOMINANCE OF MAIN SHOOT	absent	present
STEM THORN CLUSTERS		
number of thorns in cluster	4–5	2–3
POSITION OF FLOWERS ON PLANT	within canopy	above canopy
NUMBER OF TIERS OF FLOWERS ON PEDICEL	mostly two	mostly one
NUMBER OF FLOWERS ON UPPER TIER	mostly 2	2–4
COLOUR OF PEDICEL (upper surface)	green	red
BRACT COLOUR-RHS		
upper surface	8D	2D
lower surface	11D	4D
BRACT COLOUR ON AGING	pinkish	green

## FRENCH BEAN

### *Phaseolus vulgaris*

Variety: 'XPB 247' synonym 'Matador' See fig. 23 in colour section.

Application No. 93/032

Application Received: **28 January 1993**

Applicant: **Asgrow Seed Company**, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, United States of America

Australian Agent: **New World Seeds Pty Ltd** of Galston, New South Wales

## Description—see comparison table

'XPB 247' ('Matador') is an upright, dwarf french bean. Leaves are rhomboid and medium green. Both flower standard and wing are white. Pods are dark green in colour, corresponding closely to RHS146B, with a shorter beak length than the comparative varieties. Ovules are white, having a lower weight per thousand seeds than 'Broker', 'Labrador' and 'Bronco'.

## Origin

'XPB 247' was bred at Twin Falls, Idaho, USA. It is the result of controlled pollination of the seed parent B77 x SLD by the pollen parent 'XB 124'.

## Comparators

'Broker', 'Labrador' and 'Bronco' were chosen as comparators being the closest known varieties in terms of field performance, pod colour and suitability to machine harvest. The variety 'Jade' was not included because it is known to be a much longer bean, suitable only for hand picking.

## Comparative Trials

Plot layout was a completely randomised design, grown in the open field on a coastal podsolic soil type. Each variety was replicated four times in plots 5 metres long, with two rows per plot. Plant spacing was 70cm between rows and 5cm within rows. Plants were grown using standard agronomic practices. Routine fungicide and insecticide sprays were applied every 7–10 days. A minimum of 50 plants, chosen at random, were used for measurement.

## Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
United States	1993	Filed	'XPB 247'

'XPB 247' was first sold in the United States of America in 1993.

Description prepared by Peter Scott of New World Seeds.

## Table of Comparison of Bean Varieties

(\* = comparator)

	'XPB 247' '(Matador)'	* 'Bronco'	* 'Broker'	* 'Labrador'
<b>POD COLOUR</b>				
colour	green	green	green	green
RHS chart No.	146B	138C	138B	138B
<b>POD LENGTH (mm)</b>				
mean	14.2	12.8	14.1	14.2
range	11–16.5	10–14.5	12–16	12–17
std. deviation	0.92	0.88	0.91	1.17
<b>SIEVE SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)</b>				
4.76–5.76mm				
5.76–7.34mm		7		
7.34–8.34mm	45	70	2	1
8.34–9.53mm	49	23	88	70
9.53–10.72mm	6		10	29
over 10.72mm				

Table of Comparison of Bean Varieties—Continued

	'XPB 247' '(Matador)'	* 'Bronco'	* 'Broker'	* 'Labrador'
<b>POD CURVATURE (%)</b>				
straight (1)	3	10		
slight (3)	70	74	35	36
medium (5)	20	15	48	27
strong (7)	7	1	12	31
very strong (9)			5	6
<b>POD LENGTH OF BEAK (%)</b>				
short	9	4		1
medium	45	25	22	20
long	46	71	78	79
<b>NUMBER OF OVULES PER POD</b>				
mean	6.08	6.14	5.46	5.38
range	4–7	4–7	4–7	4–7
std. deviation	0.59	0.52	0.84	0.87
<b>DRY SEED WEIGHT PER 1000 SEEDS (g)</b>				
	217	241	262	253

## OAT

### *Avena sativa*



Variety: 'Condamine' synonym 'PO 475' See fig. 24 in colour section.

Application No. 93/086

Application Received: 8 March 1993

Applicant: Pacific Seeds of Toowoomba, Queensland.

## Description—see also comparison table

'Condamine' is a spring forage oat, with intermediate growth habit. The sheaths of lower leaves do not carry hair. Hairs are also absent on the margins of the leaf below flag. Flag leaf attitude is rectilinear. Flag leaves are narrow and short. Primary awns present and are short (15–26mm). Panicles have equilateral branches with semi-erect attitude. Spikelets pendulous. Lemma relatively short (12–16mm) and brown. Hairs absent on the back of lemma. Primary grain has many hairs of medium length, on the base. Basal scar is oblique. 'Condamine' shows strong resistance to stem rust races 20 and 24. It has resistance to leaf (crown) rust races 216 and 264.

## Origin

'Condamine' was reselected by Mr G F Smart from a Brazilian accession 'IP88–88' obtained from the Australian Winter Cereal Collection in 1988. 'IP88–88' was previously known as 'UPF86SO71'. The pedigree of this line is: 'C227' / 'Cortez' / 'Pendek' / 'Me 1563' / 'Coronado' / 'Sr Cpx'. 'IP88–88' was sown in 1989 and 3 single plant selections were made on the basis of head type and flowering time. Field resistance to leaf and stem rust was observed and one selection showed resistance. This selection was given the accession code 'PO 475' and later 'Condamine'.

## Comparators

The commonly grown varieties 'Algerian', 'Camellia', 'Minhaffer' and 'Stout' and a more recent rust tolerant variety 'Amby'.

## Comparative Trials

Data was collected from field trials conducted in the Lockyer Valley, Queensland, during 1991 and 1992. The trials were sown on 3-6-91 and 8-5-92 respectively. Plots consisted of 4 rows 10m long in 1991 and 4 rows 5m long in 1992. Row spac-

ing in both years was 0.21m. The 1991 trial had 2 replicates and in 1992, 4 replicates.

Reactions to leaf and stem rust have been determined by Mr J D Oates, of the University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute at Cobbitty, New South Wales.

## Prior applications and sales

Nil at the time of application.

Description prepared by **Peter Stuart** of Pacific Seeds, Toowoomba.

**Table of Comparison of Oat Varieties**

(\* = comparator)

	'Condamine'	**'Algerian'	**'Camellia'	**'Amby'	**'Minhaffer'	**'Stout'
HAIRINESS OF TOP NODE						
	weak mainly on top of node	weak very few	strong	strong very prolific	absent	absent
FLAGLEAF WIDTH(mm)						
mean	12.4	14.1	18.5	15.8	20.3	18.9
std. deviation	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.8
LSD/significance	1.19	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001
AWN LENGTH (mm)						
mean	21.6	31.9	25.6	29	16.8	absent
std. deviation	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.8	3.7	
LSD/significance	1.30	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	
LEMMA LENGTH (mm)						
mean	14.6	20.6	14.9	18.5	15.1	16.0
std. deviation	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.0
LSD/significance	0.42	P<0.001	NS	P<0.001	NS	P<0.001
CROWN RUST RESISTANCE ( <i>Puccinia coronata</i> f. sp. <i>avena</i> race 264)						
level of infection	very light	heavy	heavy	—	medium	heavy
STEM RUST RESISTANCE ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>avena</i> race 24)						
level of infection	none	heavy	heavy	—	heavy	light

## ROSE

### *Rosa*



Variety: '**Meiglassol**' synonym 'Tropico Meillandina' See fig. 25 in colour section.

Application No. 93/111

Application Received: 19 April 1993

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

Australian Agent: **HA Oakes and Son**, of Carrum Downs, Victoria.

**Description**—see comparison table

'Meiglassol' ('Tropico Meillandina') is a miniature bushy rose which adapts well as a potted plant. It has medium to large (around 64mm) pale yellow double flowers. These are generally as terminal single flowers, and flowering is remontant. The leaves are a medium green, and of small to medium size with a glossy upper surface. The terminal leaflet is near flat in cross-

section, without undulation of the lamina, and the leaf base is obtuse. Young vegetative shoot tissue is without anthocyanin colouration. Thorns are present on the shoots, and the flower pedicels have glandular hairs. The thorns vary from slightly concave to catena on the upper surface and concave on the lower. The flower bud is ovate in profile, and when open the petal count is over 50. Mature blooms have a flattened convex upper profile and convex lower profile. Flowers have a medium fragrance and the petals have no undulations and reflexing increases with age. Flower colour fades with age. When in the bud stage with reflexed sepals, outer petals are a uniform yellow (near RHS 12B). When the flower is nearly fully open the outer petals have faded slightly towards RHS 11C at the margins, and RHS 11B in the midzone on both surfaces. Once the flower is fully open, petal margins fade further to RHS 11D and shifts towards RHS 155A with age. In young fully open flowers the centre petals are a darker yellow than the outer petals. There are no distinct basal spots on either surfaces of the petal. Sepals have weak to medium extensions. Just prior to full flower opening the styles are pale green with a reddish tinge beneath the stigmas, and the stamens mostly reduced to



petalloids. The seed vessel is of medium to large size and pitcher towards a funnel in shape.

### Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of ('Rise 'n' Shine' x 'Rugul') by 'Meigrunuri'. It was bred by Alain Meilland of Antibes, France. 'Meiglassol' ('Tropico Meillandina') was selected for development on the basis of it being a miniature rose of compact bushy growth with many double flowers and suitability as a potted plant. It has been propagated vegetatively through numerous generations.

### Comparator

'Rise 'n' Shine' was selected as the comparator for 'Meiglassol' ('Tropico Meillandina').

### Comparative Trials

The trial was established in a polyhouse at Carrum Downs, Victoria (Latitude 38°06' S, elevation 35m). Plants were propagated from cuttings and grown singly in pots filled with a soil-less potting mix. Nutrition was maintained with time release fertilisers, and pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Ten plants of each variety, arranged in a randomised block were periodically pruned to control growth. Measurements and plant assessment were made in Autumn (April–May). Leaf measurements were on the first 5–7 leaflet leaf down from the flower head on which the flowers had just fully opened. Assessment of thorns was made on stem tissue in the vicinity of the sampled leaves.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France	July 1990	Applied	Meiglassol
Denmark	June 1991	Applied	Meiglassol
United Kingdom	February 1991	Applied	Meiglassol
Germany	May 1991	Applied	Meiglassol

'Meiglassol' was first sold in Denmark in September 1990.

Description prepared by **Brian Hanger** of Hanger Corporation Pty Ltd of Monbulk, Victoria.

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = comparators)

	'Meiglassol'	**Rise 'n' Shine'
PLANT GROWTH TYPE	bushy	upright
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	4.7	5.8
std. deviation	0.8	1.0
significance		P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.7	25.8
std. deviation	2.1	2.2
significance		NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	14.9	14.6
std. deviation	1.0	1.7
significance		NS

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Meiglassol'	**Rise 'n' Shine'
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.3	8.5
std. deviation	1.3	1.0
significance		NS
UPPER LEAF SURFACE	glossy	dull
FLOWER DIAMETER fully open (mm)		
mean	62.5	54.0
std. deviation	3.3	2.5
significance		P0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	20.8	19.6
std. deviation	1.0	1.4
significance		P0.01
FLOWERING HABIT	mainly single	cluster
FLOWER PEDICEL SURFACE	glandular hairs	smooth
NUMBER OF PETALS	over 50	26–50
OUTER PETAL COLOUR when flower first fully open		
midzone outside RHS No.	near 11B	11A
midzone inside RHS No.	near 11B	12B
margin outside RHS No.	11C	11B
margin inside RHS No.	11C	11B

### ITALIAN RYEGRASS

#### *Lolium multiflorum*



Variety: 'Noble'

Application No. 93/148

Application Received: 22 June 1993

Applicant: **Queensland Department of Primary Industry** of Brisbane, Queensland.

Australian Agent: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd** of Alexandra, Victoria.

### Description—see comparison table

'Noble' is a uniform and stable selection from the diploid Italian ryegrass cultivar 'Aristocrat'. Vegetative growth habit and tiller density were both intermediate within the range of the comparators. Mean vegetative leaf width was 10.1mm (13–53). 9% of stems showed colour other than green. 35% of stems showed a level of roughness. 94% of plants had large auricles. Mean heading date was 4.5 days later than 'Progrow', and three days earlier than 'Aristocrat'. Mean flag leaf length was 208mm (50–335) and width 8mm (4–13). Fertile tillers had a mean 5.87 nodes (3–8) below the head, and a post-heading height of 1.24m (0.75–1.66). Mean head length was 308mm (220–418), and there were a mean 34 (15–95) spikelets per spike. Mean distance from spike base to the base of the 10th spikelet was 132mm (85–200). Mean glume length was 8.7mm (5–15) and mean awn length was 16.9mm (4–31).

## Origin

This variety arose from a controlled pollination of individual plants, originally selected by the Queensland Department of Primary Industry in the late 1980's from the cultivar 'Aristocrat', on the basis of vigour and resistance to crown rust in SE Queensland. Final selection for seed yield was done by Valley Seeds Pty Ltd at Cathkin, Victoria in 1991.

## Comparators

The diploid varieties of common knowledge included in the trial as comparators were 'Aristocrat', 'Concord', 'Midmar' and 'Progrow'.

## Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Cathkin, Victoria, between April 1992 and January 1993. Measurements are from 100 spaced plants grown in the soil and in the open.

## Adaptation

Because of its good winter growth and its strong resistance to crown rust on the New South Wales' North Coast and SE Queensland, 'Noble' is suited to a wide range of temperate environments.

Description prepared by **Ian Aberdeen** of Kilmore, Victoria.

**Table of Comparison of Diploid Italian Ryegrass Varieties**

(\* = comparators)

	'Noble'	'Aristocrat'	'Concord'	'Midmar'	'Progrow'
POST FLOWERING STEM LENGTH (mm)					
mean	1244	1159	1369	1273	1250
range	745-1655	210-1660	950-2950	865-1690	770-2700
std. deviation	165	220	233	140	283
significance		P0.01	P0.001	NS	NS
STEM ROUGHNESS (1 = smooth, 3 = large)					
mean	1.38	1.29	1.19	1.12	1.04
range	1-3	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2
std. deviation	0.56	0.46	0.40	0.33	0.20
significance		NS	P0.05	P0.001	P0.001
VEGETATIVE LEAF WIDTH (mm)					
mean	10.1	9.66	9.53	9.84	8.06
range	13-53	18-142	16-111	17-123	19-196
std. deviation	5.99	13.72	14.39	17.33	21.46
significance		P0.05	P0.01	NS	P0.001
HEADING DATE (> 31/10/92)					
mean	16.9	19.9	19.6	19.1	12.4
range	4-31	10-31	10-31	10-31	4-31
std. deviation	6.4	6.7	6.4	7.0	6.3
significance		P0.01	P0.05	P0.05	P0.001
SPIKE DENSITY (mm from base to 10th spikelet)					
mean	159	145	145	125	159
range	85-200	60-220	65-230	70-190	60-220
std. deviation	22	27	31	22	34
significance		P0.01	P0.01	NS	P0.001
AURICLE SIZE (1 = small, 3 = large)					
mean	2.93	2.69	2.92	2.77	2.7
range	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	1-3
std. deviation	0.25	0.47	0.27	0.42	0.49
significance		P0.001	NS	P0.01	P0.001

## TALL FESCUE

*Festuca arundinacea*



Variety: 'Grasslands Advance' synonym: 'G48' See fig. 26 in colour section.

Application No. 93/162

Application Received: **24 July 1993**

Applicant: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research**

**Institute Limited**, Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Australian Agent: Mr Anthony Stratton, **AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre**, Rutherglen Research Institute, Rutherglen, Victoria.

**Description**—see comparison table

'Grasslands Advance' is a quick establishing, densely tufted variety with soft drooping leaves of medium to light green. These are longer and wider than those of the closest compara-

tor 'Grasslands Roa'. Culms are thick ( $\geq 5$ mm), 2–4 noded, 90–160cm long (inc. panicle) with 30–40 per plant produced. Panicles are long ( $\approx 30$ cm) with moderate to no anthocyanin and have high numbers of spikelets per panicle branch. Maturity is mid-season with mean heading 2–4 days earlier than 'G. Roa' and 9–10 days later than 'Demeter'. Approximately 96% of plants have lemma awns varying in length to 3–6mm. Aftermath heads are produced on about 50% of plants within 60 days of cutting.

### Origin

This variety arose from selection and controlled pollination within and between a number of tall fescue families, which resulted in final selection of 10 parent plants from 10 families. It was bred by Dr Syd Easton of AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand and was selected for development on the basis of seedling vigour, seasonal regrowth, disease infection, and leaf softness. It is propagated by controlled seed increase in isolation within the New Zealand Seed Certification Scheme. Breeders' seed is held in long term storage in the Margot Forde Forage Germplasm Centre at Palmerston North and used as and when required to establish new crops.

### Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trials were 'Grasslands Roa', 'AU-Triumph', 'Tribute', 'Cajun', 'Demeter' and 'Rebell II'.

### Comparative Trials

Two consecutive trials were carried out at Palmerston North during 1991/92 and 1992/93 respectively. 'Demeter' and 'Rebell II' were included in the second trial only. Measurements/observations were recorded from 100 spaced plants of each variety with two generations of 'G. Advance' in each trial. Both trials were of randomised complete block design of 10 replications of 10 plants of each variety at 60cm spacing. Planted rows were also established for photographic and general observation purposes. Trials were surrounded by border plants which were not used for data purposes. Seeds were germinated in petri dishes and pricked into seed flats in a controlled glasshouse environment. Seedlings were transplanted to open field trial sites at 8 weeks from pricking out. Trials were established in gley recent soil of the Kairanga silt loam series on 17/18 April 1991 and 21 April 1992 respectively.

### Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
New Zealand	1992	Pending	'Grasslands Advance'

'Grasslands Advance' is suitable for all regions generally accepted as appropriate for tall fescue.

Description prepared by **Jeffrey Miller** of AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

**Table of Comparison of Tall Fescue Varieties**

(\* = comparator) LSD expressed at 5% level.

	'G. Advance'	'G. Roa'	'Triumph'	'Tribute'	'Cajun'	'Demeter'	'Rebell II'
SPRING GROWTH HABIT	medium	semi-prostrate	semi-erect	prostrate	medium	medium	semi-prostrate
SPRING GROWTH COLOUR	med/light green	medium	medium	dark	medium	medium	dark
CULM LENGTH -including panicle (cm)							
mean	120.13	115.41	108.55	98.42	117.84	123.43	98.23
std. deviation	120.33	133.86	142.62	140.15	177.63	152.82	150.49
LSD/Significance	6.12	NS	P<0.001	P<0.001	NS	NS	P<0.001
CULM THICKNESS—centre of middle internode (mm)							
mean	4.49	4.33	3.52	3.74	4.09	4.22	3.82
std. deviation	0.57	0.57	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.69	0.46
LSD/Significance	0.217	NS	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.005	P<0.001
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)							
mean	141.08	132.92	94.82	85.86	106.68	108.53	92.37
std. deviation	42.93	35.12	30.91	30.54	34.90	32.81	25.42
LSD/Significance	11.94	NS	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)							
mean	6.84	6.60	5.17	5.72	6.00	6.52	5.95
std. deviation	1.64	1.91	1.37	1.50	1.65	1.57	1.54
LSD/Significance	0.47	NS	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	NS	P<0.001
TILLER LEAF LENGTH (mm)							
mean	349.24	302.46	316.99	192.03	332.64	274.14	194.60
std. deviation	78.42	53.46	77.76	45.95	79.06	64.40	47.55
LSD/Significance	31.32	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	NS	P<0.001	P<0.001
TILLER LEAF WIDTH (mm)							
mean	10.29	9.49	8.42	7.73	8.97	8.69	7.91
std. deviation	1.49	1.35	1.32	1.19	1.47	1.33	1.89
LSD/Significance	0.494	P<0.005	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001

Table of Comparison of Tall Fescue Varieties—Continued

	'G. Advance'	'G. Roa'	'Triumph'	'Tribute'	'Cajun'	'Demeter'	'Rebell II'
MATURITY (Mean days from first heading plant (day 1) excluding first and last 5% of plants to head in each treatment).							
mean	44.05	46.31	22.75	43.22	34.59	35.73	44.22
std. deviation	7.07	7.07	6.00	6.14	3.56	4.41	3.95
LSD/Significance	1.989	P<0.05	P<0.001	NS	P<0.001	P<0.0014	NS
mean date	12/11/92	14/11/92	22/10/92	11/11/92	3/11/93	4/11/92	12/11/92
PANICLE LENGTH (mm)							
mean	294.59	283.42	206.83	207.43	258.16	265.77	212.49
std. deviation	52.66	43.93	45.49	44.02	40.14	51.14	42.42
LSD/Significance	16.44	NS	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001
NO. SPIKELETS/BRANCH							
mean	14.37	12.08	9.17	9.36	12.11	11.44	10.08
std. deviation	4.74	3.86	3.83	3.59	4.71	4.58	3.94
LSD/Significance	1.74	P<0.005	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.005	P<0.001	P<0.001
AWN LENGTH (mm)							
mean	1.27	2.06	1.80	0.95	1.30	1.94	1.10
std. deviation	0.76	1.00	0.88	0.69	0.83	1.03	0.71
LSD/Significance	0.30	P<0.001	P<0.005	P<0.001	NS	P<0.001	NS
AFTER MATH CULMS—average per plant 60 days after cutting							
mean	2.16	1.85	2.51	4.76	3.07	8.28	4.97
std. deviation	3.18	3.63	5.23	6.23	5.96	8.96	7.0
PERCENTAGE OF PLANTS PRODUCING AFTERMATH CULMS							
	48	57	54	34	59	14	33

## 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*.

### BUTTERFLY BUSH

*Buddleia davidii*

Applicant: **RJ & BA Cherry** of Kulnura, New South Wales  
 'Spring Promise'  
 Application No. 93/129  
 Accepted 24 May 1993

### POTATO

*Solanum tuberosum*

Applicant: **Daratech Pty Ltd** of Melbourne, Victoria  
 'Snow Gem'  
 Application No. 93/130  
 Accepted 31 May 1993

### ROSE

*Rosa*

Applicant: **DeVor Nurseries Inc.** of Watsonville, California, United States of America  
 Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd** of Waterloo Corner, South Australia  
 'Devilk' synonym 'Sparkling Orange'  
 Application No. 93/131  
 Accepted 31 May 1993

Applicant: **DeVor Nurseries Inc.** of Watsonville, California, United States of America  
 Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd** of Waterloo Corner, South Australia  
 'Devrise' synonym 'Cerise Dawn'  
 Application No. 93/132  
 Accepted 31 May 1993

Applicant: **DeVor Nurseries Inc.** of Watsonville, California, United States of America  
 Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd** of Waterloo Corner, South Australia  
 'Devnovia' synonym 'Megan'  
 Application No. 93/133  
 Accepted 3 June 1993

Applicant: **DeVor Nurseries Inc.** of Watsonville, California, United States of America  
 Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd** of Waterloo Corner, South Australia  
 'Devtinta' synonym 'Obsession'  
 Application No. 93/134  
 Accepted 3 June 1993

### STRAWBERRY

*Fragaria x ananassa*

Applicant: **Daratech Pty Ltd** of Melbourne, Victoria  
 Synonym '88-023-200'  
 Application No. 93/135  
 Accepted 8 June 1993

Applicant: **Daratech Pty Ltd** of Melbourne, Victoria  
 Synonym '88-027-583'  
 Application No. 93/136  
 Accepted 8 June 1993

## ALSTROEMERIA

### *Alstroemeria* hybrid

Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV** of Aalsmeer, The Netherlands  
Australian Agent: **Tesselaar's Padua Bulb Nurseries** of Silvan, Victoria  
'**Stalove**' synonym 'Amor'  
Application No. 93/137  
Accepted 3 June 1993

## ROSE

### *Rosa*

Applicant: **Gijs de Ruiter** of Hazerswoude, The Netherlands  
Australian Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd** of Cranbourne, Victoria  
'**Ruizesac**' synonym 'Astra'  
Application No 93/138  
Accepted 8 June 1993

Applicant: **Interplant B.V.** of Leersum, The Netherlands  
Australian Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd** of Cranbourne, Victoria  
'**Interonly**' synonym 'Only Love'  
Application No 93/139  
Accepted 8 June 1993

## APPLE

### *Malus domestica*

Applicant: **JA & BM Bowden & Sons Pty Ltd** of Batlow, New South Wales  
'**Early Pink Lady**'  
Application No. 93/140  
Accepted 9 June 1993

## CHRYSANTHEMUM

### *Chrysanthemum frutescens*

Applicants: **The University of Sydney & Mal Morgan & Janice Morgan** of Emerald, Victoria  
'**Sugarbaby**'  
Application No. 93/141  
Accepted 11 June 1993

## CAMELLIA

### *Camellia sasanqua*

Applicant: **R J Cherry** of Kulnura, New South Wales  
'**Paradise Petite**'  
Application No. 93/142  
Accepted 19 July 1993

Applicant: **R J Cherry** of Kulnura, New South Wales  
'**Paradise Belinda**'  
Application No. 93/143  
Accepted 19 July 1993

Applicant: **R J Cherry** of Kulnura, New South Wales  
'**Paradise Little Liane**'  
Application No. 93/144  
Accepted 19 July 1993

Applicant: **R J Cherry** of Kulnura, New South Wales  
'**Paradise Venessa**'  
Application No. 93/145  
Accepted 19 July 1993

## APPLE

### *Malus domestica*

Applicant: **Illawarra Orchard Pty Ltd** of Karragullen, Western Australia  
Australian Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria  
'**Sunlady**' synonym 'Price Spur Sun Lady'  
Application No. 93/146  
Accepted 21 June 1993

## ITALIAN RYEGRASS

### *Lolium multiflorum*

Applicant: **The Queensland Department of Primary Industries** of Brisbane, Queensland  
Australian Agent: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd** of Alexandra, Victoria  
'**Noble**'  
Application No. 93/148  
Accepted 29 June 1993

## ROSE

### *Rosa*

Applicant: **Frank A Benardella** of New Jersey, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Kenneth A Langton of Langton Roses** of Mudgee, New South Wales  
'**Benfig**' synonym 'Figurine'  
Application No. 93/149  
Accepted 1 July 1993

## SCHLUMBERGERA

### *Schlumbergera truncatus*

Applicant: **B. L. Cobia, Inc.** of Florida, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries** of Coffs Harbour, New South Wales  
'**Sleigh Bells**'  
Application No. 93/150  
Accepted 6 July 1993

Applicant: **B. L. Cobia, Inc.** of Florida, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries** of Coffs Harbour, New South Wales  
'**Holiday Splendor**'  
Application No. 93/151  
Accepted 6 July 1993

## RHODODENDRON

### *Rhododendron griffithianum x fortunei*

Applicant: **Advanced Specialty Horticultural Company of Australia Pty Ltd** of Olinda, Victoria  
'**Australian Rainbow**'  
Application No. 93/152  
Accepted 20 July 1993

Applicant: **Advanced Specialty Horticultural Company of Australia Pty Ltd** of Olinda, Victoria  
'**Maria's Choice**'  
Application No. 93/153  
Accepted 20 July 1993

Applicant: **Advanced Specialty Horticultural Company of Australia Pty Ltd** of Olinda, Victoria  
**'Australian Cameo'**  
Application No. 93/154  
Accepted 20 July 1993

Applicant: **Advanced Specialty Horticultural Company of Australia Pty Ltd** of Olinda, Victoria  
**'Australian Sunset'**  
Application No. 93/155  
Accepted 20 July 1993

## CITRUS

### *Citrus reticulata*

Applicant: **The State of Queensland** through its Department of Primary Industries of Brisbane, Queensland  
**'Eloise'**  
Application No. 93/156  
Accepted 13 July 1993

## PRUNUS

### *Prunus salicina x persica*

Applicant: **Zaiger Genetics** of Modesto California, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria  
**'Citation'** synonym '4G816'  
Application No. 93/157  
Accepted 26 July 1993

## PRUNUS

### *Prunus persica* var. *nectarena*

Applicant: **Zaiger Genetics** of Modesto California, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria  
**'Zee Glo'** synonym '32R331'  
Application No. 93/158  
Accepted 26 July 1993

## CHAMELAUCIUM

### *Chamelaucium uncinatum*

Applicant: **A J Newport & Son Pty Ltd** of Winmalee, New South Wales  
**'Cascade Jewel'** synonym 'GW 57'  
Application No. 93/159  
Accepted 19 July 1993

Applicant: **A J Newport & Son Pty Ltd** of Winmalee, New South Wales  
**'Cascade Mist'** synonym 'GW 22'  
Application No. 93/160  
Accepted 19 July 1993

Applicant: **A J Newport & Son Pty Ltd** of Winmalee, New South Wales  
**'Cascade Brook'** synonym 'GW 53'  
Application No. 93/161  
Accepted 19 July 1993

## TALL FESCUE

### *Festuca arundinacea*

Applicant: **New Zealand Agriculture Research Institute Limited** of Palmerston North, New Zealand  
Australian Agent: **Mr A E Stratton, AgResearch, Grasslands Research Centre** of Rutherglen, Victoria  
**'Grasslands Advance'** Breeders' Reference 'G48'  
Application No. 93/162  
Accepted 26 July 1993

## LYSIMACHIA

### *Lysimachia congestiflora*

Applicant: **Pixie Plants** of Devon Meadows, Victoria  
**'Golden Harvest'**  
Application No. 93/163  
Accepted 26 July 1993

## BUFFEL GRASS

### *Cenchrus ciliaris*

Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures** of St Lucia, Queensland  
**'Bella'** (Breeder's reference 'CPI 48280')  
Application No 93/164  
Accepted 2 August 1993

Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures** of St Lucia, Queensland  
**'Viva'** (Breeder's reference 'CPI 33100')  
Application No 93/165  
Accepted 2 August 1993

## LILLY PILLY

### *Syzygium australe*

Applicant: **Tony & Juna Kibblewhite**, T/a Florabundance Wholesale Nursery of Verrierdale, Queensland  
**'Blaze'**  
Application No 93/166  
Accepted 4 August 1993

## LANTANA

### *Lantana montevidensis*

Applicant: **Mr Stephen Lawrence Wood** of High Wycombe, Western Australia  
**'Rosie'**  
Application No 93/167  
Accepted 12 August 1993

## STRAWBERRY

### *Fragaria x ananassa*

Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, a Californian Corporation, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Peter Maxwell & Associates** of North Parramatta, New South Wales  
**'Sunset'**  
Application No 93/168  
Accepted 12 August 1993

Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, a Californian Corporation, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Peter Maxwell & Associates** of North Parramatta, New South Wales  
**'Anaheim'**  
Application No 93/169  
Accepted 12 August 1993

Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, a Californian Corporation, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Peter Maxwell & Associates** of North Parramatta, New South Wales  
**'Laguna'**  
Application No 93/170  
Accepted 12 August 1993

Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, a Californian Corporation, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Peter Maxwell & Associates** of North Parramatta, New South Wales  
**'Camarosa'**  
Application No 93/171  
Accepted 12 August 1993

Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, a Californian Corporation, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Peter Maxwell & Associates** of North Parramatta, New South Wales  
**'Carlsbad'**  
Application No 93/172  
Accepted 12 August 1993

Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, a Californian Corporation, United States of America  
Australian Agent: **Peter Maxwell & Associates** of North Parramatta, New South Wales  
**'Cuesta'**  
Application No 93/173  
Accepted 12 August 1993

## LAVENDER

*Lavandula viridis x pendunculata*

Applicant: **Australian Red Cross, Victoria**, of Melbourne, Victoria  
**'Henri Dunant'**  
Application No 93/174  
Accepted 12 August 1993

## OBJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

All formal objections and comments relating to the above applications must be lodged with the Registrar by close of business on **31 March 1994**.

## APPLICATIONS VARIED

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

## APPLE

*Malus domestica*

Application No. **93/115**, '**SA 251-18**'  
The synonym of this variety has been changed from '**Telamon**' to '**Waltz**'.

Application No. **93/117**, '**SA 256-24**'  
The synonym of this variety has been changed from '**Tuscan**' to '**Bolero**'.

Application No. **93/118**, '**SA 252-107**'  
The synonym of this variety has been changed from '**Trajan**' to '**Polka**'.

## ROSE

*Rosa*

Application No. 91/127, '**Candy Meilandina**'  
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Meidanclar**' with the synonym as '**Candy Meilandina**'

Application No. 92/012, '**Flame Meilandina**'  
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Meitralur**' with the synonym as '**Flame Meilandina**'

Application No. 92/149, '**Auria Meilandina**'  
The name of this variety has been changed to '**Savaje**' with the synonym as '**Auria Meilandina**'

## BANKSIA

*Banksia spinulosa*

Application No. 89/128, '**Birthday Candles**'  
The rights to this variety have been transferred to **Sargetus Pty Ltd**.

## HARDENBERGIA

*Hardenbergia violacea*

Application No. 92/186, '**Free 'n' Easy**'  
The rights to this variety have been transferred to **Sargetus Pty Ltd**

## APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

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

**'Claremont'** a *Pyrus calleryana* variety with  
Application No. 91/031

**'Urrbrae Gem'** a *Eucalyptus erythronema* variety with  
Application No. 91/050

**'Flinders'** a *Pisum sativum* variety with  
Application No. 91/073

## CORRIGENDA

### APPLE

*Malus domestica*

Vol. 6 No.2, June 1993 pp 17, 24

**'GB 63-43'** Application No. 92/079

The names of the comparators used in the heading "Depth of Stem Cavity" of the table of comparison on page 24 are incorrect. The correct comparators are as those listed on p17 under the heading "Measured Fruit Size Characteristics".



## APPENDIX 1

<b>Basic PVR Fees</b>	<b>\$</b>
Application	400
Examination of application	1400
Certificate of PVR	250
<b>Total Basic Fees</b>	<b>2050</b>
Annual Renewal Fee	250
<b>Other Fees</b>	
Variation to application	70
Copy of application	70
Lodging an objection	200
Copy of objection	70
Compulsory license	140
Transfer of rights	140
Issue of publications (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 re-application. *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 Resource 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 Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sterne, Peter Tancred, Stephen
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary

Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
Berry Fruit	Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Wilson, Stephen
Blueberry	Barthold, Graham
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Kadkol, Gururaj Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Cereals	Bullen, Kenneth Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas Hare, Raymond Law, Mary Ann Poulsen, David Reid, Robert Rose, John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Kennedy, Peter Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Citrus	Edwards, Megan Fox, Primrose McDonald, David Mitchell, Leslie Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Cotton	Bullen, Kenneth Constable, Greg Derera, Nicholas Leske, Richard Reid, Peter Thomson, Norman
Crops	Pearson, Craig
Cucurbits	Herrington, Mark Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Feijoa	McDonald, David Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Fruit	Bath, Geoffrey Lenoir, Roland Pearson, Craig Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Grapes	Bath, Geoffrey Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen

Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
Grevillea	Herrington, Mark
Hydrangea	Hanger, Brian
Industrial Crops	Milthorpe, Peter
Jojoba	Dunstone, Bob
Legumes	Aberdeen, Ian Cook, Bruce Hacker, Bryan Imrie, Bruce Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Reid, Robert Rose, John
Magnolia	Paananen, Ian
Myrtaceae	Dunstone, Bob Reid, Robert
Neem	Friend, Joe
Oilseed crops	Poulsen, David
Onions	Fennell, John Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Ornamentals—Indigenous	Barrett, Mike Boden, Robert Bound, Sally Anne Derera, Nicholas Fisk, Anne Marie Hockings, David Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lunghusen, Mark Milthorpe, Peter Molyneux, W M Nichols, David Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sedgley, Margaret Strange, Pamela Tan, Beng Worrall, Ross
Ornamentals—Exotic	Bath, Geoffrey Derera, Nicholas Fisk, Anne Marie Hempel, Maciej Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lunghusen, Mark Nichols, David Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Stewart, Angus Strange, Pamela
Osmanthus	Paananen, Ian
Pastures & Turf	Aberdeen, Ian Avery, Angela Cook, Bruce Cunningham, Peter Harrison, Peter Hacker, John

Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
	Lee, Choo Kiang Loch, Don Miller, Jeff Rose, John Smith, Raymond Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Pear	Baxter, Leslie Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Tancred, Stephen
Pistacia	Sykes, Stephen
Potatoes	Fennell, John Kirkham, Roger Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter
Proteaceae	Reid, Robert Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Pulse Crops	Bullen, Kenneth
Raspberry	Barthold, Graham Martin, Stephen Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Rhododendron	Barrett, Mike Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Roses	Barrett, Mike Fox, Primrose Hanger, Brian Lee, Peter McDonald, David Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Swane, Geoff
Sesame	Imrie, Bruce
Stone Fruit	Barrett, Mike Boucher, Wayne Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Strawberry	Barthold, Graham Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Wilson, Stephen
Tomato	Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Bullen, Kenneth Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Vegetables	Bath, Geoffrey Derera, Nicholas Kirkham, Roger

Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
	Lenoir, Roland
	Pearson, Craig
	Robinson, James
	Scholefield, Peter
	Scott, Peter
	Strange, Pamela
	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
Avery, Anglea	060-262205	South Eastern Australia
Barthold, Graham	03-881 9264	Southern Victoria
Barrett, Mike	02-875 3087	NSW
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
Cook, Bruce	074-82 1522	Queensland
Cooper, Katharine	08-372 2280	Australia
Constable, Gregory	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
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
Dunstone, Bob	06-281 1754	Southern & Western NSW
Edwards, Megan	050-245603	Victoria/NSW
Fennell, John	004-240 201	Tasmania
Fisk, Anne Marie	059-89 2817	Melbourne region
Fox, Primrose	02-629 2245	Sydney and surrounding districts
Friend, Joe	070-914 188	Northern QLD and NT
Hacker, Bryan	07-377 0210	Queensland, NSW
Hanger, Brian	03-756 7532	Victoria
Hare, Raymond	067-641 463	QLD, NSW & SA
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
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
Lenoir, Roland	06-231 881	Australia
Lee, Choo Kiang	055-730900	South East Victoria

Name	Telephone	Area of Operation
Lee, Peter	003-301147	SE Australia
Leske, Richard	076-713136	Cotton growing regions of Australia
Loch, Don	074-821522	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	043-23 6210	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lunghusen, Mark	03-728 1464	Australia
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
Poulsen, David	076-61 2944	SE Qld, Northern NSW
Reid, Peter	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Reid, Robert	003-36 5449	Australia
Robinson, James	08-373 2488	Australia
Rose, John	076-61 2944	SE Queensland
Scholefield, Peter	08-373 2488	Australia
Scott, Peter	06-653 1362	Sydney region
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
Strange, Pamela	08-373 2488	Adelaide area, SE SA
Stuart, Peter	076-301 666	Toowoomba
Swane, Geoff	068-89 1545	Central western NSW
Tan, Beng	09-351 7168	Perth
Tancred, Stephen	076-81 1255	QLD
Thomson, Norman	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Van Holthe Jan Westra	03-706 3033	Australia
Vertigan, Wayne	003-36 5221	Tasmania
Williams, Warren	64-6-356 8019	New Zealand
Wilson, Frances	64-516 88514	Canterbury, New Zealand
Wilson, Stephen	002-784364	SE Australia
Worrall, Ross	043-280300	Australia

## APPENDIX 4

### 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

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**BELGIUM**

Ministere de l'agriculture  
Service de la protection des  
obtentions 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  
Breeder's 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

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

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**

Plantnyhedsnaevnet  
Teglvaerksvej 10  
Tystofte  
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Telephone 53 59 6141  
Telex -  
Telefax 53 59 0166

**FINLAND**

Plant Variety Rights Office  
Ministry of Agriculture  
and Forestry  
PO Box 250  
00171 Helsinki

**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  
Breeder's 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 arovci il  
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 -

**REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA**

Plant Breeders Rights  
Department  
Central Agricultural Control  
and Testing Institute  
UKSUP  
Matoskova 21  
83316 Bratislava

**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



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## SWEDEN

Statens vaxtsortnamnd      Telephone (08) 655 24 00  
Box 1247                      Telex 15 466  
S-171 24 Solna                Telefax (08) 655 24 56

## SWITZERLAND

Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft      Telephone (031) 61 25 24  
Büro für Sortenschutz                Telex 913 162  
Mattenhofstr. 5                        Telefax (031) 61 26 34  
CH-3003 Bern

## UNITED KINGDOM

The Plant Variety Rights Office      Telephone (0223) 27 71 51  
White House Lane                      Telex 817 422 pvscam g  
Huntingdon Road                        Telefax (0223) 34 23 86  
Cambridge CB3 0LF

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Commissioner of Patents      Telephone (1703) 305 86 00  
U.S. Department of Commerce      Telex 710 955 06 71  
Patent and Trademark Office      Telefax (1703) 305 92 63  
Washington, D.C. 20231

The Commissioner                      Telephone (301) 504 55 18  
Plant Variety Protection Office      Telex -  
Agricultural Marketing Service      Telefax (301) 504 52 91  
Department of Agriculture  
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

## APPENDIX 5

### Letters to the Editor

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

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

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

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

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

### Style and length of letters to the editor

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

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

For convenience, letters for publication may be submitted on disc. The preferred format is Microsoft Word for Windows.