Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Three 2003 Volume 16 Number 3

'Korsered' – new cut flower variety

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Treloar ROSES

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

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeder's Rights:

Variety	*Synonym*	*Type*	*Applic No.*
KORSCHWAMA	Black Madonna	Hybrid Tea	1994/094
KORCRISETT	Calibra	Cut Flower	1994/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	1997/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	1991/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	1996/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	1996/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	1996/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	1996/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	1997/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	1994/093
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	1989/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	1996/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	1994/089
KORSULAS	Limona	Cut Flower	1997/203
KORANDERER	Our Copper Queen	Hybrid Tea	1997/201
SPEKES	Our Sacha	Cut Flower	1996/080
KORPLASINA	Our Vanilla	Cut Flower	1996/081
KORBLEKAF		Cut Flower	2000/315
KORMAREC	Sommerabend	Ground Cover	1996/086
KORPINKA	Summer Fairytale	Ground Cover	1994/088
KORBACOL	Texas	Cut Flower	1994/092
KORHOCO	Vital	Cut Flower	1997/206
KORDREKES		Cut Flower	1999/204
KORFLEUR		Cut Flower	1999/201
KORKULARIS		Cut Flower	1999/202
KORLUMARA		Cut Flower	1999/199
KORMEERAM		Cut Flower	1999/200
KORROGILO		Cut Flower	1999/105
KORSETAG		Cut Flower	1999/203
KORNAFIRO		Cut Flower	2001/014
KORWARPEEL		Hybrid Tea	2001/015
KORTRAUPFI			2001/175
KORANUL		Cut Flower	2001/295
KORELZODA		Cut Flower	2001/294
KORPANCOM		Ground Cover	2001/293
KORORBE		Floribunda	2001/307
KORNALIST		Cut Flower	2001/306
KORSTESGLI		Ground Cover	2001/305
KORDROPER		Cut Flower	2002/105
KORCALFER		Cut Flower	2002/309
KORSERED		Cut Flower	2002/308
KORTUREK		Cut Flower	2002/307
KORASSENET		Shrub	2003/152
KORKINTERAL		Shrub	2003/151

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar ROSES

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Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeder's Rights Australia

QUARTER THREE, 2003 **VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3**

Part 1 – General Information

Part 2 – Public Notices

ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:
PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS
Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
GPO Box 858, Canberra, ACT 2601
Telephone: (02) 6272 4228 Facsimile: (02) 6272 3650
Website: http://www.daff.gov.au/pbr
E-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

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Australian Government

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Plant Breeder's Rights Office is an agency within the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

A person may make objections to applications for PBR if (i) their commercial interests would be affected adversely, and (ii) the application will not fulfil all the conditions required by the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.

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

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

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

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

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

Requests for Revocation (where an individual's interests are affected), of:
- **a Grant**
- **a Declaration that a Plant Variety is Essentially Derived**

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

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

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

Federal Court Decision – *Buchanan Turf Supplies Pty Ltd vs Premier Turf Supplies Pty Ltd* [2003] FCA 230 (March 2003)

Buchanan Turf Supplies Pty Ltd, the owner of PBR in 'Sir Walter' variety of buffalo grass, undertook proceedings in the Federal Court alleging that Premier Turf Supplies Pty Ltd was misrepresenting the turf it was supplying as being 'Sir Walter' when it was not. Misleading and deceptive conduct was alleged pursuant to section 52 of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cwth) (the TPA) and for breach of section 53(1)(c) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* (the PBRA). Buchanan Turf Supplies Pty Ltd sought injunctive relief and damages, including exemplary damages.

On 25 March 2003 Hely J handed down the decision in the Federal Court that there had been infringement of section 53(1)(c) of the PBRA as well as contravention of section 52 of the TPA. Hely J ordered that Premier Turf Supplies be restrained from representing that they were authorised to sell 'Sir Walter' and from representing to anyone that other grass turf sold by them was of the 'Sir Walter' variety. Hely J dismissed the claim for damages because insufficient evidence was presented to assess the loss to Buchanan Turf Supplies Pty Ltd. There was no claim for loss of reputation or goodwill.

The detailed judgment is available at http://www.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/disp.pl/au/cases/cth/federal%5fct/2003/230.html?query=title+%28+%22buc%2a%22+%29

Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee

The Australian Government Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Hon Warren Truss MP has appointed a new Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) to serve for a three-year term.

The Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee promotes communication between government and the community on intellectual property issues as they affect new plant varieties. The depth of expertise and the diversity of backgrounds of new and re-appointed Committee members, drawn from around Australia, provide an invaluable source of advice to the Minister and to the Registrar of the Plant Breeder's Rights Office regarding policy, administrative and technical issues relating to the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* (PBRA). The PBRA places considerable emphasis on public interest provisions reflecting not only the desirability of promoting plant breeding but also the requirement for access to the products of that innovation. The names and contact details of the new committee members are given in Appendix 2.

The *Plant Varieties Journal* goes electronic

To improve the distribution and effectiveness, the editorial committee of the *Plant Varieties Journal* has decided that the publication of the printed version of the journal will be replaced by an electronic version after this issue (Volume 16 Issue 3). [Electronic versions are freely available at www.daff.gov.au/pbr.] Starting from the next issue (Volume 16 Issue 4) the electronic version will replace the printed version.

Report on Breeding Issues

A report providing greater clarification of certain 'difficult' and sometimes controversial plant breeding issues has been finalised by a panel of experts. The report defines 'discovery', 'selective propagation' and 'eligible breeding' methodologies as well as canvassing questions and answers to a range of situations. The principal areas covered are the source population and associated issues relating to ownership, location, homogeneity, parentage, boundaries, and selection from variable material. The issue of essentially derived varieties and the relationship between the first and the second breeder(s) is also explored. The final report of the expert panel is available at the following internet address: www.anbg.gov.au/breeders/index.html

PBR Infringement

Grantees should be aware of recent revisions to infringement provisions of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* (see section 54) and related provisions of the Federal Court Rules (see order 58 rule 27) both of which can be found at the SCALEplus site http://scaleplus.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/1/618/top.htm.

On-line Database for PBR Varieties

The PBR Office has a comprehensive service for Internet users ~ a searchable database for all Australian PBR varieties, both past and present. The database features a detailed description and image for every variety granted full rights and basic information for other PBR varieties. Searches by genus, species, common name, variety name and titleholder are some of its many advantages. Varieties for which an application has been lodged but not yet accepted in the PBR scheme are not included in this database. Please browse the database at www.affa.gov.au/pbr and provide your feedback.

Cumulative Index to *Plant Varieties Journal*

The cumulative index to the *Plant Varieties Journal* is no longer published as a hardcopy document. Currently it is published electronically as a downloadable document in the PBR website with regular updates. Electronic publication makes the searching simple and easy in this large document. It also facilitates the exchange of information. If you do not have a computer or Internet connections then we will send you a hard copy free of charge. Please contact the PBR office if you require further information.

Applying for Plant Breeder's Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

As the variety is already under provisional protection, any use outside the conditions outlined above would qualify as an infringement and would be dealt with under section 53 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.

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

UPOV Developments

Tunisia became the 53rd member of UPOV on August 31, 2003. The 1991 Act of the UPOV convention came into effect for Tunisia from that date.

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

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

CPVO Developments

The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) has announced some likely changes to its Examination and Annual fees. The new rate of Examination fee will range from 1020 to 1200 euros. A list giving the fees foreseen for every species can be consulted on the following website http://www.cpvo.eu.int The Annual fee will be reduced to a flat rate of 300 euros for every species until the year 2005. The precise content of the regulations and its entry into force have still to be decided by the European Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Details of the Application

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

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

Example 1

Genus species
Common name of the species

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

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

Example 2

Characteristics (Table nn, Figure nn) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium, width narrow. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent, internode length short. Leaf: length long, width narrow, variegation present, predominant colour green (RHS 137A), secondary margin colour pale green-yellow (RHS 1A). Inflorescence: type corymb. Flower: pedicel short, diameter small (average 12.5mm), number of petals 5, petal colour yellow (RHS 12A), number of sepals 5 …..etc. (Note: give the reference for the edition of RHS colour chart used, e.g. all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding
Indicate how the variety was originated, i.e. controlled pollination, open pollination, induced mutation, spontaneous mutation, introduction and selection, seedling selection etc. Give the name of the parents. Also give the characteristics of the parental material by which they differ from the candidate variety. Briefly describe the breeding procedure and selection criteria used in developing the new variety. Also indicate the mode of propagation used during breeding. Give the name(s) of the breeder.

Example 3

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

Example 4

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

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

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

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

Example 7

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

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

Example 8

Comparative Trial Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 38°06′ South, elevation 35m), summer-autumn 1996/97. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

Example 9

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

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

Example 10

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

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

Example 11

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).
- Arrange the characteristics in order – this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.
- If a UPOV technical guideline is not available use the order same as in the text part: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower, Flower parts, Fruit, Fruit parts, Seed, special characters etc.
- For measured characteristics Mean, Standard Deviation, Least Significant Difference (LSD)*at $P \leq 0.01$ is mandatory.
- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: $P \leq 0.001$, $P \leq 0.01$, or ns.
- For discrete characters do not use scores. Please give a word description. eg. round, medium, tall etc.
- For ranked characteristics just give the numbers, do not use 'normal' statistical analysis. Non-parametric statistical procedures may be used in such cases.
- Use only the number of significant decimal places appropriate to the level of accuracy of the observations.
- If there are two or more candidate varieties, use range tests rather than an LSD, such as Duncan's Multiple Range Test or any other appropriate multiple range test. Enter the grouping characters as alphabet superscripts.

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

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

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

Important Changes

Improved Client Service
Consistent with the PBR Office's commitment to continuous improvement, many back copies of this journal are now accessible from the PBR website. Check under **Plant Varieties Journal** button in PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr.

Please continue to check the **What's New** zone on the PBR website at www.daff.gov.au/pbr for any new development

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

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

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

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 1 – General Information	Form P1	September 2001
Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form	Part 1ins	September 2001
General Information on Plant Breeder's Rights for Applicants and Qualified Persons	Info Gen	September 2001
Authorisation of Agent	Form AA	April 2002
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	July 2001
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	May 2003
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	April 1999
Confirmation of Submission of Propagating Material to a Genetic Resources Centre (GRC)	Form GRC2	May 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
Exemption of a Taxon from Farm Saved Seed	Form ET1	September 1998
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	June 2003

Overseas Testing/Data

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

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

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

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

Solanum tuberosum Potato

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

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

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

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

When the trial is based on an UPOV technical guideline and test report in an official UPOV language (English, German or French), it can be lodged in support of the application. In other cases the test reports must be in English.

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

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

Closure of the PBR Office

The PBR office will be closed from 25 December 2003 during the Christmas and New Year holiday period. The office will re-open on 12 January 2004.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

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

ACCEPTANCES

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

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Zalsamay' syn **Mayfair**
Application No: 2003/166 Accepted: 18 August, 2003
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Zalsasenan' syn **Senna**
Application No: 2003/167 Accepted: 18 August, 2003
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Angelonia hybrid
Angelonia

'Balangdepi'
Application No: 2003/211 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balangimla'
Application No: 2003/212 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balangimpu'
Application No: 2003/208 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balanglapi'
Application No: 2003/210 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balangpili'
Application No: 2003/209 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Anthurium andraeanum
Flamingo Flower

'Rijn199922'
Application No: 2003/168 Accepted: 13 August, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Whispering Love'
Application No: 2003/142 Accepted: 15 July, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Arctotis hybrid
African Daisy

'Pink Posy'
Application No: 2003/158 Accepted: 20 July, 2003
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

'Silverdust Glow'
Application No: 2003/157 Accepted: 20 July, 2003
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Avena sativa
Oats

'Volta'
Application No: 2003/083 Accepted: 15 July, 2003
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Betula nigra
River Birch

'Chameleon'
Application No: 2003/050 Accepted: 20 July, 2003
Applicant: **Uki Tree Nursery, business unit of Rosecliffe Research P/L**, West Burleigh, QLD.

Bidens triplinervia
Bidens

'Sunbideki' syn **Yellow Spark**
Application No: 2003/183 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited.**
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Bougainvillea spectabilis
Bougainvillea

'LYNNVERA'
Application No: 2003/146 Accepted: 17 July, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Vera White'
Application No: 2003/144 Accepted: 15 July, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'AG-Spectrum'
Application No: 2003/119 Accepted: 7 July, 2003
Applicant: **Monsanto Australia Limited**, Horsham, VIC.

'ATR-Stubby'
Application No: 2003/118 Accepted: 7 July, 2003
Applicant: **Monsanto Australia Limited**, Horsham, VIC.

Buddleia hybrid
Butterfly Bush

'Little Honey'
Application No: 2003/224 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **R. J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.**

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'KLEC01062' syn **Selecta Sweet Heart Pink**
Application No: 2003/155 Accepted: 1 July, 2003
Applicant: **Nils Klemm.**
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunbelho' syn **White Chimes**
Application No: 2003/130 Accepted: 2 July, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited.**
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Callistemon viminalis
Bottlebrush

'UnicalOne'
Application No: 2003/179 Accepted: 25 August, 2003
Applicant: **T. C. & J. M. Keogh.**
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Cicer arietinum
Chickpea

'WACPE2012' syn **Moti**
Application No: 2003/114 Accepted: 15 July, 2003
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Dactylis glomerata ssp. *hispanica*
Cocksfoot

'Sendace'
Application No: 2003/104 Accepted: 10 July, 2003
Applicant: **University of Tasmania and The Crown in Right of the State of Tasmania through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment**, Kings Meadows, TAS.

'Uplands'
Application No: 2003/103 Accepted: 10 July, 2003
Applicant: **University of Tasmania and The Crown in Right of the State of Tasmania through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment**, Kings Meadows, TAS.

Diascia barbarae
Twinspur

'Pendan'
Application No: 2003/054 Accepted: 20 July, 2003
Applicant: **Sydney James Jones & David Jones.**
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Duranta stenostachya
Duranta

‘Mini Gold’
Application No: 2003/178 Accepted: 21 August, 2003
Applicant: **T. C. & J. M. Keogh.**
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

‘Aromas’
Application No: 2000/160 Accepted: 2 July, 2003
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California.**
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

‘Cal Giant 2’
Application No: 2003/086 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **California Giant, Inc.**
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

‘Cal Giant 3’
Application No: 2003/084 Accepted: 24 September, 2003
Applicant: **California Giant, Inc**.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

‘Cal Giant 4’
Application No: 2003/085 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **California Giant, Inc**.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

‘Diamante’
Application No: 1999/066 Accepted: 2 July, 2003
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

‘Gaviota’
Application No: 1999/065 Accepted: 2 July, 2003
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura, Butterfly Bush

‘Baltinblus’
Application No: 2003/214 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Baltinrose’
Application No: 2003/213 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

‘Balolerose’
Application No: 2003/216 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balolespur’
Application No: 2003/215 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balpixbros’
Application No: 2003/217 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balpixpico’
Application No: 2003/219 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balpixreco’
Application No: 2003/221 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balpixred’
Application No: 2003/220 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balpixropi’
Application No: 2003/218 Accepted: 18 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balpixsang’
Application No: 2003/222 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Lavandula dentata
French Lavender

‘Frenchette’
Application No: 2003/162 Accepted: 13 August, 2003
Applicant: **David Burt**, Officer, VIC.

Leucadendron salignum
Leucadendron

‘Cheeky’
Application No: 2003/156 Accepted: 17 July, 2003
Applicant: **Hayden and Jeanette Heyme**, Pomonal, VIC.

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

‘Warrior’
Application No: 2003/110 Accepted: 15 July, 2003
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited**.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

Lupinus augustifolius
Narrow-Leafed Lupin

‘WALAN2141’
Application No: 2003/115 Accepted: 17 July, 2003
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Malus domestica
Apple

‘CIVNI’
Application No: 2003/164 Accepted: 4 August, 2003
Applicant: **C.I.V. Consorzio Italiano Vivaisti.**
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Miss Ruby’
Application No: 2003/165 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **Skyglow Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Boyanup, WA.

Nemesia hybrid
Nemesia

‘Grega’
Application No: 2003/176 Accepted: 25 August, 2003
Applicant: **Greg Allen**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

‘Pengoon’ syn **Blue Lagoon**
Application No: 2003/185 Accepted: 25 August, 2003
Applicant: **Sydney James Jones**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Oryza sativa
Rice

‘Quest’
Application No: 2003/068 Accepted: 10 July, 2003
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Persea americana
Avocado

‘UC 3-29-5’
Application No: 2003/169 Accepted: 17 August, 2003
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

‘Moonlight’
Application No: 2003/201 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC, **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT and **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW.

‘Sturt’
Application No: 2003/175 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

‘Dame Nancy’
Application No: 2003/148 Accepted: 7 July, 2003
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**.
Agent: **Australian Nurseryman’s Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC)**, Bathurst, NSW.

‘Sir Douglas’
Application No: 2003/150 Accepted: 7 July, 2003
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**.
Agent: **Australian Nurseryman’s Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC)**, Bathurst, NSW.

‘Sir Hans’
Application No: 2003/149 Accepted: 7 July, 2003
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**.
Agent: **Australian Nurseryman’s Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC)**, Bathurst, NSW.

Prunus persica
Peach

‘Hawkesbury D’Or Discus’
Application No: 2003/105 Accepted: 28 July, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Oro Discus’
Application No: 2003/106 Accepted: 28 July, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Scarlet O'Hara’
Application No: 2003/153 Accepted: 23 July, 2003
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A. J. Park**, Canberra, ACT.

‘Silvan Sunset’
Application No: 2003/163 Accepted: 13 August, 2003
Applicant: **JFT Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘SUPECHSIX’
Application No: 2003/182 Accepted: 17 August, 2003
Applicant: **Sun World International Inc.**
Agent: **Sun World Australasia**, Bathurst, NSW.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

‘Joanna Red’
Application No: 2003/174 Accepted: 20 July, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Rhododendron hybrid
Azalea

‘Conlen’ syn **Autumn Bravo**
Application No: 2002/302 Accepted: 13 August, 2003
Applicant: **Plant Development Services Inc**. and **Robert E. Lee**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, NSW.

‘Conleo’ syn **Autumn Monarch**
Application No: 2002/303 Accepted: 13 August, 2003
Applicant: **Plant Development Services Inc**. and **Robert E. Lee**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

‘Korassenet’
Application No: 2003/152 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **W. Kordes’ Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

‘Korkinteral’
Application No: 2003/151 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **W. Kordes’ Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

‘TAN97033’
Application No: 2003/229 Accepted: 22 August, 2003
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Agent: **Flora International Pty Ltd**, Leppington, NSW.

‘TAN98485’
Application No: 2003/230 Accepted: 22 August, 2003
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Agent: **Flora International Pty Ltd**, Leppington, NSW.

Rubus idaeus
Red Rasberry, Framboise

‘Motueka’
Application No: 2003/122 Accepted: 10 July, 2003
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A. J. Park**, Canberra, ACT.

‘Tadmor’
Application No: 2003/121 Accepted: 10 July, 2003
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A. J. Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

‘84N4538’
Application No: 2003/102 Accepted: 14 August, 2003
Applicant: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q202’
Application No: 2003/098 Accepted: 14 August, 2003
Applicant: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q204’
Application No: 2003/097 Accepted: 14 August, 2003
Applicant: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q209’
Application No: 2003/096 Accepted: 14 August, 2003
Applicant: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q210’
Application No: 2003/101 Accepted: 14 August, 2003
Applicant: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q211’
Application No: 2003/100 Accepted: 14 August, 2003
Applicant: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

‘Q213’
Application No: 2003/099 Accepted: 14 August, 2003
Applicant: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Sidalcea oregana

‘Little Princess’
Application No: 2003/184 Accepted: 25 August, 2003
Applicant: **Future Plants Licentie B.V.**
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

‘Cabaret’
Application No: 2003/147 Accepted: 2 July, 2003
Applicant: **Cygnet Potato Breeders Limited**.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

‘Cunera’
Application No: 2003/042 Accepted: 7 July, 2003
Applicant: **Mts. Boerhave.**
Agent: **Agrico Australia**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Mai Flower’
Application No: 2003/041 Accepted: 7 July, 2003
Applicant: **Dr R. J. Mansholt’s Veredelingsbedrijf**.
Agent: **Agrico Australia**, Sydney, NSW.

Stylidium graminifolium
Grass Trigger Plant

‘ST111’
Application No: 2003/095 Accepted: 22 September, 2003
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Richmond, NSW.

‘ST116’
Application No: 2003/109 Accepted: 22 September, 2003
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Richmond, NSW.

Sutera cordata
Bacopa, Sutera

‘Suprerui’ syn **Starlight**
Application No: 2003/177 Accepted: 19 September, 2003
Applicant: **W. C. J. van Marrewijk.**
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

‘EGA Bonnie Rock’
Application No: 2003/161 Accepted: 13 August, 2003
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA, **State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, **Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **Director, Enterprise Grains Australia**, Kew, VIC.

‘GBA Combat’
Application No: 2003/170 Accepted: 24 September, 2003
Applicant: **Grain Biotech Australia Pty Ltd**, Bullcreek, WA.

‘GBA Ruby’
Application No: 2003/171 Accepted: 24 September, 2003
Applicant: **Grain Biotech Australia Pty Ltd**, Bullcreek, WA.

‘GBA Sapphire’
Application No: 2003/172 Accepted: 24 September, 2003
Applicant: **Grain Biotech Australia Pty Ltd**, Bullcreek, WA.

‘GBA Shenton’
Application No: 2003/173 Accepted: 24 September, 2003
Applicant: **Grain Biotech Australia Pty Ltd**, Bullcreek, WA.

‘WAWHT2248’
Application No: 2003/160 Accepted: 13 August, 2003
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, **State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, **Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **Director, Enterprise Grains Australia**, Kew, VIC.

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

‘Sunmaref TPPW’ syn **White Passion**
Application No: 2003/135 Accepted: 2 July, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

‘Sunvivare’
Application No: 2003/134 Accepted: 2 July, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

‘Kosciuszko’
Application No: 2002/318 Accepted: 21 July, 2003
Applicant: **University of New England** and **QAF Feeds Pty Ltd**.
Agent: **Robin Jessop**, Armidale, NSW.

Zantedeschia hybrid
Calla Lily

‘Crackerjack’
Application No: 2003/123 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **BLOOMZ Ltd**.
Agent: **Boulevarde Nurseries**, Irymple, VIC.

‘Hot Chocolate’
Application No: 2003/124 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **BLOOMZ Ltd**.
Agent: **Boulevarde Nurseries**, Irymple, VIC.

‘Hot Lips’
Application No: 2003/128 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **BLOOMZ Ltd**.
Agent: **Boulevarde Nurseries**, Irymple, VIC.

‘Pot Black’
Application No: 2003/125 Accepted: 30 September, 2003
Applicant: **BLOOMZ Ltd**.
Agent: **Boulevarde Nurseries**, Irymple, VIC.

VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

Acacia pravissima
Ovens Wattle

'NE 02'

Application No: 2002/149 Accepted: 26 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **N. G. & E. M. Medhurst**, Nowa Nowa, VIC.
Agent: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 31) Plant: type shrub, habit upright, attitude erect, density dense, height short (mean 86cm), width narrow (mean 69.5cm), secondary stem present (average number 4). Stem: branching low, internode length short (mean 34mm). Leaf: size large, length mean 12.1mm, width mean 11.1mm, shape of blade obliquely broadly triangular (one angle being rounded and the other pointed), margin entire, density dense, colour of upper side greyed-green (RHS 189A), colour of new growth golden becoming light green. (Note: RHS colour chart number refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open-pollinated seedling: initially selected for its dwarfed erect habit from a batch of seedlings resulting from open pollination of *Acacia pravissima* in 1999. The parental form is characterised by taller, wider and weeping habit. Selection criteria: retention of dwarfed erect habit. Propagation: the selected seedling has been propagated vegetatively for four generation to confirm distinctiveness, uniformity, stability. The selection does not flower and is presumed to be sterile. Breeder: Neville Medhurst, Medhurst Nursery, Toorloo Arm, Gippsland, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit upright, height short. Initially, both *Acacia pravissima* 'Golden Carpet' and *Acacia pravissima* 'Kuranga Cascade' were considered as comparator as these are varieties of common knowledge. However, later they were excluded due to their very low and very spreading cascading habit. *Acacia pravissima* 'Green Dragon' was excluded due to its decumbent growth habit. *Acacia pravissima* 'Tricolour' was also excluded because of its multi coloured leaves, which is clearly distinguishable from the leaves of the candidate variety. As there were no other similar varieties of common knowledge, the parental form of *Acacia pravissima* was included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Dixons Creek, VIC, during late winter 2002 – early winter 2003. Conditions: trial conducted on an open north westerly facing situation. Twelve tubes of the candidate were chosen at random from a vegetatively propagated batch, and 12 seed grown tubes of the comparator were chosen at random, both batches planted initially into 150mm plastic pots in a soilless (pine bark) potting medium and re-potted into the same medium into 300mm pots in Feb 2003. Trial design: grown in side by side, rowed and spaced trial. Measurements: eight each of both candidate and comparator selected at random for measurements.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Bill Molyneux**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Table 1 *Acacia* varieties

	'NE02	***Acacia pravissima***
PLANT: HABIT	upright	spreading
PLANT: SIZE	small	medium to large
PLANT: SECONDARY STEM	present	absent
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	86.0	162.0
std deviation	4.4	12.7
LSD/sig	7.2	P≤0.01

PLANT: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	69.5	63.3
Std deviation	8.2	6.5
LSD/sig	5.7	P≤0.01
STEM: INTERNODE LENGTH		
	short (av. 34mm)	long (av. 82mm)
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	12.1	9.2
Std deviation	2.8	1.7
LSD/sig	2.4	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	11.1	8.8
Std deviation	2.0	2.0
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01
FLOWER	absent	present
SEED	absent	present

Arachis hypogaea
Peanut

'Middleton'

Application No: 2003/048 Accepted: 3 Jun 2003.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 37) Plant: growth habit prostrate to semi-erect, branching medium. Time of maturity: late. Leaflet: size medium, colour medium green. Flowering: general pattern sequential, pattern of main stem none. Pod: size large, constrictions medium, texture of surface coarse, number of kernels few, prominence of beak prominent, shape of beak curved. Kernel: colour of uncured mature testa monochrome pink, shape cylindrical, size large, weight per 1000 kernels 1052g, dormancy period medium, percentage of shell medium. Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: Virginia.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Middleton' (designated D48-4-p4-2) is an $F_{4:8}$ line derived from cross D48 (Streeton x D1-p49). The seed parent 'Streeton' is characterised by low oleic acid content. The pollen parent D1-p49 was a high oleic F_2 plant from the cross D1 (VA-C92R x F435). F435 is the original donor of the high oleic trait. The cross was made in 1995-96 and the F_1 (D48-4) grown in the Kairi glasshouse. In the following summer some single F_2 plant selections were made on the basis of pod and kernel appearance. Some F_3 kernel from those single plants was sent for analysis, the remainder was planted as $F_{2:3}$ rows in the 1997-98 summer. These rows were selected on the basis of low Specific Leaf Area (SLA) (and hence high transpiration efficiency) and high pod yield. The D48-4-p4 had the lowest SLA of all the Streeton derived progenies. Subsequently F_4 single plants were selected in the summer of 1998-99 and $F_{4:5}$ rows grown in the winter nursery. A Preliminary Yield Test planted quite late in 1999-2000 summer failed as an experiment but some promising lines including D48-4-p4-2 generated enough seed to advance to Regional Variety Trials in 2000-01. The value of the line was established in a special experiment comparing lines derived from crosses by various means. Two sibling lines of D48-4-p4-2 yielded well in the special test but did not have the pod drying characteristics of this line. Some lines from other progenies had the drying characteristics but not the yield potential. Selection criteria: high oleic acid content, high kernel percentage and high yield. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Alan Cruickshank, Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high, Commercial grouping: Virginia and Runner. High oleic acid kernel is a qualitative trait of great commercial importance and high stability across environments. Grouping by the commercial classes excludes high oleic lines such as F435, which has very small pods and is commercially unrelated. Based on these characters the following comparators were chosen: 'SO95R', 'Menzies'$^{(\phi)}$, and another candidate variety 'Wheeler'. The seed parent 'Streeton' was excluded because of its low oleic acid content.

Comparative Trial Location: J. Bjelke-Petersen Research Station, Kingaroy, QLD (Latitude 27°S), between 17 Dec 2002 and 22 May 2003. Conditions: the trial was conducted under standard management practices. Trial design: 60-80 plants in four separate replicates were grown per variety. Measurements: following inspection of inverted plots each replicate was threshed as a bulk and pod samples compared.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Alan Cruickshank**, QDPI, Kingaroy, QLD.

'Wheeler'

Application No: 2003/049 Accepted: 3 Jun 2003.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 37) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, branching medium. Time of maturity: medium. Leaflet: size medium, colour medium green. Flowering: general pattern sequential, pattern of main stem none. Pod: size large, constrictions shallow, texture of surface fine, number of kernels few, prominence of beak absent or very inconspicuous. Kernel: colour of uncured mature testa monochrome pink, shape cylindrical, size large, weight per 1000 kernels 1094g, dormancy period short, percentage of shell medium. Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: Virginia.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Wheeler' is an $F_{4:10}$ line from the cross D66 (Conder x D28-p6) made in the 1996-97 summer. The seed parent 'Conder' is characterised by low oleic acid content. The pollen parent D28-p6 was a high oleic F_2 plant from the cross D28 (Conder x D1-p52), where D1-p52 was a high oleic F_2 plant from the cross D1 (VA-C92R x F435). F435 is the original donor of the high oleic trait. Where F_2 plants are used for crossing, F_1 plants are kept separate within a cross. In this case the F_1 plant was grown in the Kairi glasshouse in winter 1997 and designated D66-1. In the following summer F_2 individuals were selected for high oleic acid with a part-seed analysis: D66-1-p17 was selected. The $F_{2:3}$ row was grown in the winter nursery and F_4 single plants selected the following summer. 'Wheeler' was tested (as D66-1-p17-3) in a preliminary yield test in 1999-2000 and regional variety trials in 2000-01 and 2001-02. Selection

criteria: high oleic acid content, high kernel percentage and high yield. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Alan Cruickshank, Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high, Commercial grouping: Virginia and Runner. High oleic acid kernel is a qualitative trait of great commercial importance and high stability across environments. Grouping by the commercial classes excludes high oleic lines such as F435, which has very small pods and is commercially unrelated. Based on these characters the following comparators were chosen: 'SO95R', 'Menzies'$^{\Phi}$, and another candidate variety 'Middleton'. The seed parent 'Conder' was excluded because of its low oleic acid content.

Comparative Trial Location: J. Bjelke-Petersen Research Station, Kingaroy, QLD (Latitude 27° S), between 17 Dec 2002 and 22 May 2003. Conditions: the trial was conducted under standard management practices. Trial design: 60-80 plants in four separate replicates were grown per variety. Measurements: following inspection of inverted plots each replicate was threshed as a bulk and pod samples compared.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Alan Cruickshank**, QDPI, Kingaroy, QLD.

Table 2 *Arachis* varieties

	'Middleton'	'Wheeler'	*'SO95R'	*'Menzies'$^{\Phi}$
POD: SIZE	large	large	small	small
POD: PROMINENCE OF BEAK	prominent	absent	absent	inconspicuous
POD: CONSTRICTIONS	medium	shallow	medium	medium

Atriplex nummularia
Saltbush

'Eyres Green'

Application No: 2002/018 Accepted: 26 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Topline Plant Company**, Uraidla, SA.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 28) Plant: habit semi-erect, height mean 64.6cm. Stem: thickness mean 10.1mm, anthocyanin colouration of stem medium. Branch: number mean 6.6, length mean 36.9cm, shoot number per branch mean 17.7, internode length mean 2.0cm, presence of lateral leaves few. Leaf: length mean 44.8mm, width at broadest part mean 41.9mm, shape triangular, shape of apex acute-obtuse, shape of petiole and base of leaf Y-shaped, serrations on margin wavy-serrated, frequency of serrations medium, shape of serrations concave, colour greyed-green (RHS 191A, 1986), venation depth on underside of leaf medium. Flower: colour red, length mean 10.7mm. DNA: distinct fingerprint pattern present.

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: 'Eyres Green' was selected from a plantation of *Atriplex nummularia*, grown from seed near Rudall, SA. The selected plant differed from other plants in the plantation. The characteristics that distinguished the selected plant 'Eyres Green' from the plantation were fast growth, low/spreading growth habit, plant height at maturity and overall palatability for grazing. Cuttings were taken from the selected plant and vegetatively propagated to produce the new variety 'Eyres Green'. Selection criteria: low growth habit, palatability and high protein content. Propagation: 'Eyres Green' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Bill and Philip Tamlin, Topline Plant Company, Uraidla, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'No. 23' and 'No. 25' are the two other varieties of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. Both varieties were vegetatively propagated by the breeder and were considered to be superior to other plants in the population from which they were selected. The original source material *A. nummularia* was also included in the trial. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Topline Plant Nursery, Uraidla SA, Summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open environment, irrigated with overhead sprinklers. 'Eyres Green', 'No. 23' and 'No. 25' were vegetatively propagated, while *A. nummularia* was grown from seed. Cuttings were propagated in a glasshouse, nutrients supplied by slow release fertiliser. In Jul 2002 plants transferred into boxes (30cm x 40cm, 4 plants per box) with commercial potting mix and placed in open environment, no further nutrition or pest and disease treatment applied. Trial design: 32 plants of each variety arranged in 2 rows. Measurements: taken from 16 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First Australian sale in Apr 2001.

Description: **Peter Scholefield**, Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, Adelaide, SA.

Table 3 *Atriplex* varieties

	'Eyres Green'	*'No. 23'	*'No. 25'	*'*A. nummularia*'
PLANT: HABIT	semi-erect	erect	semi-erect	erect, semi-erect, spreading
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	64.6	55.3	44.3	45.6
std deviation	7.2	9.1	4.0	9.0
LSD/sig	7.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM: THICKNESS (mm)				
mean	10.1	9.4	7.6	9.0
std deviation	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.6
LSD/sig	1.4	ns	P≤0.01	ns
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	medium	absent	weak	absent, weak, medium

BRANCH: NUMBER				
mean	6.6	5.6	4.4	6.7
std deviation	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.7
LSD/sig	1.7	ns	P≤0.01	ns
BRANCH: LENGTH (cm)				
mean	36.9	31.3	32.7	33.2
std deviation	14.2	14.7	6.2	10.0
LSD/sig	5.2	P≤0.01	ns	ns
BRANCH: INTERNODE LENGTH (cm)				
mean	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9
std deviation	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
LSD/sig	0.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
BRANCH: PRESENCE OF LATERAL LEAVES	few	medium	medium	medium
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	44.8	36.3	34.6	32.7
std deviation	3.2	2.8	4.2	8.2
LSD/sig	4.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH OF BROADEST PART (mm)				
mean	41.9	34.6	33.2	29.4
std deviation	4.2	5.0	5.1	8.1
LSD/sig	5.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE	triangular	ovate	triangular	ovate, triangular, diamond
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acute-obtuse	obtuse	acute	acute-obtuse
LEAF: SHAPE OF PETIOLE AND BASE OF LEAF	Y-shaped	Y-shaped	T-shaped	Y-shaped, T-shaped
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	greyed-green 191A	greyed-green 194A	greyed-green 194A	greyed-green 194A
LEAF: SERRATIONS ON MARGIN	wavy-serrated	wavy	serrated	wavy, serrated
LEAF: FREQUENCY OF SERRATIONS	medium	high	high	low, medium, high

Note: leaves measurements were taken from 10th-12th leaf from the apex

Avena sativa
Oats

'Brusher'

Application No: 2002/215 Accepted: 31 Jul 2003.
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 38) Plant: habit intermediate, length long, seasonal type spring, maturity early to medium. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present, intensity of hairiness of uppermost node weak. Leaf: hairiness of margins of leaf below the flag leaf absent or very weak. Time of panicle emergence: early to medium. Panicle: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous, length medium. Glumes: length medium. Primary grain: tendency to be awned weak, glaucosity of lemma absent, hairiness of base weak. Grain: husk present, colour of lemma brown.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Dumont' x first pollen parent 'Wallaroo'. The F_1 from this cross was then crossed to the second pollen parent, 'Bandicoot'. The seed parent was characterised by late maturity. The first pollen parent was characterised by early maturity. The second pollen parent was characterised by absence of seed husk (naked type). Hybridisation took place at the Northfield Research Laboratories, Adelaide, South Australia in 1987. From this cross, panicles were selected from F_3 plots at Turretfield Research Centre (located near Rosedale, SA) in 1989. Selection number one hundred and nine was chosen in 1994 after eight cycles of selection on the basis of hay production, disease resistance, and hay quality. Selection criteria: hay yield, cereal cyst nematode resistance, leaf rust resistance and digestibility. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Pamela Zwer and the Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite Campus, Urrbrae, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: length long, maturity early to medium. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present. Panicle: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous. Primary grain: glaucosity of lemma absent. Grain: husk present. Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Wintaroo'(Ф), 'Marloo', 'Wallaroo', and 'Bettong'. 'Wallaroo' is also the first pollen parent. The other parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Kingsford Research Centre, SA (Latitude 34°33′, Longitude 138°46′, elevation 120m), winter/spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on 10 Jul, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required. Trial design: three replicates of each variety were sown in plots 5m x 1.3m arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Suzanne Hoppo**, SARDI, Adelaide, SA.

Table 4 *Avena* varieties

	'Brusher'	*'Wintaroo'$^{\phi}$	*'Marloo'	*'Wallaroo'	*'Bettong'
PLANT : GROWTH HABIT					
	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	semi - prostrate
STEM: INTENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF UPPER-MOST NODE					
	weak	weak	medium	weak	weak
TIME OF PANICLE EMERGENCE					
	early-medium	medium	medium	early	medium
PANICLE: LENGTH					
	medium	medium	medium	short	medium
PANICLE: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	181	172	184	162	189
std deviation	12	12	11	21	18
LSD/sig	12	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
GLUMES: LENGTH					
	medium	medium	long	medium-long	medium
GLUMES: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	24.4	24.2	27.1	25.8	23.9
std deviation	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.6
LSD/sig	1.3	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
PRIMARY GRAIN: TENDENCY TO BE AWNED					
	weak	weak	medium	strong	absent
PRIMARY GRAIN: HAIRINESS OF BASE					
	weak	weak	strong	weak	absent or very weak
GRAIN: COLOUR OF LEMMA					
	brown	yellow	brown	brown	yellow

'Quokka'

Application No: 2002/214 Accepted: 18 Mar 2003.
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 39) Plant: habit intermediate, length long, seasonal type spring, maturity very early. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present, intensity of hairiness of uppermost node weak. Leaf: hairiness of margins of leaf below the flag leaf absent or very weak. Time of panicle emergence: very early. Panicle: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous, length long. Glumes: length short. Primary grain: glaucosity of lemma absent, hairiness of base absent or very weak. Grain: husk present, colour of lemma yellow, plumpness high.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 87072-13 x first pollen parent 87080-1. The F_1 from this cross was then crossed to the second pollen parent, 88045-12. The seed parent, first pollen parent and second pollen parent are all characterised by dwarf plant type. Hybridisation took place at the Northfield Research Laboratories, Adelaide, South Australia in 1994. From this cross, panicles were selected from F_3 plots at Kingsford Research Centre (located near Gawler, SA) in 1995. Selection number twenty four was chosen in 1999 after six cycles of selection on the basis of grain quality. Selection criteria: grain colour, brightness and plumpness. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Pamela Zwer and the Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite Campus, Urrbrae, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Panicle: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous. Primary grain: glaucosity of lemma absent. Grain: plumpness high, husk present. Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Echidna', 'Euro', 'Swan', and 'Quoll'$^{(\phi)}$. The parents were not included as all are dwarf plant type.

Comparative Trial Location: Kingsford Research Centre, SA (Latitude 34°33′, Longitude 138°46′, elevation 120m), winter/spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on 10 Jul, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required. Trial design: three replicates of each variety were sown in plots 5m x 1.3m arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Suzanne Hoppo**, SARDI, Adelaide, SA.

Table 5 *Avena* varieties

	'Quokka'	*'Quoll' ϕ	*'Swan'	*'Euro'	*'Echidna'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT					
	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	semi-erect	intermediate
PLANT: LENGTH					
	long	short	long	medium	very short
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm)					
mean	934	570	852	664	524
std deviation	88	43	82	62	60
LSD/sig	42	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM: HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE					
	present	present	absent	present	present
STEM: INTENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE					
	weak	weak	n/a	medium	medium
LEAF BLADE: HAIRINESS OF MARGINS OF LEAF BELOW FLAG LEAF					
	absent or very weak	weak	absent or very weak	weak	weak
TIME OF PANICLE EMERGENCE					
	very early	medium	early	medium	medium
PANICLE: LENGTH					
	long	long	long	medium	medium
PANICLE: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	203	201	199	172	175
std deviation	17	21	12	15	13
LSD/sig	11	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUMES: LENGTH					
	short	medium to long	long	medium	medium
GLUMES: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	21.7	25.3	27.3	23.3	23.5
std deviation	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PRIMARY GRAIN: HAIRINESS OF BASE					
	absent or very weak	very strong	weak	medium to weak	weak
GRAIN: COLOUR OF LEMMA					
	yellow	yellow	brown	yellow	yellow

Boronia heterophylla
Red Boronia

'Ice Charlotte'

Application No: 2000/334 Accepted: 7 Dec 2000.
Applicant: **Anthony & Karyn Ward**, Tauranga, New Zealand.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 21) Stem: shape in cross section round. Leaf: type pinnate, number of leaflets three to seven, margin entire, colour of upper side in relation to colour of lower side same, hairiness of lower side absent to very weak, hairiness of upper side absent to very weak, texture of upper side warty. Flowering stem: position of flowers axillary. Inflorescence: number of flowers one. Flower: shape closed bell. Petal: main colour white (RHS 155C), secondary colour red, position of secondary colour predominantly on midrib, prominence of midvein weak. Stigma: colour greyed-red, swelling present. Anther: colour greyed-red. (RHS 139A), colour lower side yellow-green (RHS 147B. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from *Boronia heterophylla* at owners property in Tauranga, New Zealand in 1995. The parental form is characterised by pink flowers. A mutant was selected for further

development. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively through a number of generations to establish uniformity and stability. Breeder: Tony Ward, Tauranga, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour white, secondary colour red to red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator variety was included in the trial: *Boronia heterophylla* 'Just Margaret'ϕ. The parental form was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Tynong, VIC, autumn-spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Ice Charlotte'
EU	2001	Applied	'Ice Charlotte'

First Sold in New Zealand Dec 1997.

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

Table 6 *Boronia* varieties

	'Ice Charlotte'	'Just Margaret'ϕ
PETAL: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	white	white
	155C	155A
PETAL: SECONDARY COLOUR		
	red	red-purple
PETAL: POSITION OF SECONDARY COLOUR AT APEX		
	predominantly on midrib	predominantly on margins

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'KLEC00066'

Application No: 2002/148 Accepted: 23 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**, Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 12) Plant: growth habit semi-upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 28.1cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 26.8mm), width medium (mean 6.2mm), shape of apex broad acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 8.8mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 6.4mm), width medium (mean 2.3mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 25.1mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes medium, number of colours of upper side more than two, main colour of upper side purple (RHS 76C), secondary colour of upper side green-yellow (RHS 1D) to white (RHS 155A), vein colour deep purple, conspicuousness of veins on upper side very strong, main colour of lower side purple (RHS 77C). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 15.7mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 7A), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: parent 'S95'. The parent is characterised by a dark pink flower colour with one colour on upper side. Selection took place at Klemm + Sohn, Stuttgart, Germany. Selection criteria: stability and uniformity of flower colour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: number of colours of upper side more than two. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is 'Capala'. The parent was excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	2001	Granted	'KLEC00066'
USA	2001	Applied	'KLEC00066'

First sold in USA in Jul 2000. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

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

Table 7 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	'KLEC00066'	*'Capala'
PEDICEL: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.8	12.8
std deviation	1.2	2.6
LSD/sig	2.28	P≤0.01
SEPAL: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	6.4	8.0
std deviation	0.8	0.8
LSD/sig	0.89	P≤0.01
SEPAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	2.3	2.9
std deviation	0.2	0.2
LSD/sig	0.26	P≤0.01
FLOWER TUBE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.7	13.5
std deviation	0.6	0.9
LSD/sig	0.86	P≤0.01

FLOWER: UPPER SIDE COLOURS (RHS, 2001)		
main colour	76C	155C
secondary colour	1D to 155A	2D to 155C
FLOWER: LOWER SIDE COLOUR (RHS, 2001) – flower tube excluded		
	77C	77B-C

'KLEC00072'

Application No: 2001/337 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**, Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 13) Plant: growth habit creeping, height short. Shoot: length medium (mean 23.3cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 33mm), width medium (mean 7.5mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 9.8mm). Sepal: length long (mean 15.1mm), width medium (mean 3.4mm), anthocyanin colouration present. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 29.9mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes medium, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side red-purple (ca RHS 57A), conspicuousness of veins on upper side weak, main colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 60D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 18.7mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 7A), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'R4' x pollen parent 'J65'. The seed parent is characterised by a pink flower colour and the pollen parent by a more upright growth habit. Selection took place at Klemm + Sohn, Stuttgart, Germany. Selection criteria: red flower colour and earliness. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge is – Flower: main colour of upper side red. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is 'Sunbelre'. The parents were excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	2001	Granted	'KLEC00072'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'KLEC00072'

First sold in EU in Aug 2000. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

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

Table 8 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	'KLEC00072'	*'Sunbelre'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	creeping	upright
STEM: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN	strong	absent or very weak
SEPAL: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.1	8.2
std deviation	1.1	1.1
LSD/sig	1.25	P≤0.01
SEPAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	3.4	2.8
std deviation	0.2	0.3
LSD/sig	0.28	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	29.9	25.4
std deviation	1.7	2.5
LSD/sig	2.48	P≤0.01
FLOWER TUBE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	18.7	16.3
std deviation	0.8	0.9
LSD/sig	0.92	P≤0.01

'KLEC01056'

Application No: 2001/335 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**, Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 14) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 21.3cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 21.3mm), width medium (mean 5.7mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 8.8mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 10.7mm), width medium (mean 2.6mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 24.5mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes medium, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side yellow (RHS 4D), conspicuousness of veins on upper side weak, main colour of lower side yellow (RHS 4D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 15.5mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 7A), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'S146'. The parent is characterised by a yellow flower colour with pink veins. Selection took place at Klemm + Sohn, Stuttgart, Germany. Selection criteria: white flower colour and stability. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side yellow. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Sunbelki' and 'KLEC01057'. The parent

was excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Applied	'KLEC01056'
EU	2002	Applied	'KLEC01056'
Norway	2002	Applied	'KLEC01056'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'KLEC01056'

First sold in EU in May 2001. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

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

'KLEC01057'

Application No: 2001/336 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**, Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 14) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 24.7cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 25.9mm), width medium (mean 7.2mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 9.6mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 11.9mm), width medium (mean 2.7mm), anthocyanin colouration present. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 27.0mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes shallow, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side yellow (RHS 9C-D), conspicuousness of veins on upper side strong, colour of veins purple, main colour of lower side yellow (RHS 9D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 18.6mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 12B), conspicuousness of veins on inner side strong. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'T1'. The parent is characterised by a dark pink flower colour. Selection took place at Klemm + Sohn, Stuttgart, Germany. Selection criteria: yellow flower colour and stability. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side yellow. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Sunbelki' and 'KLEC01056'. The parent was excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in EU in May 2001. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

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

Table 9 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	'KLEC01056'	'KLEC01057'	*'Sunbelki'
SHOOT: LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.7			
mean	21.3[b]	24.7[a]	26.5[a]
std deviation	2.1	2.1	2.9
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.09			
mean	21.3[c]	25.9[b]	32.7[a]
std deviation	2.8	2.4	2.9
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.09			
mean	5.7[c]	7.2[b]	10.0[a]
std deviation	0.9	0.8	1.2
LEAF: LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.36			
mean	3.8[a]	3.6[ab]	3.3[b]
std deviation	0.3	0.3	0.3
SEPAL: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.0			
mean	10.7[b]	11.9[a]	8.6[c]
std deviation	0.9	1.0	0.7
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.48			
mean	24.5[b]	27.0[b]	31.9[a]
std deviation	1.6	2.6	2.2
FLOWER TUBE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.71			
mean	15.5[b]	18.6[a]	18.9[a]
std deviation	0.8	0.6	0.4
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	4D	9C-D	10B
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	4D	9D	9D
COROLLA LOBE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF VEINS			
upper side	weak	strong	medium
lower side	weak	very strong	strong
FLOWER TUBE: MAIN COLOUR INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	7A	12B	12A
FLOWER TUBE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF VEINS OF INNER SIDE			
	weak	strong	medium-strong

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

‘KLEC01058’ syn **Selecta White**

Application No: 2003/154 Accepted: 27 Jun 2003.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**, Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 15) Plant: growth habit semi-upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 26.1cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 28.6mm), width medium (mean 7.8mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 8.2mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 12.3mm), width medium (mean 2.4mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 27.9mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes medium, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side white (RHS 155D), conspicuousness of veins on upper side absent or very weak, main colour of lower side white (RHS 155D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 16.6mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 6C), conspicuousness of veins on inner side absent or very weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘S92’ x pollen parent ‘S95’. The seed parent is characterised by a pink flower colour and the pollen parent by a dark pink flower colour. Selection took place at Klemm + Sohn, Stuttgart, Germany. Selection criteria: white flower colour, earliness and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side white, Growth habit: upright. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is ‘Sunbelho’. The parents were excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Applied	‘KLEC01058’
EU	2001	Granted	‘KLEC01058’
Norway	2002	Applied	‘KLEC01058’

First sold in EU in May 2001. First Australian sale Sep 2002.

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

Table 10 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	‘KLEC01058’	***‘Sunbelho’**
SHOOT: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	26.1	24.8
std deviation	1.6	4.4
LSD/sig	3.79	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	7.8	9.3
std deviation	0.8	1.3
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO (mm)		
mean	3.7	2.9
std deviation	0.6	0.5
LSD/sig	0.63	P≤0.01
SEPAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	2.4	3.4
std deviation	0.1	0.4
LSD/sig	0.34	P≤0.01
FLOWER TUBE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.6	18.6
std deviation	0.3	1.2
LSD/sig	0.96	P≤0.01
FLOWER TUBE: MAIN COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	6C	8B
FLOWER TUBE: CONTINUITY OF INNER SIDE COLOUR		
	continuous (all throat yellow)	absent in lower throat (lower throat white)

‘KLEC01062’ syn **Selecta Sweet Heart Pink**

Application No: 2003/155 Accepted: 1 Jul 2003.
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**, Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 16) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 22.0cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 23.0mm), width medium (mean 4.5mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 10.5mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 11.7mm), width medium (mean 2.7mm), anthocyanin colouration present. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 28.6mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes shallow, number of colours of upper side two, main colour of upper side purple (RHS 75C), conspicuousness of veins on upper side weak, secondary colour of upper side red-purple (RHS 64B-C) present as a band around the throat, main colour of lower side purple (RHS 75D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 18.3mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 6C), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent ‘S35’. The seed parent is characterised by a deep pink flower colour and a more creeping growth habit. Selection took place at Klemm + Sohn, Stuttgart, Germany. Selection

criteria: uniformity of flower colour and stability. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side pink, growth habit upright. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is 'Sunbelkos'. The parent was excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Applied	'KLEC01062'
EU	2002	Applied	'KLEC01062'
Norway	2002	Applied	'KLEC01062'

First sold in EU in Aug 2001. First Australian sale Sep 2002.

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

'Rosestar' syn **Selecta Pink**

Application No: 2000/327 Accepted: 15 May 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**, Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 16) Plant: growth habit semi-upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 23.3cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 21.1mm), width medium (mean 5.8mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 8.7mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 7.7mm), width medium (mean 2.6mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 26.2mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes shallow, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side red-purple (RHS 74A), conspicuousness of veins on upper side absent or very weak, secondary colour of colour of upper side absent, main colour of lower side purple (RHS 78C). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 15.3mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 5D), conspicuousness of veins on inner side absent or very weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Carillon Rose' x pollen parent 'Million Bells Rose'. The seed parent is characterised by a pink flower colour with later season and more upright growth habit and the pollen parent by a more upright growth habit. Selection took place at Klemm + Sohn, Stuttgart, Germany. Selection criteria: earliness, no breaking stems, outdoor performance. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side pink. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Liricashower Rose', 'Selchipi' and 'Sunbelkupi', 'Sonora' and 'Toluca'. The parents were excluded due to differences in growth habit and flowering season stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Surrendered	'Rosestar'
Canada	1999	Withdrawn	'Rosestar'

First sold in EU in May 1998. First Australian sale Jan 2000.

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

'Sunbel-apu'

Application No: 2002/110 Accepted: 18 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Ltd**, Tokyo, Japan.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 16) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 22.9cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length short (mean 11.9mm), width medium (mean 3.7mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 10.3mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 9.2mm), width medium (mean 2.2mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 24.9mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes medium, number of colours of upper side two, main colour of upper side red (RHS 56B), conspicuousness of veins on upper side absent or very weak, secondary colour of upper side orange red (ca RHS 34A) present as a band around the throat, main colour of lower side red (RHS 56C). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 14.3mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 13A), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'E2' x pollen parent 'PE7'. The seed parent is characterised by a pale orange yellow flower colour and the pollen parent by a pink and red flower colours. Selection took place at Suntory Ltd, Osaka, Japan. Selection criteria: pink and red orange flower colour and small flower diameter. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side orange-pink. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are from the pink group including

'KLEC01062' and 'Sunbelkos'. Yellow varieties of common knowledge were excluded because this variety was considered closer to the pink group. The parents were excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Japan	2000	Applied	'Sunbel-apu'
Canada	2002	Applied	'Sunbel-apu'
New Zealand	2002	Granted	'Sunbel-apu'

First sold in Japan in Apr 2001. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

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

'Sunbelho' syn White Chimes

Application No: 2003/130 Accepted: 2 Jul 2003.
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Ltd**, Tokyo, Japan.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 15) Plant: growth habit semi-upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 24.8cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 26.4mm), width medium (mean 9.3mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 7.7mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 11.9mm), width medium (mean 3.4mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 26.7mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes medium, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side white (RHS 155D), conspicuousness of veins on upper side absent or very weak, main colour of lower side white (RHS 155D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 18.6mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 8B), colour absent on lower side of inner tube, conspicuousness of veins on inner side absent or very weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent '9W16' x pollen parent '9W6'. The seed and pollen parents are characterised by a red purple flower colour. Selection took place at Omi R&D Centre, Shiga, Japan. Selection criteria: white flower colour, floriferousness and small flower diameter. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeders: Yasuyuki Murakami and Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side white, Growth habit: upright. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is 'KLEC01058. The parents were excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2003	Applied	'Sunbelho'

First sold in New Zealand in Sep 2002. First Australian sale Sep 2002.

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

Table 10 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	'KLEC01058'	***'Sunbelho'**
SHOOT: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	26.1	24.8
std deviation	1.6	4.4
LSD/sig	3.79	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	7.8	9.3
std deviation	0.8	1.3
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO (mm)		
mean	3.7	2.9
std deviation	0.6	0.5
LSD/sig	0.63	P≤0.01
SEPAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	2.4	3.4
std deviation	0.1	0.4
LSD/sig	0.34	P≤0.01
FLOWER TUBE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.6	18.6
std deviation	0.3	1.2
LSD/sig	0.96	P≤0.01
FLOWER TUBE: MAIN COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	6C	8B
FLOWER TUBE: CONTINUITY OF INNER SIDE COLOUR		
	continuous (all throat yellow)	absent in lower throat (lower throat white)

DESCRIPTIONS

‘Sunbelkos’ syn Coral Chimes

Application No: 2003/131 Accepted: 20 Jun 2003.
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Ltd**, Tokyo, Japan.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 16) Plant: growth habit upright, height short. Shoot: length medium (mean 26.4cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 17.9mm), width medium (mean 5.0mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 11.7mm). Sepal: length long (mean 13.3mm), width medium (mean 2.9mm), anthocyanin colouration present. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 32.7mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes shallow, number of colours of upper side two, main colour of upper side red-purple (RHS 67D), conspicuousness of veins on upper side weak, secondary colour of upper side red-purple (RHS 60A) present as a band around the throat, main colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 70C). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 17.8mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 7A), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Sunbelchipi’ x pollen parent ‘P54’. The seed parent is characterised by a red-purple single flower colour and the pollen parent by a pale purple flower colour with red-purple veins. Selection took place at Omi R&D Centre, Shiga, Japan. Selection criteria: deep purple pink flower colour with red centre and small flower diameter. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side pink, growth habit upright. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are ‘Toluca’ and ‘Selchipi’. The seed parent was excluded due to its different flower colours as stated above and the pollen parent is not a variety of common knowledge. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Japan	2001	Applied	‘Sunbelkos’
USA	2002	Applied	‘Sunbelkos’
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Sunbelkos’

First sold in Japan in Apr 2002. First Australian sale Jul 2002.

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

‘Sunbelkufepi’

Application No: 2002/217 Accepted: 14 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Ltd**, Tokyo, Japan.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 16) Plant: growth habit creeping, height short. Shoot: length medium (mean 30.1cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 24.1mm), width medium (mean 8.7mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 13.2mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 6.3mm), width medium (mean 2.8mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 32.5mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes medium, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side purple (RHS N78B), conspicuousness of veins on upper side absent or very weak, secondary colour of upper side absent, main colour of lower side purple (RHS 78D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 18.6mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 7B), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘W49’ x pollen parent ‘H12’. The seed parent is characterised by a red purple flower colour and the pollen parent by a red purple flower colour. Selection took place at Hakusyu Nursery, Suntory Flowers Ltd, Japan. Selection criteria: purple pink flower colour, growth habit and profuse flowering. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side pink, growth habit creeping. On this basis, the most similar varieties of common knowledge are ‘Sunbelkupi’ and ‘Selchipi’. The parents are not varieties of common knowledge. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications or overseas sales. First Australian sale Aug 2001.

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

Table 11 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	'Rosestar'	'Sunbel-apu'	'Sunbelkufepi'	'Sunbelkos'	'KLEC01062'	*'Sunbelkupi'	*'Selchipi'	*'Liricashower Rose'	*'Toluca'	*'Sonora'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT										
	semi-upright	upright	creeping	upright	upright	creeping	creeping	creeping	upright	creeping
SHOOT: LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.72										
mean	23.3^{b}	22.9^{b}	30.1^{a}	26.4^{ab}	22.0^{b}	29.4^{a}	29.6^{a}	25.0^{ab}	27.0^{ab}	25.2^{ab}
std deviation	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.8	2.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.0	4.3
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.05										
mean	21.1cd	11.9^{f}	24.1^{b}	17.9^{e}	23.0^{bc}	24.4^{b}	26.9^{a}	19.1^{de}	23.4^{bc}	23.0^{bc}
std deviation	2.4	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.4
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.82										
mean	5.8^{b}	3.7^{e}	8.7^{a}	5.0^{bcd}	4.5^{de}	6.2^{b}	5.7^{bc}	4.6^{de}	5.2^{bcd}	8.2^{a}
std deviation	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
LEAF: LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.44										
mean	3.7^{ab}	3.2^{ab}	2.8^{b}	3.6^{ab}	5.2^{a}	4.0^{ab}	4.8^{ab}	4.2^{ab}	4.5^{ab}	2.8^{b}
std deviation	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2
PEDICEL: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.94										
mean	8.7^{e}	10.3^{cde}	13.2^{ab}	11.7^{abcd}	10.5^{cde}	12.6^{abc}	13.4^{a}	10.6^{bcde}	12.7^{abc}	9.2^{de}
std deviation	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.1
SEPAL: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.77										
mean	7.7^{bc}	9.2^{b}	6.3^{c}	13.3^{a}	11.7^{a}	11.7^{a}	9.4^{b}	6.6^{c}	11.5^{a}	9.3^{b}
std deviation	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	4.3
SEPAL: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.30										
mean	2.6^{b}	2.2^{c}	2.8^{ab}	2.9^{ab}	2.7^{ab}	2.9^{ab}	3.0^{a}	2.6^{b}	2.5^{b}	2.6^{b}
std deviation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.99										
mean	26.2^{d}	24.9^{d}	32.5^{ab}	32.7^{ab}	28.6^{cd}	27.4^{d}	31.3^{bc}	27.9^{cd}	28.5^{cd}	35.1^{a}
std deviation	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.2	4.0	1.4	2.6	3.7	3.6	2.1
FLOWER TUBE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.91										
mean	15.3^{d}	14.3^{e}	18.6^{a}	17.8^{ab}	18.3^{a}	18.6^{a}	18.7^{a}	16.3^{c}	16.0^{cd}	17.0^{bc}
std deviation	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)										
	74A	56B	N78B	67D	75C	74A	74A	74A	74A	ca 74A
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001) † denotes present as a band around throat										
	n/a	ca 34A†	n/a	60A†	64B-C†	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)										
	78C	56C	78D	70C	75D	80C	72D	80C	74B	80C
FLOWER TUBE: MAIN COLOUR INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)										
	5D	13A	7B	7A	6C	3D	7A	3D	4B	3D
FLOWER TUBE: PRESENCE OF WHITE ZONE AT BASE (prominent on outer side of tube)										
	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	present	absent	present

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

‘Sunbelre’ syn **Red Chimes**

Application No: 2003/129 Accepted: 20 Jun 2003.
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Ltd**, Tokyo, Japan.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 13) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Shoot: length medium (mean 20.9cm). Petiole: absent. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 29.6mm), width medium (mean 7.7mm), shape of apex narrow acute, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Pedicel: length medium (mean 10.1mm). Sepal: length medium (mean 8.2mm), width medium (mean 2.8mm), anthocyanin colouration present. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 25.4mm), depth of incisions between corolla lobes shallow, number of colours of upper side one, main colour of upper side red (RHS 53B-C), conspicuousness of veins on upper side weak, main colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 59D). Corolla lobe: shape of apex rounded. Flower tube: length medium (mean 16.3mm), main colour of inner side yellow (RHS 7A), conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Sunbelchipi’ x pollen parent ‘R5’. The seed parent is characterised by a purple-red flower colour and the pollen parent by a red-orange flower colour. Selection took place at Omi R&D Centre, Shiga, Japan. Selection criteria: red flower colour, semi-erect growth habit and small flower diameter. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Flower: main colour of upper side red. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is ‘KLEC00072’. The parents were excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Japan	2001	Applied	‘Sunbelre’
Canada	2001	Applied	‘Sunbelre’
NZ	2002	Applied	‘Sunbelre’
USA	2002	Applied	‘Sunbelre’
Israel	2003	Applied	‘Sunbelre’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Sunbelre’

First sold in New Zealand in Sep 2001. First Australian sale Jul 2002.

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

Callistemon viminalis
Bottlebrush

‘UnicalOne’

Application No: 2003/179 Accepted: 25 Aug 2003.
Applicant: **T.C. & J.M. Keogh**, Victoria Point, QLD.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 22) Plant: attitude upright, density dense, height small, branching habit strong. Leaf: colour of young leaf yellow-green (RHS 144A), colour of mature leaf on upper side green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf on lower side green RHS 137B, shape lanceolate, average length 32.4mm, width 5.9mm, length/width ratio 5.50. Inflorescence: spike length medium (approx. 30-50mm). Flower: colour of stamen and stigma red (RHS 46B). Corolla lobe: shape ovate, number of colour two. Petal: distinctiveness of margin distinct, colour of margin red (RHS 48B), colour of middle zone yellow-green (RHS 150A-B), transparency transparent. Calyx lobe: red colouration of margin strong. Bud: distinctiveness of red colour before bud burst distinct, colour red (RHS 63B). Seed capsule: colour of immature capsule yellow-green (RHS 143B-C). (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition, the codes are the closest if not exact, characters variable with growing condition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Captain Cook’ x pollen parent ‘Little John’ to produced F_1 seedlings. Resulting F_1 seedlings were crossed again to produce F_2 seedlings at Wellington Point, QLD in 1995. The F_2 generation was found to be dwarf and dense when compared with parental variety ‘Captain Cook’, which is a taller variety with open growth habit. It also has finer leaves compared to pollen parent ‘Little John’. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parents. Selection criteria: plant growth habit compact, and finer leaves. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: T. C. Keogh, Victoria Point, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: attitude upright, density dense, height small. Flower: colour red. Leaf: size small to medium. On these bases, ‘Captain Cook’ and ‘Little John’ were chosen as the comparators. There are the parental varieties and have some similarities with the candidate. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease was not of concern. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 12 *Callistemon* varieties

	'UnicalOne'	*'Little John'	'Captain Cook'
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	dense	sparse
PLANT: HEIGHT	small	small	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING HABIT	strong	strong	medium
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
young leaf	yellow-green RHS144A	yellow-green RHS 143A	yellow-green RHS 143A
mature leaf (upper side)	green RHS 137A	greyed-green RHS 189A	green RHS 137A
mature leaf (lower side)	green RHS 137B	greyed-green RHS 189A	green RHS 137B
LEAF: SHAPE	lanceolate	oblanceolate	lanceolate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	32.4	41.4	49.5
std deviation	3.47	4.62	6.50
LSD/sig	5.55	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	5.9	8.3	5.7
std deviation	0.56	0.67	0.48
LSD/sig	0.64	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	5.50	4.98	8.66
std deviation	0.44	0.24	0.65
LSD/sig	0.52	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: STAMEN AND STIGMA COLOUR	red RHS 46B	red RHS 46A	red RHS 46C
PETAL: DISTINCTIVENESS OF MARGIN	distinct	indistinct	indistinct
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN (in apical region)	red RHS 48B	red RHS 49C-D	red RHS 49D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDZONE	yellow-green RHS 150A-B	yellow-green RHS 145A-B	yellow-green RHS 150C
PETAL: TRANSPARENCY	transparent	non-transparent	transparent
CALYX LOBE: RED COLOURATION OF MARGIN	strong	weak	strong
BUD: DISTINCTIVENESS OF RED COLOUR (before bud burst)	distinct	indistinct	distinct
BUD: COLOUR (prior to reflexing of petals)	red RHS 63B	green RHS 138B	red RHS 63C
SEED CAPSULE: COLOUR (IMMATURE)	green RHS 143B-C	green RHS 143A	green RHS 143B-C

Citrus reticulata x *Citrus sinensis*
Mandarin

'IrM1'

Application No: 1998/243 Accepted: 2 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 33) Plant: main branch attitude spreading, young shoot anthocyanin absent. Leaf: petiole development of wings absent or rudimentary. Flower: terminal bud anthocyanin absent, viable pollen present, flowering habit flowering once. Fruit: size medium (mean diameter 70.4mm at equator), shape oblate, shape at basal end moderately depressed, shape of distal end truncate, colour of surface yellow to orange RHS N25C (mean 0.27*), relief of surface smooth, areola absent, presence of navel absent or very rare, conspicuousness of navel not visible, thickness of rind thin (mean 3.6mm), adherence of rind to flesh medium, main colour of flesh orange RHS 26A (mean 0.12*), colour of juice yellow to orange, acid content of juice medium (mean 1.10% citric equivalent), total soluble solids of juice high (mean 13.05ºBrix), polyembryonic seeds present, time of maturity late, Brix to acid ratio: high (mean 12.4), number of flat seeds mean 0.6 per fruit, number of plump seeds mean 6.3 per fruit, weight mean 152g per fruit. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition. *a/b value from the L, a, b colour space measured with a Minolta Chromameter CR-200, average of 3 readings per fruit and 35 fruit per variety.)

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: of 'Murcott' budwood. Gamma irradiation from a ^{60}Co (Cobalt 60) source was applied at different doses to 150mm bud sticks on 16/9/1991. Five hundred treated buds were budded onto Troyer citrange rootstock. One hundred and thirty six buds survived treatment and developed into trees, which were field planted at Bundaberg Research Station on the 27/8/1992. As trees commenced fruiting the fruit were cut and inspected for seed numbers from different limbs on each tree. This procedure was carried out in 1995, 96, 97 and 98. 'IrM1' was identified as showing consistently lower seed number than the parent variety with no apparent reduction in fruit size and good fruit quality in all four seasons. Budwood was taken from the original 'IrM1' tree and budded to Troyer citrange rootstock to establish daughter trees at two field sites in Oct 1998. A further generation of trees was established by taking budwood from these daughter trees and establishing grand-daughter trees (again budded to Troyer citrange rootstock), which were planted in Sep 2000. All trees of all three generations of 'IrM1' have consistently shown reduced seed numbers in each season. Selection criteria: consistent low number of seeds. Propagation: vegetatively through budwood. Breeder: Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Bundaberg, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Fruit: shape oblate, colour of surface yellow to orange, relief of surface smooth, presence of navel absent or very rare, total soluble solids of juice high. Seed: percentage of polyembryonic seeds high. Time of maturity of fruit: late. On the basis of these characteristics, the parental variety 'Murcott' was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. Two additional selections from the same mutation breeding program, 'IrM2' (PBR Application No: 2001/176) and 'M22' were also included in the comparative trial to establish differences between mutations derived from 'Murcott'.

Comparative Trial Location: Mundubbera, QLD (Latitude 25º37' South, 151º15' East, elevation 166m), planted Oct 1998, DUS data collected Aug 2001 and 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a commercial mandarin orchard with standard management practices, all trees budded to Troyer citrange rootstock, and tree spacing of 2.75 x 7 m. Trial design: planted in a single row with the 4 varieties arranged in a randomised complete block design with 7 replicates. Measurements: five organs (leaf/fruit/seed) randomly selected from each tree and assessed individually, such that all variables have a mean derived from 35 individual measurements.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First budwood sold in Australia in Dec 2002.

Description: **Malcolm W. Smith**, Department of Primary Industries Queensland, Bundaberg, QLD.

Table 13 *Citrus* varieties

	'IrM1'	*'IrM2'	*'M22'	*'Murcott'
FRUIT: COLOUR OF SURFACE (RHS, 2001)	N25C yellow to orange	N25A orange	N25B yellow to orange	N25B yellow to orange
FRUIT: COLOUR OF SURFACE (a/b from L, a, b colour space*) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.04				
mean	0.27[a]	0.35[b]	0.31[ab]	0.28[a]
std deviation	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
FRUIT: COLOUR OF SURFACE 'L' VALUE* LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.8				
mean	69.8[a]	67.8[b]	69.2[ab]	69.2[ab]
std deviation	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
FRUIT: COLOUR OF SURFACE 'a' VALUE* LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.6				
mean	19.0[a]	23.6[c]	21.7[bc]	19.7[ab]
std deviation	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.1
FRUIT: COLOUR OF SURFACE 'b' VALUE* LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.8				
mean	70.0[a]	67.8[b]	70.0[a]	70.0[a]
std deviation	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
FRUIT: THICKNESS OF RIND (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.5				
mean	3.6[a]	4.4[b]	3.3[a]	5.1[b]
std deviation	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
	thin	thin	thin	thin
FRUIT: COLOUR OF ALBEDO	white	pinkish	white	white
FRUIT: MAIN COLOUR OF FLESH (RHS, 2001)	26A orange	N25A-B orange	26A orange	26A orange
FRUIT: MAIN COLOUR OF FLESH (a/b from L, a, b colour space*) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.03				
mean	0.12[a]	0.16[b]	0.12[a]	0.12[a]
std deviation	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
FRUIT: MAIN COLOUR OF FLESH 'L' VALUE* LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.3				
mean	46.9[a]	47.9[a]	45.5[b]	47.5[a]
std deviation	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
FRUIT: MAIN COLOUR OF FLESH 'a' VALUE* LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.0				
mean	4.0[a]	5.9[b]	4.1[a]	4.4[a]
std deviation	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8
FRUIT: MAIN COLOUR OF FLESH 'b' VALUE* LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.7				
mean	34.5[ab]	36.1[b]	33.4[a]	35.1[ab]
std deviation	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
FRUIT: ACID CONTENT OF JUICE (% citric acid equivalent) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.20				
mean	1.10[ab]	0.92[a]	1.15[b]	0.90[a]
std deviation	0.22	0.11	0.09	0.08
	medium	medium	medium	medium
FRUIT: PERCENTAGE OF POLYEMBRYONIC SEED (%) LSD (P≤0.01) = 12.3				
mean	100[a]	90[a]	97[a]	100[a]
std deviation	0	17	8	0
	high	high	high	high
FRUIT: TIME OF MATURITY	late	medium	late	late
FRUIT: BRIX TO ACID (ratio) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0				
mean	12.4[a]	14.8[b]	12.6[a]	14.3[ab]
std deviation	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.3
FRUIT: NUMBER OF FLAT SEEDS (per fruit) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.1				
mean	0.6[a]	0.7[a]	0.4[a]	2.3[b]
std deviation	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.1
FRUIT: NUMBER OF PLUMP SEEDS (per fruit) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.9				
mean	6.3[b]	6.6[b]	2.5[a]	21.9[c]
std deviation	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.4
FRUIT: WEIGHT (g per fruit) LSD (P≤0.01) = 26				
mean	152[a]	154[a]	119[b]	159[a]
std deviation	17	22	10	9

*Colour was measured objectively using a Minolta Chromameter CR-200 in the L, a, b colour space. 'a/b' provides an indication of 'redness' with higher values representing increased red colouration.

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

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicala 43'

Application No: 2002/227, Accepted: 23 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 40) Plant: shape conical, height medium (mean 74.2 cm), time of maturity medium (174 days to mature), density of foliage medium. Fruiting branch: first internode length long (mean 106.7mm). Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence of midrib very weak, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens medium (mean 2.6 mm). Boll: size large, shape in longitudinal section ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle short (mean 20.5 mm), prominence of tip medium, degree of opening medium, bract size medium (45.7 x 28.9 mm), content of lint high (41%). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Fibre: length medium (29.4 mm), strength high (31.1 g/tex), micronaire value medium (4.3). Disease: some resistance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sicala 40'$^{\phi}$ x pollen parent breeding line 90001-781 in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri NSW. The seed parent 'Sicala 40'$^{\phi}$ is distinguished from 'Sicala 43' by its lower lint percentage. The pollen parent 90001-781 is distinguished from 'Sicala 43' by its later maturity and semi-cluster fruiting habit. Single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, leaf hair, lint percentage, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit erect, time of maturity medium, height medium. Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence very weak. Boll: size large. Disease: resistance to verticillium wilt. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Sicala 40'$^{\phi}$ was chosen and included in the comparative trials. The pollen parent (90001-781) was excluded for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2002/03 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15-entry trial in a row and column design with six replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot.
Fibre quality trial locations: 9 trial locations from Hillston, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 2002/3 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 54-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint percentage and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g sub-sample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Sep 2002.

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

Table 14 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicala 43'	*'Sicala 40'$^{\phi}$
STIGMA DISTANCE ABOVE STAMENS (mm)		
mean	2.6	3.5
std deviation	1.0	0.8
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01
CONTENT OF LINT (%)		
mean	40.9	40.0
std deviation	1.22	1.31
LSD/sig	0.73	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
STRENGTH (g/tex)		
mean	31.1	32.2
std deviation	1.7	2.1
LSD/sig	0.69	P≤0.01
EXTENSION (%)		
mean	6.0	5.4
std deviation	0.4	0.3
LSD/sig	0.29	P≤0.01

'Sicot 71'

Application No: 2002/226, Accepted: 23 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 41) Plant: shape conical, height medium (mean 76 cm), time of maturity medium to late (178 days to mature), density of foliage dense. Fruiting branch: first internode length medium (mean 85.2mm) Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence of midrib very weak, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens short (mean 2.0 mm). Boll: size large, shape in longitudinal section ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle short (mean 21.5 mm), prominence of tip medium, degree of opening medium, bract size medium (45 x 29 mm), content of lint high (42%). Seed: density of fuzz medium. Fibre: length medium (29.0 mm), strength high (30.4 g/tex), micronaire value medium (4.3). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *malvacearum*), some resistance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) and fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vasinfectum*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sicala V-1' x pollen parent breeding line 84009-47 in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent 'Sicala V-1' is distinguished from 'Sicot 71' by its lower lint percentage and higher micronaire. The pollen parent 84009-47 is distinguished from 'Sicot 71' by its early maturity. Two cycles of single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium and fusarium wilt, leaf hair, lint percentage and fibre quality. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit erect, time of maturity medium to late, height medium. Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence very weak. Boll: size large. Disease: resistance

to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium and fusarium wilt. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Sicot 70'Φ was chosen and included in the comparative trials. The parents were excluded for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2002/03 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15-entry trial in a row and column design with six replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot.
Fibre quality trial locations: 9 trial locations from Hillston, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 2002/3 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 54-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint percentage and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g sub-sample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Sep 2002.

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

Table 15 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicot 71'	* 'Sicot 70'Φ
FRUITING BRANCH FIRST INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	85.2	62.4
std deviation	15.8	11.8
LSD/sig	18.5	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
STRENGTH (g/tex)		
mean	30.4	29.6
std deviation	2.0	2.2
LSD/sig	0.69	P≤0.01

'Siokra V-18'

Application No: 2003/026, Accepted: 2 Mar 2003.
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 42) Plant: shape conical, height medium (mean 80.5cm), time of maturity medium (173 days to mature), density of foliage medium. Fruiting branch: first internode length medium to long (mean 91.3mm). Leaf: shape digitate, pubescence of midrib very weak, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens long (mean 4.3 mm). Boll: size large, shape in longitudinal section ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle short (mean 25 mm), prominence of tip medium, degree of opening medium, bract size large (49 x 29 mm), content of lint high (41%). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Fibre: length medium (29.4 mm), strength high (30 g/tex), micronaire value medium (4.2). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *malvacearum*), some resistance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) and fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vasinfectum*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Siokra V-15'Φ x pollen parent 'Sicala V-2'Φ in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent is distinguished by its lower lint percentage and longer fibre. The pollen parent is distinguished by its palmate leaf shape. Two cycles of single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight and verticillium and fusarium wilt, leaf hairiness, okra leaf shape, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Mr P E Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit semi-erect, time of maturity medium, height medium. Leaf: shape digitate, pubescence very weak. Boll: size large. Disease: resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium and fusarium wilt. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Siokra V-17'Φ was chosen and included in the comparative trials. The parents were excluded for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2002/03 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15-entry trial in a row and column design with six replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot.
Fibre quality trial locations: 9 trial locations from Hillston, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 2002/3 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 54-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint percentage and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g sub-sample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales nil.

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

Table 16 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Siokra V-18'	*'Siokra V-17'Φ
FRUITING BRANCH FIRST INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	91.3	61.0
std deviation	23.1	11.4
LSD/sig	18.5	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	25.0	28.5
std deviation	2.5	2.5
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
LENGTH (mm)		
mean	29.4	28.6
std deviation	0.79	0.89
LSD/sig	0.43	P≤0.01

Grevillea juniperina x *Grevillea victoriae*
Grevillea

'VJ 66'

Application No: 2002/064 Accepted: 27 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Australflora Pty Ltd**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 25) Plant: growth habit erect, density dense. Stem: attitude erect to semi-erect, hairiness medium, colour of hairs russet. Leaf: length short, width broad, type simple only, shape of blade broad elliptical, shape of apex acuminate, colour of lower side (including hairs) light green, colour of upper side (including hairs) medium to dark green, presence of hairiness on upper side present, degree of hairiness on upper side very weak, presence of hairiness on lower side present, degree of hairiness on lower side medium, margin all entire. Petiole: length short. Flowering branch: position of inflorescence terminal. Inflorescence: predominant colour pale apricot, attitude pendulous, length long, density medium, form cylindrical, branching absent or very weak. Bud: colour of perianth red/bronze. Perianth: colour orange (RHS 25D), length medium, width medium, presence of hairiness present, overall degree of hairiness weak to medium, colour of hairs brown. Ovary: colour green, hairiness absent. Style: colour of proximal end orange-red (ca. RHS 33B), colour of distal end orange (ca. RHS 24C), curvature gently curved, position of curvature along length. Pistil: length medium. Stigma: colour orange. Pollen: colour white. Rachis: length long. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open-pollinated seedling: arose as a seedling in a private garden, in proximity to both parents *Grevillea victoriae* and *Grevillea juniperina*. *Grevillea victoriae* is a shrub up to 2.5m in height and 2m in width, with foliage more than three times the length and twice the width of the candidate, and with pink/red inflorescences. *Grevillea juniperina* is prostrate in growth habit, with crowded needle like leaves, which are shorter than that of the candidate and sulphur yellow inflorescences. Selection criteria: differences in habit, leaf size and colour, distinct long flowering blooms. Propagation: by cuttings through three generations. Breeder: W M Molyneux, Australflora Pty Ltd, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: attitude pendulous, length long, density medium, branching absent or very week. Bud: colour of perianth red/bronze. Perianth: colour orange to orange-red, presence of hairiness present, colour of hairs brown, length medium, width medium. Based on these grouping criteria the following comparator variety was identified as the most similar variety: 'VJ 62'. The comparator is a sister variety of the same parentage and was selected earlier from the same seedling batch as the candidate. The parents were not included for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: initially Dixons Creek, VIC, relocated to Cranbourne, VIC for purposes of examination, during spring 2001-spring 2002. Conditions: plants propagated vegetatively as direct strike in tubes potted into 150mm pots in a pinebark based soilless potting mix in late spring 2001. Trial design: fifteen pots of both varieties grown in a spaced external open environment. Measurements: twelve pots of each selected at random for measuring.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior sale. First sold in Australia in Oct 2001.

Description: **Bill Molyneux**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Table 17 *Grevillea* varieties

	'VJ66'	*'VJ62'
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	34.2	19.3
std deviation	2.6	2.3
LSD/sig	2.1	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	24.7	31.8
std deviation	3.7	3.3
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	48.9	34.3
std deviation	4.1	2.5
LSD/sig	3.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	18.5	10.7
std deviation	1.0	0.4
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	broad elliptical	elliptical to lanceolate
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (including hairs)	medium to dark green	light to medium green
PERIANTH: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	orange 25D	orange-red 31C
STYLE: COLOUR OF DISTAL END (RHS, 2001)	orange ca. 24C	orange-red paler than 33A
STIGMA: COLOUR (back of style end)	orange	red to orange
INFLORESCENCE: PREDOMINANT COLOUR	pale apricot	orange

Hardenbergia violacea
False Sarsparilla

'H 2/206'

Application No: 2000/206 Accepted: 18 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Rodney Parsons**, Hoddles Creek, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 19) Plant: growth habit prostrate to climbing, density of foliage sparse. Stem: habit twining, anthocyanin colouration strong, internode length long. Leaf: arrangement alternate, surface roughness very rough, shape of blade lanceolate, margin entire, shape of apex acute, shape of base obtuse, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), colour of lower side greyed-green (RHS 191A), anthocyanin colouration in midrib of lower side medium. Stipules: number per node two, shape

triangular, anthocyanin colouration strong. Inflorescence: type raceme, position axillary, disposition solitary or in pairs. Calyx: length 5mm, colour dark green. Standard petal: width 12 mm, colour purple (RHS 75A), markings of two vertical stripes colour yellow-green. Wing petals: colour red-purple (RHS N74A-N74C). (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent *Hardenbergia violaceae*. The parental form is characterised by light pink flower and semi-climbing habit. The breeder's aim was to produce a climbing pink *Hardenbergia*. Selection criteria: 'H 2/206' was chosen on the basis prostrate to climbing habit, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'H 2/206' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Roy Rother, Emerald, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit climbing. Flower: pink. On these bases *Hardenbergia violacea* upright pink form and 'Happy Wanderer' climbing violet form and 'Pink Fizz' (PVJ Vol.5 No.4) were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. However, 'Pink Fizz' is no longer grown commercially and was not included in the trial, however, the mother plant has since been located and stem, leaves and flower were examined by the QP. The QP considered that 'Pink Fizz' differs from 'H 2/206' in having a more upright growth habit, shorter internodes, leaves that are less rough on the surface, smaller flowers (width of standard petal 8-9mm) with less purple colouring and a paler green calyx.

Comparative Trial Location: Hoddles Creek, VIC between Feb and Sep 2003. Conditions: outdoors under ambient southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings Nov 2002, transplanted to 150 mm pots in Feb 2003; media soilless, fertiliser, controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Nov 2001.

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

Table 18 *Hardenbergia* varieties

	'H 2/206'	*** 'Happy Wanderer'**	***Hardenbergia violacea* Upright pink form**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT			
	prostrate to climbing	climbing	upright
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	strong	medium	weak
STEM: LENGTH (cm) – longest stem			
mean	54.7	45.5	55.6
std deviation	9.3	5.3	6.1
LSD/sig	6.8	P≤0.01	ns
STEM: INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) – between 2nd and 3rd nodes down from the tip of longest stem			
mean	85.2	44.3	20.0
std deviation	25.4	15.9	3.3
LSD/sig	19.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) – largest two leaves			
mean	85.7	107.6	74.6
std deviation	9.9	9.1	8.0
LSD/sig	8.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) – largest two leaves			
mean	30.7	40.0	52.4
std deviation	4.5	5.5	5.7
LSD/sig	5.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – two largest leaves			
mean	2.8	2.7	1.4
std deviation	0.4	0.3	0.1
LSD/sig	0.4	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE			
	lanceolate	lanceolate	ovate
LEAF: ROUGHNESS OF SURFACE			
	very rough	medium	smooth
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	147A	147A	146A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	191A	146A	146B
LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION IN MIDRIB OF LOWER SIDE			
	medium	absent to weak	absent
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH (mm) – at 2nd node down from tip of longest stem			
mean	54.9	105.1	73.7
std deviation	11.8	22.1	14.5
LSD/sig	18.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR OF STANDARD PETAL (RHS, 2001)			
	75A	N82A	76D, 76B
FLOWER: COLOUR OF WING PETALS (RHS, 2001)			
	N74A-N74C	N81A, N81B	76A, 76B

'Sweet Heart'

Application No: 2002/327 Accepted: 17 Nov 2002.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bywong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 20) Plant: growth habit spreading or climbing. Stem: twining strong, intensity of anthocyanin colouration strong. Petiole: length 15.6mm. Leaf: length 73.1mm, width 55.3mm, length/width ratio 1.33, shape cordate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cordate, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A, 1986). Inflorescence: position on the flowering stem axillary, attitude erect, length 7.4mm. Bud: colour purple (RHS N82A, 2001). Flower: main colour purple, width (broadest part) 11.9mm. Standard petal: length/width ratio 0.62, main colour purple (RHS N82A, 2001), presence of markings present, colour of markings yellow-green. Time of beginning of flowering: late (commencing 1 Aug 2003).

Origin and Breeding Single plant selection: cuttings were taken from ten specimens of *Hardenbergia violacea* growing at a number of sites. The parental population was characterised by ovate to lanceolate leaf shape and narrow leaf width. The cuttings were rooted on 25 May 2001 and grown under greenhouse conditions until spring. Selection criteria: ten clones were evaluated for plant habit, leaf shape and width, inflorescence size and flower colour. From these clones, 'Sweet Heart' was selected for its climbing habit, very wide leaves, flower colour and flowering time. Propagation: propagated through 3 generations of cuttings to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Breeder: Peter James Ollerenshaw, Bywong, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit spreading or climbing. Stem: intensity of anthocyanin colouration strong. Leaf: width broad to very broad. Flower: colour purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Happy Wanderer' was chosen as the comparator. The parental population was not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was carried out at Bywong Nursery, 159 Millynn Road, Bywong, NSW, from Jan to Sep 2003. Conditions: cuttings of the two varieties were rooted and planted in a pine bark based potting mix containing a coated fertiliser in 140mm pots and grown under natural light in a polyhouse. Pest control measures were not required. Trial design: ten replicates per variety were arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: one measurement per plant was taken. Leaf and petiole observations were taken from leaves half way along the stem. Inflorescences one third of the way back on the main stem were measured at the time the terminal flower opened from the base flower scar to the base of the terminal flower. Flower colour and measurements were taken from a flower half way along the inflorescence on the first day of opening.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jan 2003. Overseas sales nil.

Description: **Robert L. Dunstone**, Curtin, ACT.

Table 19 *Hardenbergia* varieties

	'Sweet Heart'	***'Happy Wanderer'**
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	73.1	96.1
std deviation	8.1	12.5
LSD/sig	9.65	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	55.3	34.3
std deviation	7.4	5.9
LSD/sig	8.72	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	1.33	2.83
std deviation	0.10	0.30
LSD/sig	0.21	P≤0.01
PETIOLE: LENGTH		
mean	15.6	24.5
std deviation	2.8	3.5
LSD/sig	4.8	P≤0.01
BUD: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	N82A	N81A
STANDARD PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	N82A	N81A
DATE OF BEGINNING FLOWERING		
	1/8/03	23/6/03

Lechenaultia hybrid
Lechenaultia

'Kings Park Julia'

Application No: 2001/278 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 23) Plant: attitude upright, overall growth habit sprawling, density sparse, height short to medium. Stem: internode length short. Leaf: length short, width narrow, colour pale green (RHS 137D). Inflorescence: type cymose. Flower: position on flowering stem terminal, number of petals 5, width of abaxial corolla lobe wings in relation to corolla lobe broader, reflexing of abaxial corolla lobe wings present, colour of corolla lobe orange-red (RHS 34A), colour of corolla lobe wings orange-red (RHS 34A), colour of corolla tube red (RHS 46A). Flowering period: Nov-May. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Lechenaultia* 'Champagne' x pollen parent *Lechenaultia laricina*. The seed parent is characterised by small upright habit, small cream flowers with pale pink wing tips, and flowering period Oct to May. The pollen parent is characterised by medium compact upright habit, red flowers, and flowering period Sep to Jan. Hybridisation took place at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens in 1997. Pollen was taken from receptive indusia from the pollen parent and placed onto the receptive stigma of the seed parent. After a period the pods were harvested and tissue culture techniques were used to rescue the embryos and allow germination in culture. Clonal propagation through tissue culture was then undertaken. Plant material was established in soil and grown on to point of flowering for evaluation. This variety was found to have desirable characteristics and to be uniform and stable. The variety has been maintained by vegetative propagation for five years through ten propagation cycles. Selection criteria: flower colour and structure, flowering period and plant habit. Propagation: commercially propagated vegetatively from cuttings. Breeder: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour red, red-purple, orange-red and yellow-orange group. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Kings Park Carmen', 'Kings Park Lola', 'Kings Park Emily' and 'Kings Park Heidi'. The original source material from which the variety was bred

was also included. 'Champagne' was the seed parent of the variety and *Lechenaultia laricina* was the pollen parent.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens Nursery, Perth, WA (Latitude 31°57′30″ South, longitude 115°50′0″ East) from Nov 2001 to Nov 2002. Conditions: plants of the candidate variety and comparators were propagated by cuttings on the same date. Rooted cuttings were potted into 75mm black plastic pots into a jarrah sawdust based media and placed into a glasshouse for a period of six weeks. The plants were re-potted into 150mm plastic pots in the same media and moved to an open nursery frame. Nutrition was maintained with slow release fertilisers, watering was via overhead sprinklers, and pest and disease treatment was not applicable. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Apr 2001.

Description: **Patrick Courtney** and **Amanda Shade**, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

'Kings Park Lola'

Application No: 2001/275 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 23) Plant: attitude upright, overall growth habit sprawling, density sparse, height short to medium. Stem: internode length short. Leaf: length short, width narrow, colour pale green (RHS 137D). Inflorescence: type cymose. Flower: position on flowering stem terminal, number of petals 5, width of abaxial corolla lobe wings in relation to corolla lobe broader, reflexing of abaxial corolla lobe wings present, colour of corolla lobe dark red-purple (RHS 61A), colour of corolla lobe wings dark red-purple (RHS 61A), colour of corolla tube red-purple (RHS 58A). Flowering period: Nov-May. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Lechenaultia* 'Champagne' x pollen parent *Lechenaultia laricina*. The seed parent is characterised by small upright habit, small cream flowers with pale pink wing tips and flowering period Oct to May. The pollen parent is characterised by medium compact upright habit, orange and red flowers and flowering period Sep to Jan. Hybridisation took place at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens in 1996. Pollen was taken from receptive indusia from the pollen parent and placed onto the receptive stigma of the seed parent. After a period the pods were harvested and tissue culture techniques were used to rescue the embryos and allow germination in culture. Clonal propagation through tissue culture was then undertaken. Plant material was established in soil and grown on to point of flowering for evaluation. This variety was found to have desirable characteristics and to be uniform and stable. The variety has been maintained by vegetative propagation for six years through ten propagation cycles. Selection criteria: flower colour and structure, flowering period and plant habit. Propagation: commercially propagated vegetatively from cuttings. Breeder: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour red, red-purple, orange-red and yellow-orange group. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Kings Park Carmen', 'Kings Park Julia', 'Kings Park Emily' and 'Kings Park Heidi'. The original source material from which the variety was bred was also included. 'Champagne' was the seed parent of the variety and *Lechenaultia laricina* was the pollen parent.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens Nursery, Perth, WA (Latitude 31°57′30″ South, longitude 115°50′0″ East) from Nov 2001 to Nov 2002. Conditions: plants of the candidate variety and comparators were propagated by cuttings on the same date. Rooted cuttings were potted into 75mm black plastic pots into a jarrah sawdust based media and placed into a glasshouse for a period of six weeks. The plants were re-potted into 150mm plastic pots in the same media and moved to an open nursery frame. Nutrition was maintained with slow release fertilisers, watering was via overhead sprinklers, and pest and disease treatment was not applicable. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Nov 2000.

Description: **Patrick Courtney** and **Amanda Shade**, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

Table 20 *Lechenaultia* varieties

	'Kings Park Lola'	**'Kings Park Julia'**	***'Kings Park Carmen'**	***'Kings Park Heidi'**	***'Kings Park Emily'**	***'Champagne'**	****L. laricina***
PLANT: ATTITUDE	upright	upright	upright	upright	spreading	upright	upright
FLOWER: COLOUR COROLLA LOBES – abaxial and adaxial (RHS, 1986)	61A	34A	45A	17A	46A	2C	42C
FLOWER: COLOUR OF COROLLA LOBE WINGS – abaxial and adaxial (RHS, 1986)	61A	34A	45A	17A	42C	2C	43A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF COROLLA TUBE (RHS, 1986)	58A	46A	60A	19A	46A	2C	46A

FLOWERING PERIOD	Nov-May	Nov-May	Nov-May	Nov-May	Nov-May	Aug-Dec	Sep-Jan
FLOWER: WIDTH – viewed from above at widest part (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.91							
mean	18.91[d]	18.86[d]	15.15[c]	13.88[b]	8.13[a]	14.91[c]	24.93[e]
Std deviation	2.26	2.33	2.04	1.58	2.12	1.88	3.04
FLOWER: HEIGHT – viewed from above from adaxial lobes to lowest abaxial lobe (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.79							
mean	15.61[c]	16.50[d]	10.81[b]	10.12[b]	6.57[a]	11.62[b]	22.09[e]
Std deviation	2.25	2.09	1.64	1.33	1.50	1.33	2.88
FLOWER: LENGTH – from base of corolla tube to tip of adaxial lobes (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.45							
mean	12.04[c]	13.11[d]	9.49[a]	9.38[a]	11.85[b]	9.36[a]	15.73[e]
Std deviation	1.48	1.18	0.84	0.83	0.93	0.75	1.27

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

'Kings Park Marilyn'

Application No: 2001/280 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 24) Plant: attitude spreading, overall growth habit sprawling, density sparse, height short. Stem: internode length short. Leaf: length short, width narrow, colour green (RHS 138A). Inflorescence: type solitary. Flower: position on flowering stem terminal, number of petals 5, width of abaxial corolla lobe wings in relation to corolla lobe broader, reflexing of abaxial corolla lobe wings present, colour of corolla lobe green-white (RHS 157D), colour of corolla lobe wings green-white (RHS 157D),) colour of apex of abaxial corolla lobe dark red-purple (RHS 61A), colour of corolla tube yellow (RHS 16B). Flowering period: Nov-May. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeder's code 19960003 ('Champagne' x 'Eldorado') x pollen parent *Lechenaultia* 'Kings Park Madeline'. The seed parent is characterised by low bushy habit, cream flowers and flowering period Mar to Sep. The pollen parent is characterised by a low dense habit, apricot flowers with pink wings and flowering period Nov to May. Hybridisation took place at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens in 1997. Pollen was taken from receptive indusia from the pollen parent and placed onto the receptive stigma of the seed parent. After a period the pods were harvested and tissue culture techniques were used to rescue the embryos and allow germination in culture. Clonal propagation through tissue culture was then undertaken. Plant material was established in soil and grown to point of flowering for evaluation. This variety was found to have desirable characteristics and to be uniform and stable. The variety has been maintained by vegetative propagation for five years through ten propagation cycles. Selection criteria: flower colour and structure, flowering period and plant habit. Propagation: commercially propagated vegetatively from cuttings. Breeder: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: attitude spreading. Flower: colour of corolla tube yellow to yellow-orange group. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Kings Park Hot Lips'. The original source material from which the variety was bred was also included. *Lechenaultia* 'Champagne' x 'Eldorado' (breeder's code 19960003) was the seed parent of the variety, 'Kings Park Madeline' was the pollen parent.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens Nursery, Perth, WA (Latitude 31°57′30″ South, longitude 115°50′0″ East) from Nov 2001 to Nov 2002. Conditions: plants of the candidate variety and comparators were propagated by cuttings on the same date. Rooted cuttings were potted into 75mm black plastic pots into a jarrah sawdust based media and placed into a glasshouse for a period of six weeks. The plants were re-potted into 150mm plastic pots in the same media and moved to an open nursery frame. Nutrition was maintained with slow release fertilisers, watering was via overhead sprinklers, and pest and disease treatment was not applicable. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Nov 2000.

Description: **Patrick Courtney** and **Amanda Shade**, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

Table 21 *Lechenaultia* varieties

	'Kings Park Marilyn	***'Kings Park Hot Lips**	***'Kings Park Madeline'**	***19960003**
PLANT: ATTITUDE	spreading	spreading	spreading	bushy
FLOWER: COLOUR OF COROLLA LOBE – abaxial and adaxial (RHS, 1986)	157D	60A	26B	1C
FLOWER: COLOUR OF COROLLA WING – abaxial and adaxial (RHS, 1986)	157D	60A	63C	1C
FLOWER: COLOUR OF COROLLA TUBE	16B	4D	16C	n/a
FLOWER: COLOUR OF APEX COROLLA LOBE – abaxial (RHS, 1986)	61A	n/a	n/a	n/a

FLOWERING PERIOD	Nov-May	Nov-May	Nov-May	Mar-Sep
FLOWER: WIDTH – viewed from above at widest part (mm)				
mean	17.50	8.70	16.07	n/a
std deviation	2.30	1.81	1.61	n/a
LSD/sig	0.80	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a
FLOWER: HEIGHT – viewed from above from adaxial lobes to lowest abaxial lobe (mm)				
mean	13.41	6.88	19.09	n/a
std deviation	1.76	1.48	1.90	n/a
LSD/sig	0.74	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm) – from base of corolla tube to tip of adaxial lobes (mm)				
mean	10.96	11.97	12.47	n/a
std deviation	1.08	1.04	1.23	n/a
LSD/sig	0.49	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a

Note: 19960003 is the breeder's code for the seed parent. For this variety, sufficient flowers were not available for statistical measurements.

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Aktiva'

Application No: 2001/281 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 6) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 89.1cm std deviation 3.2) anthocyanin colouration midway along stem present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and stripes (mainly even), number of leaves in middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal part straight (recurved), length medium (mean 127.9mm std deviation 6.6), width broad (mean 36.7mm std deviation 2.6), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few to medium (mean 4.3), pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect, length of longest outer tepal medium (mean 121.6mm std deviation 3.3), width of widest outer tepal narrow to medium (mean 33.1mm std deviation 1.3), main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple between RHS 64C and RHS 64D, main colour of outer side of inner tepal light red purple RHS 64D (RHS 65A/B), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple between RHS 64C and RHS 64D (RHS 64D/66D), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base and top, colour of the nectar furrow yellow green. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side yellow green, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium to strong, type of undulation of margin (fine and) coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament yellow green, colour of anther orange brown. Pollen: colour reddish brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour green. Flower: stigma position in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: early to medium. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling" in 1990. The seed parent is characterised by short light pink flowers and the pollen parent is characterised by long dark pink flowers. Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: upright flowers of good colour, time for bulbs to flower, and bud number for bulb size. Propagation: 'Aktiva' proved stable through numerous generations using both in-vitro propagation and bulb scaling. Breeder: Trior Lelie B. V., Hillegom, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal light red-purple. Based on this characteristics, 'Acapulco' was selected as the closest comparator and differed in that flowers erect to horizontal, tepal colour distribution lighter towards tip only, stigma colour purple, fewer buds for same bulb size. 'Sorbonne' was rejected as comparator because flowers were erect to horizontal and stigma purple. 'Stargazer' differed in that tepal colour darker in red-purple grouping, margin colour white, style colour yellow. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1361, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002/3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pine bark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Aktiva'
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Aktiva'
Chile	2000	Granted	'Aktiva'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1998. Australian sale nil.

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

'Canberra'

Application No: 2001/282 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 7) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 78.7cm std deviation 5.5), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem weak, distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and stripes, number of leaves in middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem below, distal part straight, length medium (mean 109.3mm std deviation 7.0), width medium to broad (mean 27.8mm std deviation 2.4), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type

racemose, number of flowers few to medium (few, mean 3.3), pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect, length of longest outer tepal very short to short (mean 146.0mm std deviation. 7.9), width of widest outer tepal narrow (mean 41.6mm std deviation 3.8), main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 60D, main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 60D (ca. RHS 70C), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 60D (ca. RHS 60C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base and top, colour of the nectar furrow green. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side yellow, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium (to strong), type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length very short to short, main colour of filament yellow green, colour of anther orange. Pollen: colour reddish brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour purple red. Flower: stigma position in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: early to medium. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling" in 1990. The seed parent is characterised by fewer number of buds and the pollen parent is characterised by smaller petals. Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: upright flowers of good colour, time for bulbs to flower, and bud number for bulb size. Propagation: 'Canberra' proved stable through numerous generations using both in-vitro propagation and bulb scaling. Breeder: Trior Lelie B.V., Hillegom, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based on this characteristics, 'Stargazer' and 'Metro Star' were selected as the closest comparators. 'Stargazer' differed in that tepals have white margin, margin undulation weak to medium, very sensitive to leaf burn, and fewer buds for same bulb size. 'Metro Star' differed in that colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple (ca. RHS 66D), produced fewer buds for same bulb size. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1442, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002/3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pine bark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Canberra'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Canberra'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1998. Australian sale nil.

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

'Laguna'

Application No: 2001/283 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 8) Plant: height tall. Stem: (length mean 73.1cm std deviation 8.4), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem absent, number of leaves in middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem above, distal part straight, length medium (mean 151.1mm std deviation 14.1), width medium to broad (mean 32.1mm std deviation 2.1), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few to medium (mean 7.4), pubescence (absent) to very weak/weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short to medium (mean 98.9mm std deviation 5.5), width of widest outer tepal medium to broad (mean 37.8mm std deviation 2.4), main colour of inner side of inner tepal white RHS 155D, main colour of outer side of inner tepal white RHS 155D, main colour of inner side of outer tepal white RHS 155D, (outer side of outer tepal pale purplish marking at base), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour of the nectar furrow green. Tepal: spots on inner side absent, spots on papillae absent, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side white, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin weak to medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length short to medium, main colour of filament green, colour of anther orange with purple. Pollen: colour light to dark brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Flower: stigma position in relation to anthers (level) to above. Time of flowering: early to medium. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling" in 1990. The seed parent is characterised by short white flowers and the pollen parent is characterised by long white-yellow flowers. Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: upright flowers of good colour, time for bulbs to flower, and bud number for bulb size. Propagation: 'Laguna' proved stable through numerous generations using both in-vitro propagation and bulb scaling. Breeder: Trior Lelie B.V., Hillegom, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal white. Based on this characteristic, 'Siberia' and 'Vletria' were selected as the closest comparators. 'Siberia' differed in growth habit producing a broader plant, and fewer buds for same bulb size. 'Vletria' differed in that stigma surface colour grey, and outer surface of outer tepal base has a confined red-purple tinge. Seed and pollen

parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1446, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002/3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pine bark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Laguna'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Laguna'
Chile	2000	Granted	'Laguna'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1999. Australian sale nil.

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

'Tiararoyal'

Application No: 2001/284 Accepted: 6 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 9) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 71.9cm std deviation 4.8), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration even, number of leaves in middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem below, distal part straight, length medium to long (mean 148.7mm std deviation 14.6), width medium to broad (mean 32.0mm std deviation 2.9), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few (mean 4.0), pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect, length of longest outer tepal short to medium (mean 107.3mm std deviation 7.4), width of widest outer tepal narrow to medium (mean 32.1mm std deviation 3.4), main colour of inner side of inner tepal pink RHS 62B (RHS 56A), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light pink RHS 62D (RHS 56B), main colour of inner side of outer tepal pink RHS 62B (RHS 62C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, colour of the nectar furrow yellow green. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side few to medium, size of spotted area on inner side medium, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side white (fading into pink), texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin strong, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length short to medium, main colour of filament green, colour of anther purple. Pollen: absent. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour grey. Flower: stigma position in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: medium. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling" in 1989. The seed parent is characterised by dark pink flowers with spots and the pollen parent is characterised by white flowers with a little pink tinge. Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: sterile stamens, upright flowers of good colour, time for bulbs to flower, and bud number for bulb size. Propagation: 'Tiararoyal' proved stable through numerous generations using both in-vitro propagation and bulb scaling. Breeder: Trior Lelie B.V., Hillegom, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal pink. Based on this characteristic, 'Acapulca' was selected as the comparator with similar flower colour but differed in that it produces pollen. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1364, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002/3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pine bark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Tiararoyal'
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Tiararoyal'
Chile	2000	Granted	'Tiararoyal'

First sold in The Netherlands in Dec 1999. Australian sale nil.

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

'Zantricob'

Application No: 2002/136 Accepted: 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 10) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 82.7cm std deviation 3.7), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem absent, number of leaves in middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem level and above, distal part straight, length medium to long (mean 156.8mm std deviation 6.6), width medium (mean 29.0mm std deviation 2.2), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section (slightly angled) to flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few to medium (mean 7.7), pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short (to medium) (mean 103.7mm std deviation 5.9), width of widest outer tepal narrow to medium (mean 32.1mm std deviation 2.4), main colour of inner side of inner tepal dark red to red-purple near RHS 60A and RHS 53A, main colour of outer

side of inner tepal red-purple between RHS 60B/C, main colour of inner side of outer tepal dark red to red-purple near RHS 60A and RHS 53A, type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards top, colour of the nectar furrow yellow-green. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side few to medium, size of spotted area on inner side medium, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side red-purple, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length short to medium, main colour of filament green, colour of anther purple-red. Pollen: colour brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour purple. Flower: stigma position in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: medium. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling" in 1992. The seed parent is characterised by pink flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by dark red flowers. Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: upright flowers of good colour, time for bulbs to flower, and bud number for bulb size. Propagation: 'Zantricob' proved stable through numerous generations using both in-vitro propagation and bulb scaling. Breeder: F.B. Plevier, Hillegom, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal dark purple-red. Based on this characteristic, 'Stargazer' was selected as the closest comparator. 'Stargazer' differed in that tepal colour red-purple (inner tepal inner side RHS 60C/64B), more extensive white margin along tepal edge, and fewer buds per bulb size. Seed parent differed in that tepals colour pink. Pollen parent differed in that tepals dark red without white edge and flowers more horizontal. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1703, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002/3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pine bark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Zantricob'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Zantricob'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 2002. Australian sale nil.

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

'Zantrishei'

Application No: 2002/134 Accepted: 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 11) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 84.8cm std deviation 3.5), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem weak, distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and stripes, number of leaves in middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem same level, distal part straight to recurved, length medium (mean 150.5mm std deviation 9.8), width medium to broad (mean 34.3mm std deviation 2.8), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few (mean 3.5), pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium (mean 137.2mm std deviation 6.1), width of widest outer tepal medium (mean 44.5mm std deviation 2.1), main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple near RHS 66D, main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 66D, main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple near RHS 66D, type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, colour of the nectar furrow yellow-green. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side white, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin coarse only, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length short to medium, main colour of filament green, colour of anther purple. Pollen: colour orange-brown. Style: main colour white. Stigma: colour grey to yellow-green. Flower: stigma position in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: medium. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling" in 1991. The seed parent is characterised by light pink flowers and horizontal flower buds. The pollen parent is characterised by dark pink flowers. Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: upright flowers of good colour, time for bulbs to flower, and bud number for bulb size. Propagation: 'Zantrishei' proved stable through numerous generations using both in-vitro propagation and bulb scaling. Breeder: F.B. Plevier, Hillegom, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal pink. Based on this characteristic, 'Stargazer' and 'Tiararoyal' were selected as the closest comparators. 'Tiararoyal' differed in that height shorter and no pollen present. 'Stargazer' differed in that tepal colour deeper pink in red-purple grouping, margin colour white and style colour yellow. Seed parent differed in that tepals colour lighter pink, flower buds horizontal. Pollen parent differed in that tepals dark pink. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL

1804, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002/3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pine bark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	2000	Granted	'Zantrishei'
New Zealand	2002	Granted	'Zantrishei'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 2002. Australian sale nil.

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

Luma apiculata
Luma

'TUNLUM1'

Application No: 2001/140 Accepted: 3 Jul 2001.
Applicant: **Tunundra Park Nursery**, Officer, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 32) Plant: habit upright. Young stem: colour greyed-red (RHS 178A). Young leaf: colour grey-brown (RHS N199B). Leaf: length mean 24.74mm, width mean 15.75mm, ratio length/width mean 1.58, undulation of margin strong, colour of upper side dark green, colour of lower side light green, shape of blade broad ovate, curvature of longitudinal axis absent to very weak, conspicuousness of venation on lower side prominent. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed from *Luma apiculata* was sown and germinated in 1997 at the applicant's property in Officer, VIC. The parental form is characterised by tall plant height and larger leaves. A single seedling, designated as Luma69 was selected for further development. Selection criteria: small habit and small leaf size. Propagation: vegetatively through five generations to establish uniformity and stability. Breeder: Terry Henrikx, Tunundra Park Nursery, Officer, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit upright, Leaf: size small. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: *Luma apiculata* dwarf forms 1 and 2. 'Glanleam Gold' was not considered for its variegated leaves, which is clearly distinguishable from the candidate variety. The parental form was not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Cranbourne, VIC, autumn-spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 250mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Nov 2000.

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

Table 22 *Luma* varieties

	'TUNLUM1'	*'Dwarf 1'	*'Dwarf 2'
PLANT: HABIT			
	upright	spreading	upright
YOUNG STEM: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
	178A	N199C	175A
	greyed-red	grey-brown	greyed-orange
YOUNG LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
	N199B	175A	143B
	grey-brown	greyed-orange	green
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	15.75	12.01	7.14
std dev	1.48	1.35	0.36
significance	1.29	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: RATIO LENGTH/WIDTH			
mean	1.58	1.97	3.13
std dev	0.11	0.19	0.17
significance	0.16	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE			
	broad ovate	broad ovate	lanceolate
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS			
	absent to very weak	strong	weak
LEAF: UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	strong	absent to very weak	absent to very weak
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE			
	dark green	dark green	light green
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE			
	light green	light green	light green
LEAF: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF VENATION ON LOWER SIDE			
	prominent	absent to very weak	absent to very weak

Medicago sativa
Lucerne, Alfalfa

'Venus'

Application No: 1999/285 Accepted: 1 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT and **The Australian Wool Research and Promotion Organisation**, Parkville, VIC.
Agent: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 48) Plant: winter dormancy grouping semi winter-active (group 5), natural height in autumn medium, natural height in spring medium, flowering time medium. Stem: length at full flowering medium to long. Flower: frequency of plants with very dark purple flowers high, frequency of plants with variegated flowers absent. Other: highly resistant to spotted alfalfa aphids, resistant to blue green aphids, low resistance to anthracnose, moderately resistant to phytophthora root rot.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: a synthetic variety bred using two cycles of recurrent phenotypic selection for persistence under grazing and pest and disease resistance within breeding line 'B290'. This breeding line was initially developed by I.D. Kaehne by crossing aphid-resistant selections from two variable populations, CPI 24806 and CPI 24808, with other lucernes of diverse origin, then continuously grazing their progeny under dryland conditions at Langhorne Creek, SA. Persistent clones were removed and polycrossed in isolation at Yanco, NSW, in 1983. Half-sib progenies from each maternal parent were then screened in the greenhouse at Yanco for resistance to one or more pests and diseases. In the final generation, one survivor from each of twenty-seven families were selected following sequential screening for resistance to spotted alfalfa aphid (SAA) and blue-green aphid (BGA). An additional set of families were separately screened for resistance to SAA alone and superior progeny selected from eighty-seven families. Further selections were recovered from eighteen families screened for resistance to phytophthora root rot and nine families screened for resistance to anthracnose. One hundred and forty-one selections in total were polycrossed in a greenhouse in 1986. 'Venus' originated by bulking seed from each parent on a sliding scale according to the seed yields of each parental clone as an indirect means of selecting for high seed yield. Following extensive evaluation in field and greenhouse experiments from 1988 to 1996, 'Venus' was chosen as the most persistent line to replace the aphid-susceptible variety, 'Hunter River' for use in dryland pastures. Selection criteria: Persistence under dryland grazing and resistance to spotted alfalfa aphid. Propagation: seed. Breeders: R. W. Williams, T. M. O'Brien and A. J. Milvain with G. G. Drummond, P. G. H. Nichols and D. B. Waterhouse.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – winter dormancy semi winter-active (group 5). On this basis, 'Hunter River', 'PR 5681'$^{\Phi}$, 'WL414' and 'Grasslands Kaituna'$^{\Phi}$ were selected as comparators. 'Genesis'$^{\Phi}$ was included in field and greenhouse trials as a standard pasture variety, but was excluded as a direct comparator as it is more winter-active (group 6) than 'Venus'. The parental sources were excluded because of their very diverse nature as described above.

Comparative Trials Field trial location: Tamworth Agricultural Institute, NSW, Oct 1999 – Nov 2001. Conditions: red brown earth, irrigated. Trial design: 100 spaced plants in a randomised complete block design with five replicates, each replicate comprising 20 plants with a 40cm spacing between plants. Seeded rows arranged in two replicates with guard rows. Measurements: plant height two weeks after the autumn and spring equinoxes the year after sowing, cut 2 weeks before the equinoxes; plant height assessed at full flowering in spring; flower colour determined on spaced plants, using the terminology of Barnes (1972).

Spotted Alfalfa Aphid (SAA) resistance. Trial location: New South Wales Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW, Apr 2003. Conditions: seedlings grown in a soil mix to unifoliate stage (7 days) under greenhouse conditions, then infested with aphids (*Therioaphis maculata*) for 16 days with a minimum two aphids per seedling. Trial Design: randomised complete block with 6 replicates. Measurements: percent resistant seedlings (classes 1 and 2) counted 12 days after spraying to remove aphids as per North American Alfalfa Improvement Conference (NAAIC) protocols.

Blue-Green Aphid (BGA) resistance. Trial location: New South Wales Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW, Aug, 2002. Conditions: seedlings grown in a soil mix to cotyledon stage (3 days) under greenhouse conditions then infested with aphids (*Acyrthosiphon kondoi*) for 20 days with a minimum two aphids per seedling. Trial design: randomised complete block with 5 replicates. Measurements: percentage resistant seedlings (classes 1, 2 and 3) counted 9 days after spraying to remove aphids as per NAAIC protocols.

Anthracnose (CCR) resistance. Trial location: New South Wales Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW, Apr 2002. Conditions: seedlings raised in flats in a greenhouse for 30 days, then inoculated with 1.4 million spores/ml conidial suspension (*Colletotrichum trifolii* race 1). Trial design: randomised complete block with 6 replicates. Measurements: percent resistant seedlings assessed 14 days after inoculation as per NAAIC protocols.

Phytophthora Root Rot (PRR) resistance. Trial location: New South Wales Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW, Aug 2002. Conditions: seedlings established in flats, inoculated with mycelial homogenate of *Phytophthora medicaginis* at 16 days then alternately flooded and drained three times over a 22 day period and kept moist till rated. Trial design: randomised complete block with 6 replicates. Measurements: percent resistant seedlings (classes 1 and 2) assessed 10 days after last flooding as per NAAIC protocols.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Dr Rex Williams,** NSW Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW.

Table 23 *Medicago* varieties

	'Venus'	*'Hunter River'	*'PR 5681' ϕ	*'WL414'	*'G. Kaituna' ϕ
NATURAL PLANT HEIGHT IN AUTUMN, FIRST YEAR (cm) (measured 7-4-00)					
mean	32.2	35.3	39.3	41.1	38.4
std deviation	4.86	6.04	1.85	3.31	5.12
LSD/sig	7.92	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH VERY DARK BLUE VIOLET FLOWERS					
	high	medium	high	high	high
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH VARIEGATED FLOWERS					
	absent	absent	low	medium	low
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH CREAM, WHITE OR YELLOW FLOWERS					
	absent	absent	very low	absent	absent
RESISTANCE TO SPOTTED ALFALFA APHIDS (*Therioaphis maculata*) (% resistance)					
mean	50.1	1.4	45.2	57.9	58.0
Transformed mean (arcsine transformed)	44.9	4.7	42.2	49.9	49.6
std deviation	6.91	5.39	2.12	8.06	6.27
LSD/sig	7.70	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
PERCENT RESISTANCE TO BLUE-GREEN APHIDS (*Acyrthosiphon kondoi*) (% resistance)					
mean	52.5	29.8	53.3	49.8	45.2
std deviation	8.75	21.12	12.80	16.35	9.92
LSD/sig	18.65	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
PERCENT RESISTANCE TO ANTHRACNOSE (*Colletotrichum trifolii*) (% resistance)					
mean	10.7	9.0	55.4	62.0	32.0
Transformed mean (arcsine transformed)	18.1	16.7	48.2	52.0	34.3
std deviation	6.93	5.95	6.62	4.40	4.89
LSD/sig	9.54	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PERCENT RESISTANCE TO PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT (*Phytophthora medicaginis*) (% resistance)					
mean	20.3	14.3	82.1	37.1	34.6
Transformed mean (arcsine transformed)	26.0	19.4	65.2	37.3	35.5
std deviation	8.02	13.46	4.77	10.39	11.63
LSD/sig	13.27	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns

Note: Data given for 'Venus' is from Gen 2 in all cases. 'G. Kaituna' stands for 'Grasslands Kaituna'.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Yarrum'

Application No: 2002/212 Accepted: 27 May 2003.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Birrabee Park, Bowna via Albury, NSW.
Agent: **University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 47) Plant: height short (mean 467mm), anthocyanin colouration present. Stem: fasciation absent, length short (mean 538mm), number of nodes up to and including first fertile node many (mean 16), maximum flowers per node 2, anthocyanin colouration of axil present, type of anthocyanin colouration of the axil single ring. Foliage: colour green, intensity of green colour dark, greyish hue present. Leaf: semi-leafless, leaflets absent. Stipule: type of development well developed, 'rabbit eared' stipules absent, length medium (mean 48mm), width narrow (mean 25mm), maximum density of flecking very dense. Petiole: length medium (mean 44mm). Time of flowering: medium. Flower: colour of standard reddish purple, intensity of colour of standard medium, maximum width of standard medium (mean 24mm), shape of base of standard raised to level, intensity of undulation of standard weak, width of sepal medium (mean 3.86mm), length of peduncle short (mean 19mm). Pod: length long (mean 65mm), maximum width medium (mean 12.6mm), parchment entirely present, degree of curvature absent or very weak, intensity of green colour medium, shape of distal part blunt, strings of suture present, anthocyanin colouration of suture present, spots of anthocyanin colouration on outer wall absent, number of ovules 8, intensity of green colour of immature seed light. Seed: shape irregular, shape of starch grain simple, colour of cotyledon yellow, marbling of the testa present, violet or pink spots on testa faint, size large (100 seed mean weight 17.59g), wrinkling of cotyledon absent, texture smooth, testa colour brownish green, black colour of hilum present. Time of maturity: medium. Resistance to *Erysiphe pisi*

Continued on page 49

Fig 1 Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Kornafiro'.

Fig 2 Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Kororbe'.

Fig 3 Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Korpancom'.

Fig 4 Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Korstesgli'.

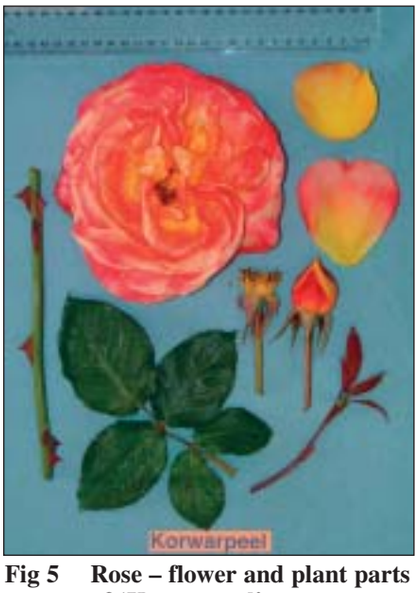

Fig 5 Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Korwarpeel'.

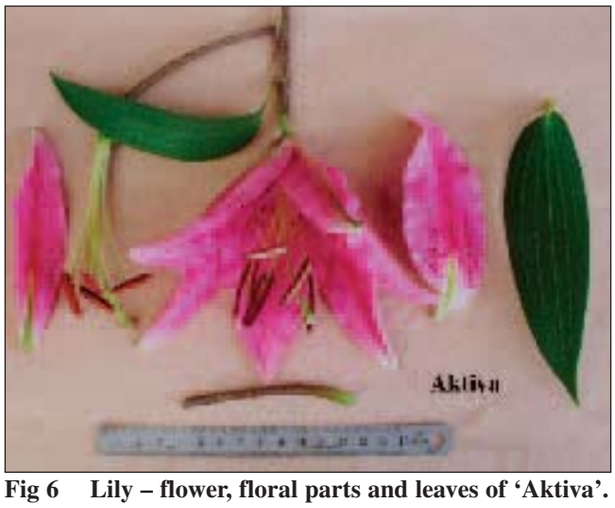

Fig 6 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Aktiva'.

Fig 7 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Canberra'.

Fig 8 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Laguna'.

Fig 9 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Tiararoyal'.

Fig 10 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Zantricob'.

Fig 11 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Zantrishei'.

Fig 12 Calibrachoa – flowers of 'KLEC00066' (left) and 'Capala' (right).

Fig 13 Calibrachoa – flowers of 'KLEC00072' (left) and 'Sunbelre' syn Red Chimes (right).

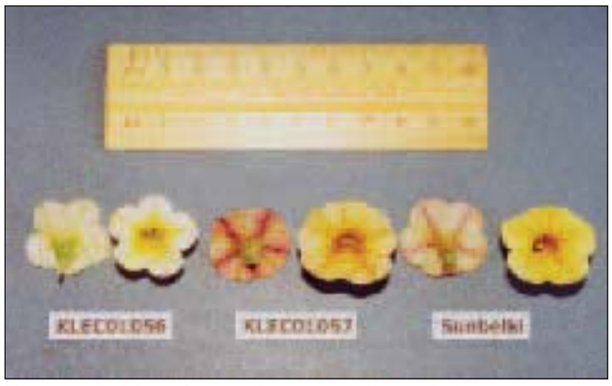

Fig 14 Calibrachoa – flowers of (from left) 'KLEC01056', 'KLEC01057' and 'Sunbelki'.

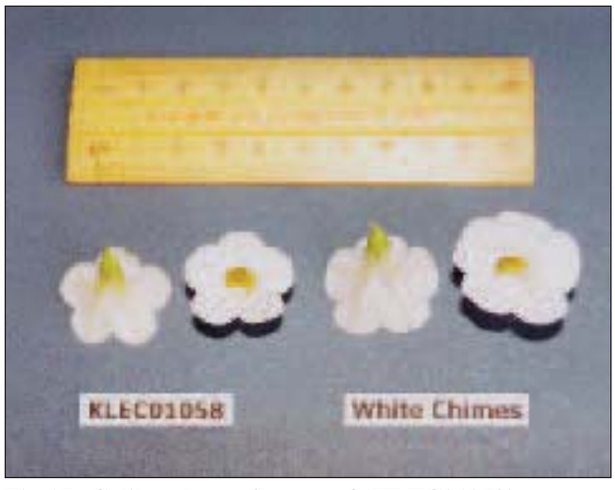

Fig 15 Calibrachoa – flowers of 'KLEC01058' syn Selecta White (left) and 'Sunbelho' syn White Chimes (right).

Fig 16 Calibrachoa – Flowers of (top row from left) 'Rosestar' syn Selecta Pink, 'Sunbel-apu', 'KLEC01062' syn Selecta Sweet Heart Pink and 'Sunbelkos' syn Coral Chimes, (middle row from left) 'Sunbelkufepi', 'Liricashower Rose', 'Sonora', 'Toluca' and (bottom row from left) 'Sunbelkupi' and 'Selchipi'.

Fig 17 Christmas Cactus – 'Cheyenne' (left) with comparator 'Savannah' (right) showing differences in flower size, colour and tepal margin.

Fig 18 Christmas Cactus – 'Millennium Fantasy' (left) with comparator 'Lavender Doll' (right) showing differences in flower size and colour.

Fig 19 Hardenbergia – 'H 2/206' (top left) with 'Pink Fizz' (top right), 'Happy Wanderer' (bottom left) and "Upright Pink" (bottom right) showing difference in flower colour.

Fig 20 Hardenbergia – 'Sweet Heart' (left) with comparator 'Happy Wanderer' (right) showing differences in leaf size and shape and flower colour.

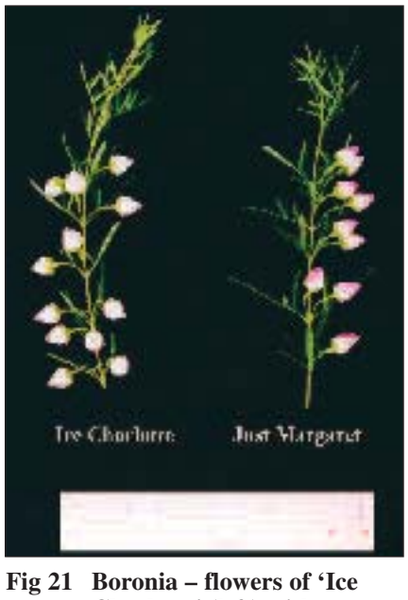

Fig 21 Boronia – flowers of 'Ice Charlotte' (left) with comparator 'Just Margaret' (right) showing differences in secondary colour of the petals.

Fig 22 Bottlebrush – 'UnicalOne' (left) with comparators 'Little John' (centre) and 'Captain Cook' (right) showing differences in leaf and flower characteristics.

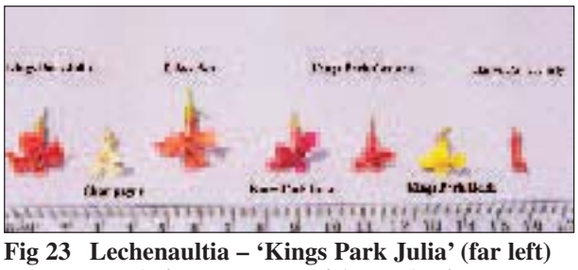

Fig 23 Lechenaultia – 'Kings Park Julia' (far left) and 'Kings Park Lola' (centre) with comparators 'Champagne' (2nd from left), *L. laricina* (3rd from left), 'Kings Park Carmen' (3rd from right), 'Kings Park Heidi' (2nd from right) and 'Kings Park Emily' (far right) showing differences in flower colour.

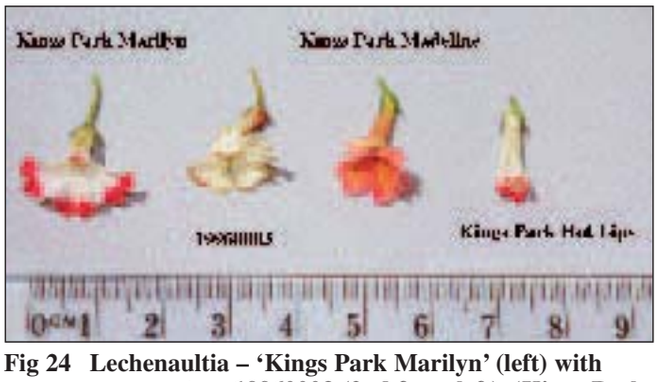

Fig 24 Lechenaultia – 'Kings Park Marilyn' (left) with comparators 19960003 (2nd from left), 'Kings Park Madeline' (2nd from right) and 'Kings Park Hot Lips' (right) showing differences in flower colour.

Fig 25 Grevillea – 'VJ66' (left) with comparator 'VJ62' (right) showing differences in leaf and floral characteristics.

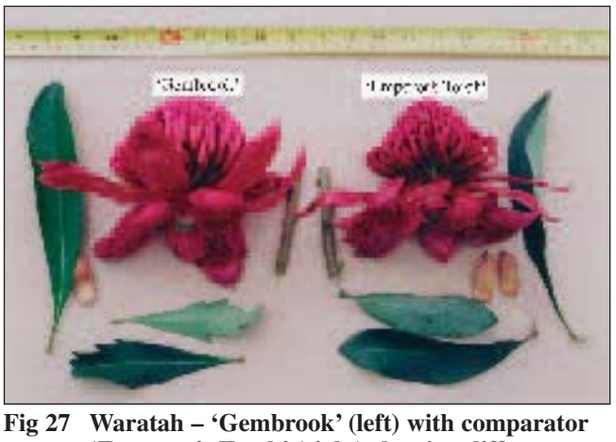

Fig 27 Waratah – 'Gembrook' (left) with comparator 'Emperor's Torch' (right) showing differences in leaf colour and flower head shape in profile.

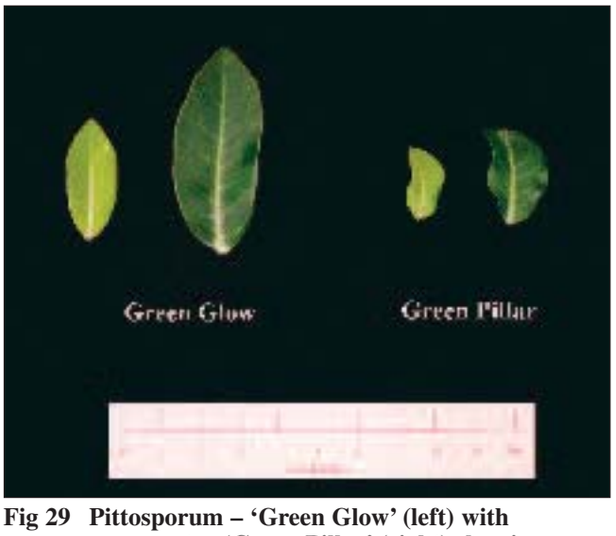

Fig 29 Pittosporum – 'Green Glow' (left) with comparator 'Green Pillar' (right) showing differences in leaf length and width.

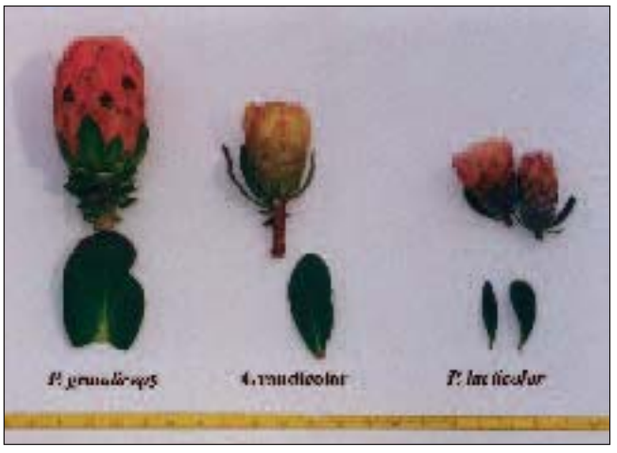

Fig 26 Protea – 'Grandicolor' (centre) with comparators *P. grandiceps* (left) and *P. lacticolor* (right) showing differences in leaf shape and bract colour.

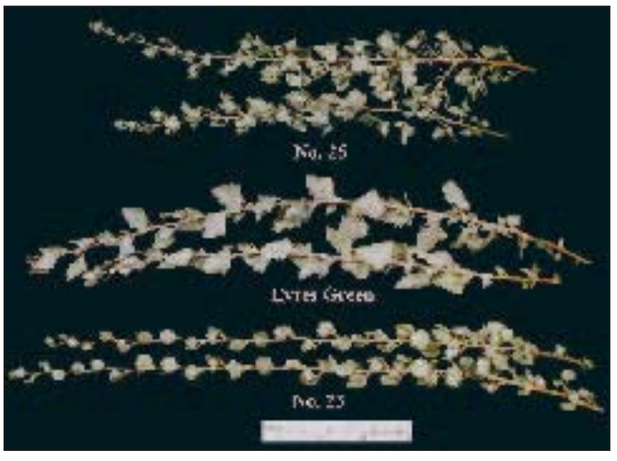

Fig 28 Salt Bush – 'Eyres Green' (middle) has triangular shaped leaves with an acute-obtuse leaf apex and few lateral leaves present. 'No. 25' (top) has triangular shaped leaves with an acute leaf apex and medium number of lateral leaves. 'No. 23' (bottom) has ovate shaped leaves with an obtuse leaf apex and medium number of lateral leaves.

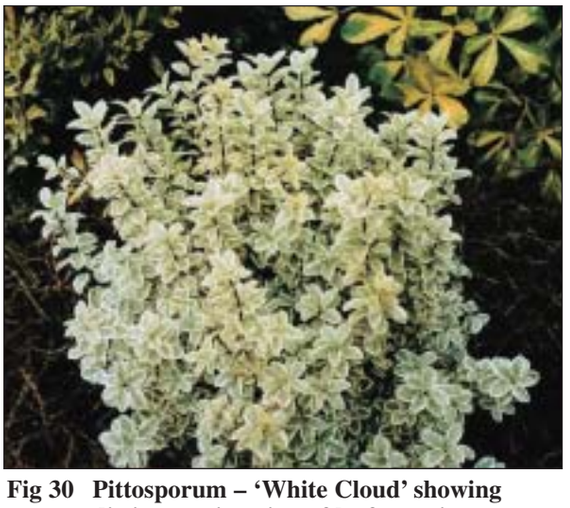

Fig 30 Pittosporum – 'White Cloud' showing distinct variegation of leaf margin.

Fig 31 Ovens Wattle – *Acacia* 'NE02' is much shorter, has a denser habit, larger leaves and is sterile, compared to *Acacia pravissima* (right).

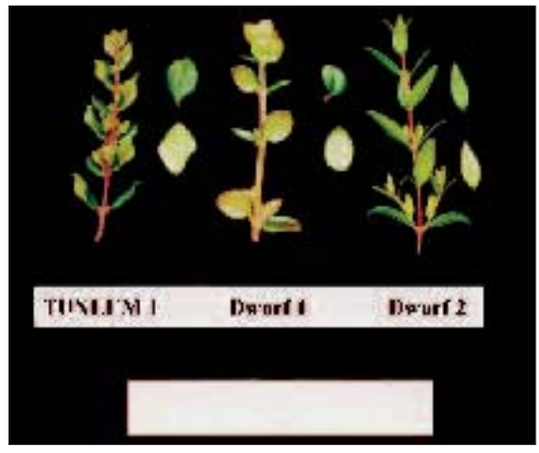

Fig 32 Luma – 'Tunlum1' (left) with 'Dwarf 1' (centre) and 'Dwarf 2' (right) showing differences in young stem colour and young leaf colour.

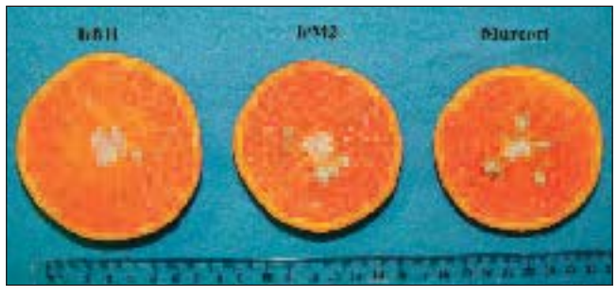

Fig 33 Mandarin – 'IrM1' (left) with comparators 'IrM2' (centre) and 'Murcott' (right) showing differences in fruit characteristics.

Fig 34 Apricot – fruits of 'Alex'.

Fig 35 Apricot – fruits of 'Riwaka 5/67'.

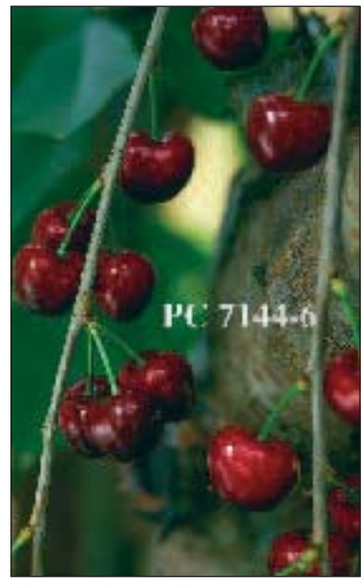

Fig 36 Sweet Cherry – fruits of 'PC 7144-6'.

Fig 37 Peanut – pods of (from left to right) 'Middleton', 'Wheeler', 'SO95R' and 'Menzies' showing differences in pod size, prominence of beak and pod constrictions.

Fig 38 Oats – 'Brusher' (centre) and its comparators 'Wintaroo', 'Marloo', 'Wallaroo', and 'Bettong' showing differences in grain colour of the lemma and glume length.

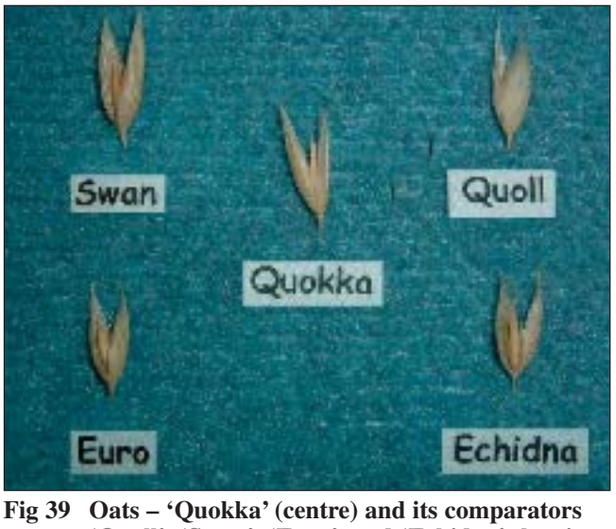

Fig 39 Oats – 'Quokka' (centre) and its comparators 'Quoll', 'Swan', 'Euro', and 'Echidna' showing differences in glume length.

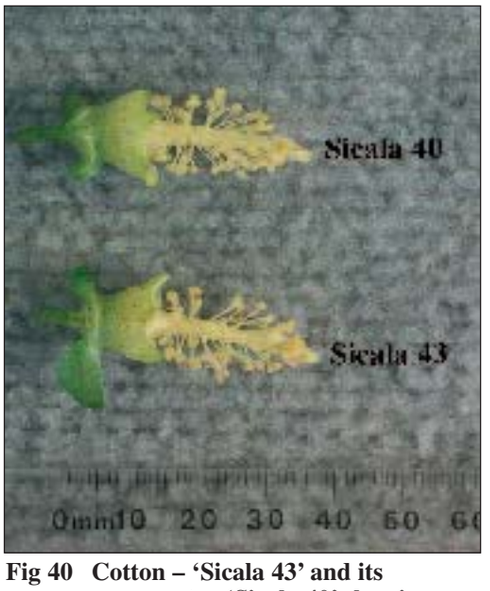

Fig 40 Cotton – 'Sicala 43' and its comparator 'Sicala 40' showing stigma difference above stamens.

Fig 41 Cotton – 'Sicot 71' and its comparator 'Sicot 70' showing difference in fruiting branch first internode length.

Fig 42 Cotton – 'Siokra V-18' and its comparator 'Siokra V-17' showing difference in fruiting branch first internode length.

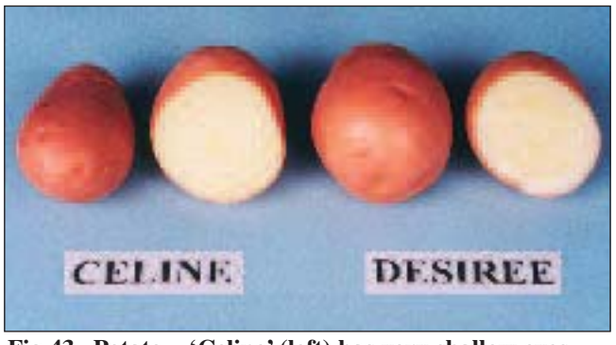

Fig 43 Potato – 'Celine' (left) has very shallow eyes, short defined eyebrows and light yellow flesh. 'Desiree' (right) has shallow-medium eyes, longer eyebrows and yellow flesh.

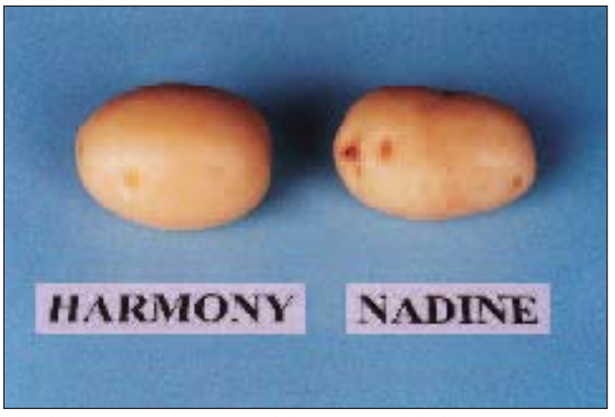

Fig 44 Potato – tubers of 'Harmony' (left) have very smooth skin and very shallow eyes when compared with closest comparator and parent, 'Nadine' (right).

Fig 45 Potato – parti-coloured tubers of 'Osprey' (left) and comparator 'Kestrel' (right). Note the defined pink-red eye and eyebrow in 'Osprey'. 'Kestrel' has more diffuse purple colouration.

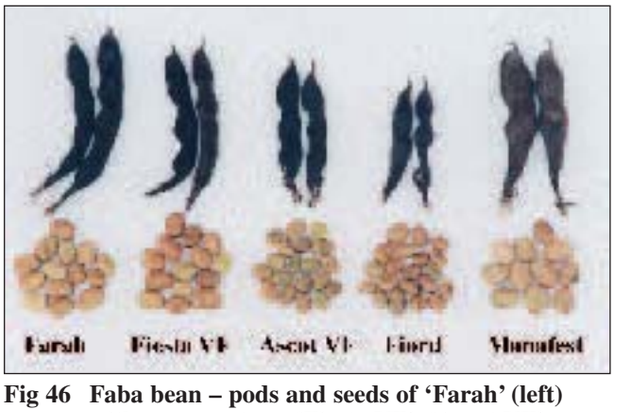

Fig 46 Faba bean – pods and seeds of 'Farah' (left) with comparators 'Fiesta VF', 'Ascot VF', 'Fiord' and 'Manafest' showing differences in pod length and seed size.

Fig 47 Field Pea – 'Yarrum' is resistant to powdery mildew whereas 'Parafield' is susceptible (left). 'Yarrum' has reddish purple standard flowers and 'Kiley' has white standard flowers (right).

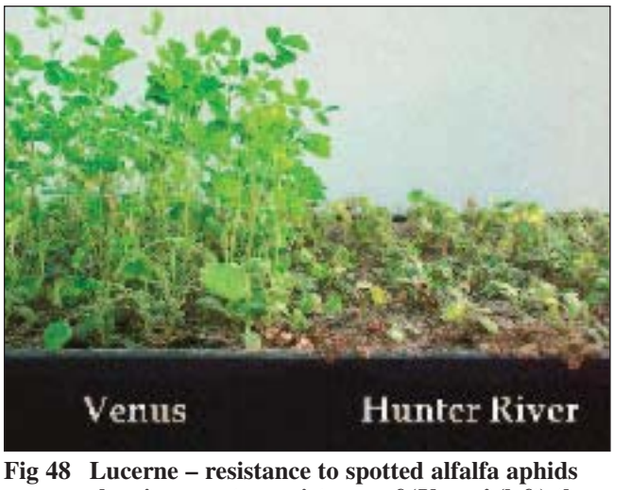

Fig 48 Lucerne – resistance to spotted alfalfa aphids showing greater resistance of 'Venus' (left) than comparator 'Hunter River' (right).

Continued from page 48

(Syd): present. Other: dun field pea suitable for milling, splitting or stock feed.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 1991 the original cross C1217//8554.1/ICI-Q51.2 was made in Lincoln, New Zealand. The seed parent is a breeding line, which is characterised by white flower colour. The pollen patent is also a breeding line, which is characterised by green seed coat colour. In 1992, F_2 selection took place. F_3 multiplication was made in 1993. F_4 reselection was done in 1994. In 1995, F_5 multiplication was made. In 1996 F_6 yield trials were conducted in New Zealand. Seeds were sent to Australia as part of a raft of lines in 1997. In the same year it was screened for disease, plant habit and yield at NSW Agriculture Research Station at Wagga Wagga and selected as one of a group of lines sent to University of Sydney. During 1998-2000 evaluated in a group in northern NSW and SE QLD and finally selected in 2000. Further yield trials; commencement of pure seed production took place during 2000-2002. Selection criteria: yield and disease resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited, Lincoln, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seed: shape of starch grain simple, colour of cotyledon yellow. Stipule: type of development well developed, 'rabbit eared' stipules absent, flecking present. Pod: parchment entirely present, shape of distal part blunt, colour green, intensity of green colour of immature seed medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Glenroy', 'Kiley'(ϕ) and 'Parafield'(ϕ) were chosen as the comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2002. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 100kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia and 50kg/ha Sulphur pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 12m long and 2m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 1,000 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 24 *Pisum* varieties

	'Yarrum'	*'Glenroy'	*'Kiley'ϕ	*'Parafield'ϕ
SEED: SHAPE	irregular	spherical to cylindrical	spherical to cylindrical	rhomboid to triangular
SEED: MARBLING OF THE TESTA	present	absent	n/a	n/a
SEED: BLACK COLOUR OF HILUM	present	absent	n/a	absent
PLANT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	present	n/a	absent	n/a
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm)				
mean	466.67	640	470	616.67
std deviation	21.6	40	20	58.59
LSD/sig	108.55	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
STEM: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	538.1	816.6	569.05	822.38
std deviation	83.58	92.64	73.38	116.7
LSD/sig	125.39	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
FOLIAGE: INTENSITY OF COLOUR	dark	medium to dark	light	light
FOLIAGE: GREYISH HUE	present	absent	absent	absent
LEAF: LEAFLETS	absent	n/a	n/a	present
STIPULE: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	24.95	39.61	42.14	36.19
std deviation	3.28	10.17	10.74	7.53
LSD/sig	7.52	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STIPULE: MAXIMUM DENSITY OF FLECKING	very dense	medium	dense	sparse to medium
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) (axil to first tendril)				
mean	43.67	57.24	45.1	n/a
std deviation	5.73	6.1	5.68	n/a
LSD/sig	7.59	P≤0.01	ns	n/a
TIME OF FLOWERING (number of days)	102	99	91	96
FLOWER: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF WING	reddish purple	violet	absent	violet
FLOWER: INTENSITY OF REDDISH PURPLE COLOURATION OF WING	strong	medium	n/a	n/a
FLOWER: SHAPE OF BASE OF STANDARD	raised to level	n/a	arched	raised
FLOWER: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE FROM STEM TO FIRST FLOWER (mm)				
mean	19.31	35.24	40.05	45.1
std deviation	5.44	9.63	13.31	8.95
LSD/sig	10.67	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD: DEGREE OF CURVATURE	absent or very weak	n/a	weak	n/a
POD: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SUTURE	present	absent	n/a	absent
POD: INTENSITY OF GREEN COLOUR OF IMMATURE SEED	light	n/a	medium	n/a

SEED: WRINKLING OF COTYLEDON				
	absent	n/a	n/a	present
SEED: WEIGHT (gms/100 seeds)				
mean	17.59	15.17	17.86	17.24
std deviation	0.57	0.31	0.54	0.5
LSD/sig	1.38	P≤0.01	ns	ns
DISEASE: RESISTANCE TO *Erysiphe pisi* Syd				
	present	n/a	n/a	absent

Pittosporum tenuifolium
Pittosporum

'Green Glow'

Application No: 2001/180 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 29) Young stem: colour yellow-green. Stem: colour of previous season's growth dark brown. Young leaf: colour yellow-green (RHS 144A). Leaf: length 50.45mm, width 19.74mm, shape of blade obovate, shape of apex acute, shape of blade in cross section convex, curvature of longitudinal axis weak, twisting of longitudinal axis weak, undulation of margin weak, colour of upper side green (RHS 139A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 147B), glossiness strong. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed from *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Green Pillar' was sown and germinated in 1998 at the applicant's property in Tynong, VIC. The parental variety is characterised by small dull green leaves. A single seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: leaf colour and leaf size. Propagation: vegetatively through three generations to establish uniformity and stability. Breeder: Robert Harrison, Tynong, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Young leaf: colour yellow-green. Leaf: shape of blade obovate, shape of apex acute, shape of blade in cross section convex. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parental variety 'Green Pillar' was chosen as the comparator.

Comparative Trial Location: Tynong, VIC, autumn-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Dec 2000.

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

Table 25 *Pittosporum* varieties

	'Green Glow'	*'Green Pillar'
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	50.45	26.88
std deviation	4.89	2.49
LSD/sig	4.53	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	19.74	15.36
std deviation	1.77	1.46
LSD/sig	2.86	P≤0.01

'White Cloud'

Application No: 2003/036 Accepted: 6 May 2003.
Applicant: **Jeffrey Wayne Elliot**, Amberley, New Zealand.
Agent: **Jeff Koelewyn for Braddles Pty Ltd**, Tuerong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 30) Plant: growth habit upright, height short (up to 2 m), density of branches medium to dense, colour of bark brownish. Stem: colour black. Young Shoot: colour very light green with some cream variegation, hairiness absent. Leaf: length short (17-25 mm), width medium (11-19 mm), shape elliptic, margin entire, margin undulation present, amount of margin undulation medium, variegation present, main colour upper side medium green (RHS 146A), secondary colour upper side cream to yellow (RHS 150D), distribution of secondary colour marginal, thickness medium, hairiness lower side absent, arrangement alternate. Petiole: length short (4 mm). (Note: All RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as shoot mutation of *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Marjorie Channon'. The parental variety is characterised by taller plant height and more open habit with less leaf variegation. The breeder's aim was to produce a variegated *Pittosporum* with shorter denser growth habit. Selection criteria: 'White Cloud' was chosen on the basis short dense growth habit, medium green and cream leaf variegation. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original selection by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'White Cloud' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Jeff Elliot, Amberley, NZ.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: density dense. Stem: colour black. Leaf: variegation present, colour medium green in centre and cream at margins. On these bases the parent 'Marjorie Shannon' and 'Wendell Shannon' are considered as similar varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on technical examination by the New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office at Elliott's Nursery, Amberley, and CASC, Lincoln, NZ. Plants of 'White Cloud' were examined at Hermitage Nursery, Hastings. Leaf colours were based on Australian observations.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'White Cloud'

No prior sales.

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

Table 26 *Pittosporum* varieties

	'White Cloud'	*'Wendell Channon'	*'Marjorie Channon'
PLANT: HEIGHT			
	short	n/a	medium
PLANT: DENSITY			
	medium to dense	medium	n/a
YOUNG SHOOT: COLOUR			
	very light green	light green	n/a
LEAF: LENGTH			
	short	n/a	medium
LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR UPPER SIDE			
	cream	yellow	cream

Protea hybrid
Protea

'Grandicolor'

Application No: 1998/174 Accepted: 4 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Ausflora Pacific Pty Ltd**, Gembrook, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 26) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium (tree growing to 2.5 to 3m). Flowering branch: anthocyanin colouration present, colour of anthocyanin greyed-red (ca. RHS 180C-181C), cross section round, diameter mean 8.7mm s.d.0.4, length mean 30.3cm s.d.4.9, surface dull, pubescence present, density of pubescence dense, length of hairs very short, leaf number mean 37.9 s.d.2.1, terminal leaves tend to sheath outer involucral bracts of flower head. Leaf: length mean 108.6mm s.d. 3.8, width mean 45.1mm s.d.3.0, shape of blade oval, shape of apex obtuse, shape of base acute, petiole absent, colour of upper and lower surface greyed-green (ca. RHS 189A-191A), glossiness dull, margin undulation absent to weak, shape in cross section flat to slightly concave, venation reticulate, conspicuousness of midrib on upper side and lower side present, colour of conspicuous midrib on upper side greyed-red (RHS 184A). Flower head: position on flowering stem terminal, length mean 89.4mm s.d.2.9, diameter mean 82.6mm s.d.4.3, shape of involucre cylindrical at opening changing to obovate at anthesis, colour of perianth tips greyed-purple (RHS 184A-185A). Outer involucral bracts: shape broad-oblanceolate, surface generally glabrous (dense colourless hairs present on margin), colour near apex greyed-yellow (ca. RHS 160A). Inner involucral bracts: surface generally glabrous, apical tuft present, length of apical tuft long, density of apical tuft dense, colour of apical tuft greyed-purple (RHS 183A). Floret mass: height in relation to involucral bracts same, colour (as seen from above) greyed-purple. Style: surface smooth, colour white (where pollen present stained pinkish red). Perianth: tip bearded, hairs reddish brown, shape of midsection coiled, density of hair dense, hair colour pale golden brown, colour of base tissue pale green. Flowering time: mainly autumn-winter. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: many thousands seeds were harvested from *Protea grandiceps*. These seeds were germinated and seedlings planted at Gembrook, VIC on property of the breeder. A variant seedling was identified in 1987 within the seedling plantation, which gave rise to the new variety 'Grandicolor'. The origin of the 'Grandicolor' was result of an interspecific cross between seed parent *P. grandiceps* and putative pollen parent either *P. lacticolor* or *P. longifolia*, which were grown nearby. Selection criteria: flower head size and colour. Propagation: 'Grandicolour' first vegetatively propagated from cuttings in 1988 and proved stable through 9 generations of vegetative propagation. By 1998 over 500 plants had been produced ranging in age from 1 to 10 years. Breeder: Peter Sijpkes, Ausflora Pacific Pty Ltd, Gembrook, VIC.

Choice of Comparators No other hybrid protea varieties of similar origin are known to exist, therefore, the seed parent *P. grandiceps* was selected as the most suitable comparator for 'Grandicolor'. The seed parent *P. grandiceps* overall showed distinct differences in that vegetative growth was less vigorous, bush size smaller (1.5 to 2m), flowering time mainly late winter to early summer, flower much larger (nearer 150mm in length), leaves wider, and flower bracts colour pink to red compared with the creamy beige with ruby blush of 'Grandicolor'. *P. lacticolor* was also included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Gembrook, VIC. Conditions: plants were grown in full sun under optimal nursery management practices. Trial design: plants were grown in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Sep 2000.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger**, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 27 *Protea* varieties

	'Grandicolor'	*P. grandiceps	*P. lacticolor
OUTER INVOLUCRAL BRACTS: COLOUR NEAR APEX (RHS, 1986)			
	160A	53C	53D
INNER INVOLUCRAL BRACTS: COLOUR OF APICAL TUFT (RHS, 1986)			
	183A greyed-purple	4C yellow	156D greyed-white
LEAF: SHAPE			
	oval	broad oval	lanceolate

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Alex'

Application No: 2002/171 Accepted: 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**, Auckland, New Zealand.
Agent: **A. J. Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 34) Tree: vigour medium to strong, habit spreading, predominant distribution of flower buds on spurs and one-year-old shoots. Young shoots (dormant one year old shoot): anthocyanin colour at tip weak to medium, number of lenticels absent to very few, prominence of lenticels absent to very inconspicuous, size of wood bud support medium, feathering on shoot slight, ratio of number of flower buds/number of leaf buds low. Leaf: ratio of length of petiole/length of blade low, ratio of blade length/breadth medium, size small, green colour of upper side light to medium, shape of tip mucronate, angle of tip obtuse, shape of base subcordate, incisions on margin bicrenate, undulation of margin medium, angle of cross section approximately right angle, autumn colour (just before leaf fall) reddish yellow, time of leaf fall early. Petiole: length medium, thickness medium, anthocyanin colouration on upper side strong, anthocyanin colouration on lower side medium, predominant number of glands two or three, size of glands medium. Time of beginning of flowering: late. Flower: size medium. Petal: shape circular, claw length medium. Stigma: position compared with anthers same level. Fruit: size small to medium, ratio thickness/breadth medium, ratio height/breadth as broad as high, shape (height, profile view) rounded, shape (height, frontal view) rounded, symmetry along suture predominantly symmetric, depth of suture medium, depth of stalk cavity medium to deep, shape of apex flat, mucro (small, abrupt tip) absent, surface smooth, ground colour of skin orange, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of skin medium to strong, extent of anthocyanin colouration of skin medium to large, distribution of anthocyanin colouration of skin solid flush, flesh colour orange, flesh texture medium, flesh firmness medium, percentage of fruit that is stone (by weight) medium, adherence of stone to flesh absent. Stone: shape round, bitterness of dried kernel medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 'Cluthagold'. The seed parent is characterised by medium large, orange fleshed fruit and medium maturity. A population of open pollinated seedlings was established in 1986. From this population, seedling number R 8/76 was chosen in 1993 on the basis of fruit size. Selection criteria: medium fruit size, attractive appearance and high fruit quality. Propagation: clonally by budding on to suitable industry standard rootstock particularly 'Golden Queen' seedling rootstock. The resulting trees have propagated true-to-type showing that the distinctive characteristics are established and transmitted successfully through succeeding generations. Breeder: Ron Beatson and Dominique Noiton. HortResearch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparator The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Fruit: flesh colour orange. Considering these characteristics, 'Cluthagold' and 'Riwaka 5/67' (also known as 'Vulcan') were chosen as the comparators. Initially, 'Sundrop' was also considered as a comparator, however it was later rejected because of its light orange flesh colour and medium maturity.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report (Ref No SFM062, dated 2 April 2003). Testing was done at HortResearch, Clyde, New Zealand between 1996 – 1998.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Alex'
USA	1997	Granted	'Alex'
Canada	2002	Applied	'Alex'
EU	2002	Applied	'Alex'
South Africa	2002	Applied	'Alex'

First sold in New Zealand in Jul 1997.

Description: **Michael Malone**, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.

Table 28 *Prunus* varieties

	'Alex'	*'Cluthagold'	*'Riwaka 5/67'
TIME OF FLOWERING			
	late	medium	medium
FRUIT:			
shape	round	rectangular	trapezoidal
size	small to medium	medium	large
maturity	late	medium	medium

'Riwaka 5/67'

Application No: 2002/173 Accepted: 27 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**, Auckland, New Zealand.
Agent: **A. J. Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 35) Tree: vigour medium to strong, habit drooping, predominant distribution of flower buds on spurs and one-year-old shoots. Young shoots (dormant one year old shoot): anthocyanin colour at tip weak, number of lenticels medium to many, prominence of lenticels medium, size of wood bud support medium, feathering on shoot medium, ratio of number of flower buds/number of leaf buds medium. Leaf: ratio of length of petiole/length of blade low, blade length/breadth ratio medium, size medium to large, green colour of upper side medium, shape of tip mucronate, angle of tip obtuse, shape of base subcordate, incisions on margin bicrenate, undulation of margin medium, angle of cross section approximately right angle, autumn colour (just before leaf fall) reddish yellow, time of leaf fall medium. Petiole: length medium, thickness medium to thick, anthocyanin colouration on upper side strong, anthocyanin colouration on lower side weak, predominant number of glands two or three, size of glands medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium to late. Flower: size medium. Petal: shape circular, claw length medium. Stigma: position compared with anthers same level. Fruit: size large, ratio thickness/breadth low, ratio height/breadth as broad as high, shape (height, profile view) trapezoidal, shape (height, frontal view) trapezoidal, symmetry along suture predominantly asymmetric, depth of suture shallow to medium, depth of stalk cavity medium,

shape of apex flat, mucro (small, abrupt tip) absent, surface smooth, ground colour of skin light orange, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of skin strong to very strong, extent of anthocyanin colouration of skin medium to high, distribution of anthocyanin colouration of skin solid flush, flesh colour light orange, flesh texture medium, flesh firmness medium, percentage of fruit that is stone (by weight) low, adherence of stone to flesh absent. Stone: shape oblong, bitterness of dried kernel medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 'Cluthagold'. The seed parent is characterised by large, orange fleshed fruit and medium maturity. A population of open pollinated seedlings was established in 1986. From this population, seedling number R 5/67 was chosen in 1993 on the basis of fruit size. Selection criteria: large fruit size, attractive appearance and high fruit quality. Propagation: clonally by budding on to suitable industry standard rootstock particularly 'Golden Queen' seedling rootstock. The resulting trees have propagated true-to-type showing that the distinctive characteristics are established and transmitted successfully through succeeding generations. Breeder: Ron Beatson and Dominique Noiton. HortResearch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characterises used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Fruit: size medium-large, flesh colour light orange. Considering these characteristics, 'Cluthagold' and 'Goldrich' were chosen as comparators. Initially, 'Benmore' and 'Sundrop' were also considered as comparators, however they were rejected because of their smaller fruit size.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report (Ref No SFM063, dated 2 April 2003). Testing was done at HortResearch, Clyde New Zealand between 1996 – 1998.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Vulcan'
USA	1997	Granted	'Vulcan'
Canada	2002	Applied	'Vulcan'
EU	2002	Applied	'Vulcan'

First sold in New Zealand Jul 1997.

Description: **Michael Malone**, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand

Table 29 *Prunus* varieties

	'Riwaka 5/67'	*'Cluthagold'	*'Goldrich'
FRUIT:			
shape	trapezoidal	rectangular	round-ovate
maturity	medium	medium	early
size	large	medium-large	medium-large

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'PC 7144-6'

Application No: 2000/245 Accepted: 10 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Washington State University Research Foundation**, Washington, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 36) Tree: type normal, size large, vigour strong, habit upright-spreading, density medium, branching medium, form round-headed when mature. Leaf: size very large, mean length 18.5cm, mean width 7.5cm, ratio 2.46, shape of blade lanceolate, shape of tip acuminate, margin crenate to finely serrate, colour of upper side medium green, colour of lower surface light green, length of petiole medium-short (mean length 2.75cm). Petiole: nectaries present, number of nectaries varies from 2-4, position of nectaries on the rim of the petiole groove 3-4mm from base, colour of nectaries red to dark red. Flower bud: size medium-large, length medium, form very plump, shape conic, type free. Flower: corolla diameter large (25-30mm), colour white, length of petals 19-20mm, width of petals 15-16mm, shape of petal obovate (cupped slightly inwards), anther size large, anther colour yellow, pollen abundant, pollen colour yellow, pedicel length medium (13-14mm), pedicel colour light green. Fruit: size very large, shape broadly cordate, suture very shallow, base rounded, apex slightly flattened, colour of skin mahogany red, colour of juice light red, colour of flesh light red, firmness very firm, acidity low, sweetness medium, juiciness medium, length of stalk short (2.5-3cm), thickness of stalk thick. Stone: size large, shape (in ventral view) broad elliptic, size relative to fruit small-medium. Time of flowering: medium. Time of fruit maturity: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Stella' x 'Early Burlat' during 1971 at Prosser, Washington, USA. The seed parent 'Stella' ripens six days later than 'PC 7144-6' and the pollen parent 'Early Burlat' ripens approximately 21 days before 'PC 7144-6'. Selection criteria: large firm fruit, early ripening. Propagation: budding or grafting onto cherry rootstock. Breeder: Washington State University Research Foundation, Washington, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of fruit maturity: medium and fruit size: large. On the basis of these characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Chelan' and 'Index'. The fruit of 'PC 7144-6' matures approximately four days before 'Index' and approximately 2 days after 'Chelan'. 'PC 7144-6' further differs from its comparators as it has very large fruit as opposed to 'Index' which has large sized fruit and 'Chelan' which has medium sized fruit. Parents of 'PC 7144-6' were not considered as comparators as 'Early Burlat' is an early maturing variety and 'Stella' has considerably smaller fruit than the new variety and selected comparators.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent No. 11,385 dated May 16, 2000. Where possible overseas data has been verified by the qualified person in local growing conditions, location: Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38°, elevation approximately 205m) and

expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for cherry varieties (TG/35/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'PC 7144-6'

First sold in the USA Mar 1998. First sold in Australia Jul 2000.

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

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Kornafiro'

Application No: 2001/014 Accepted: 5 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 1) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy, height short to medium, width (narrow). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium (to strong), hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave to deep concave, short prickles number absent to very few, long prickles number medium to many. Leaf: size (large), green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section flat to (slightly concave), undulation of margin weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (to long) (mean 71.8mm std deviation 7.2), width of blade (broad) (mean 52.8mm std deviation 5.5), base shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (mainly singles). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles very few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, petal number of petals few (many), diameter medium (very large) (mean 122.4mm std deviation 9.5), view from above star-shaped, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: (length mean 34.2mm std deviation 2.6), extensions weak to medium. Petal: size medium (large), colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side red nearest to and brighter than (RHS 45A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow RHS 5C, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side red between (RHS 45A-61B), spot at base outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small to medium, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow RHS 4C/D, reflexing of margin medium to strong, undulation of margin weak to medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament pink (yellow). (Style: predominant colour white/pink. Stigma: height in relation to anther same.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium to large. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: medium to late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Naina' x pollen parent 'Pekcoujenny'. The seed parent 'Naina' differs from 'Kornafiro' in flower colour soft pink. The pollen parent 'Pekcoujenny' differs in that the scarlet flowers are a different shade of medium red (midzone RHS 45A). Selection criteria: good flower colour, improved bed rose suitable cut flower and greenhouse production. Propagation: 'Kornafiro' proved stable through numerous vegetative generations via cuttings. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower colour group medium red, and plant growth type bed rose. Based of these grouping characteristics 'Red Devil' was selected as the closest comparator but differed in that flowers have very high petal count, and petal outer side lighter red than inner side, fragrance medium, leaf dark green, glossy.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number ROO 2645 and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Portland, Victoria. The roses were grown in the open in a well structured loamy clay. Sound farm management practices ensured the roses grew to their full potential under both minimum stress and high health conditions. 'Kornafiro' was budded in early summer onto 10 month-old *Rosa multiflora* rootstocks. Observations and measurements were made at random in early summer on one year-old plants growing in double rows along with other varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Kornafiro'
Norway	1999	Granted	'Kornafiro'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Kornafiro'
Poland	2003	Applied	'Kornafiro'

First sold in Germany in Oct 1999.

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

'Kororbe'

Application No: 2001/307 Accepted: 13 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 2) Plant: growth habit bushy to broad bushy, height (short to medium), width (broad). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium to strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave (to flat), short prickles number few, long prickles number medium to many. Leaf: size medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side (weak) to medium/strong. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, undulation of margin weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short to medium (mean 67.9mm std deviation 7.1), width of blade narrow (to medium) (mean 43.1mm std deviation 6.4), shape of base wedge (towards obtuse). Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few to few (medium to many). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals very few to few (medium to many), diameter medium (mean 92.8mm std deviation 8.2), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: (length mean 23.7mm std deviation 2.1), extensions weak. Petal: size medium to large, colour of middle zone of inner side orange RHS 28C-29B, colour of marginal zone of inner side orange RHS 29B (red RHS 52D), spot at base inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow near RHS 9A, colour of middle zone of outer side red RHS 50C (red RHS 52C) colour of marginal zone of outer side red RHS 38B, spot at base outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium (to large), colour of spot at base of outer side yellow RHS 5A/C, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin weak to medium. Outer stamen:

predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: predominant colour yellowish green. Stigma: height in relation to anther below.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Taneitber' (Bernsteinrose®) x pollen parent "unnamed seedling". The seed parent differed from 'Kororbe' in flower colour deep amber yellow and high petal number. The pollen parent is a breeding line from breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: good flower colour, improved garden rose. Propagation: 'Kororbe' proved stable through numerous vegetative generations via cuttings. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group apricot blend, and plant growth type floribunda. Based of these grouping characteristic 'Apricot Nectar' selected as the closest comparator but differed in flower colour a buff apricot. The variety 'Apricot Gem' was rejected because of small bush size.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, Bundessortenamt, Prufstelle, Rethmar, Reference number ROS 1921 and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Portland, Victoria. The roses were grown in the open in a well structured loamy clay. Sound farm management practices ensured the roses grew to their full potential under both minimum stress and high health conditions. 'Kororbe' was budded in early summer onto 10 month-old *Rosa multiflora* rootstocks. Observations and measurements were made at random in early summer on one year-old plants growing in double rows along with other varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1999	Granted	'Kororbe'
EU	1999	Granted	'Kororbe'
Switzerland	2000	Applied	'Kororbe'
Poland	2001	Applied	'Kororbe'

First sold in Germany in Oct 2000.

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

'Korpancom'

Application No: 2001/293 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 3) Plant: growth habit bushy to broad bushy, height (short), width (very broad). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number (few) to medium, long prickles number medium. Leaf: size small to medium, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side (weak) to medium. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short to (medium) (mean 48.2mm std deviation 3.2), width of blade narrow to (medium) (mean 31.1mm std deviation 2.4), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few (many). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals few (to medium), diameter (small to) medium (mean 57.4mm std deviation 2.3), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: (length mean 22.0mm std deviation 1.9), extensions weak to (medium). Petal: size small to medium, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side red near RHS 55A, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small to medium, colour of spot at base of inner side white near RHS 155B, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side red-purple near RHS 57C (RHS 55A), spot at base outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side white RHS 155B, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin (medium) to strong. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: predominant colour yellowish green. Stigma: height in relation to anther just above.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: early to medium. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Weisse Immensee' x pollen parent 'Bella Rosa'. The seed parent 'Weisse Immensee' differs from 'Korpancom' in flower colour light pink fading to white, fragrance strong, upper leaf surface glossy. The pollen parent 'Bella Rosa' differs in that flowers blush pink, plant growth habit strong compact bush. Selection criteria: good flower colour, improved garden rose. Propagation: 'Korpancom' proved stable through numerous vegetative generations via cuttings. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group medium pink, and plant growth type low growing floribunda. Based of these grouping characteristics 'Little Chap' was selected as the closest comparator but differed because it is a true ground cover, flowers small, colour bright pink, petals with pronounced white vein inner side.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, Bundessortenamt, Prufstelle, Rethmar, Reference number ROS 1808 and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Portland, Victoria. The roses were grown in the open in a well structured loamy clay. Sound farm management practices ensured the roses grew to their full potential under both minimum stress and high health conditions. 'Korpancom' was budded in early summer onto 10 month-old *Rosa multiflora* rootstocks. Observations and measurements were made at random in early summer on one year-old plants growing in double rows along with other varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1998	Granted	'Korpancom'
Switzerland	1999	Granted	'Korpancom'
Poland	2000	Granted	'Korpancom'
USA	2001	Applied	'Korpancom'

First sold in Germany in Oct 1999.

Description: Dr Brian Hanger, Wantirna, VIC.

‘Korstesgli’

Application No: 2001/305 Accepted: 13 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **W. Kordes’ Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 4) Plant: growth habit flat bushy (broad bushy), height short, width (very broad). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number (few) to medium, long prickles number medium to many. Leaf: size small to medium, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium (to strong). Leaflet: cross section slightly concave to flat (to slightly convex), undulation of margin weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium to long (mean 42.2mm std deviation 3.9), width of blade medium (mean 32.2mm std deviation 2.6), shape of base rounded to obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles medium to many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower: type double, petal number of petals medium to many, diameter small (mean 50.7mm std deviation 7.0), view from above irregularly round, side view upper part flattened convex, side view lower part flat, fragrance very weak. Sepal: (length mean 16.0mm std deviation 2.9), extensions weak. Petal: size small, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side red-purple near RHS 57A, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small to medium, colour of spot at base of inner side white RHS 155C/D, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side red-purple RHS 57B/C, spot at base outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side white RHS 155D, reflexing of margin (weak) to medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament greenish yellow. (Style: predominant colour green. Stigma: height in relation to anther above.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: medium to late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘The Fairy’ x pollen parent (‘The Fairy’ x seedling) x ‘Amanda’. The seed parent ‘The Fairy’ differs from ‘Korstesgli’ in flower colour rose pink and growth habit. The pollen parent is a breeding line confined to the breeder’s collection. The rose ‘Amanda’ has pure yellow flowers. Selection criteria: good flower colour, high flower production, ground cover rose. Propagation: ‘Korstesgli’ proved stable through numerous vegetative generations via cuttings. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group light red and deep pink, and plant growth type ground cover rose. Based of these grouping characteristics the ground cover variety ‘Mainau Feur’ was selected as the closest comparator but differed in flower colour of velvety red, and more open flowers displaying yellow stamens, and light to medium green leaves.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1729, Application number 98/0285 and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Portland, Victoria. The roses were grown in the open in a well structured loamy clay. Sound farm management practices ensured the roses grew to their full potential under both minimum stress and high health conditions. ‘Korstesgli’ was budded in early summer onto 10 month-old *Rosa multiflora* rootstocks. Observations and measurements were made at random in early summer on one year-old plants growing in double rows along with other varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1997	Granted	‘Korstesgli’
EU	1998	Granted	‘Korstesgli’
Germany	1998	Granted	‘Korstesgli’
Switzerland	1999	Granted	‘Korstesgli’
Poland	2000	Granted	‘Korstesgli’

First sold in Germany in Oct 1999.

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

‘Korwarpeel’

Application No: 2001/015 Accepted: 5 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **W. Kordes’ Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 5) Plant: growth habit bushy, height (medium), width (medium). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium to strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number absent to very few, long prickles number medium. Leaf: size medium to large, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, undulation of margin medium. Terminal leaflet: length of blade long (mean 88.4mm std deviation 9.6), width of blade medium to broad (mean 60.8mm std deviation 7.3), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (mainly singles). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles absent. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals few to medium (many), diameter large to very large (mean 144.2mm std deviation 7.3), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flat to (flattened convex), side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: (length mean 40.0mm std deviation 3.1), extensions absent to weak. Petal: size large (to very large), colour of middle zone of inner side yellow near RHS 10A, colour of marginal zone of inner side yellow near RHS 8C (colour brick red RHS 47C-67D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side very small to small, colour of spot at base of inner side white yellow near RHS 9A, colour of middle zone of outer side yellow RHS near RHS 9B-10B, colour of marginal zone of outer side yellow RHS 10B (colour red, lighter than RHS 47D), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin weak to medium, undulation of margin medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: predominant colour yellowish green, crimson tips. Stigma: height in relation to anther just below.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall large. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: very early to early. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'MEYpink' x pollen parent 'Funkuhr'. The seed parent 'MEYpink' differs from 'Korwarpeel' in flower colour rose pink. The pollen parent 'Funkuhr' syn Korport differs in that flowers a very pale yellow that turn pink with age. Selection criteria: good flower colour, improved garden rose. Propagation: 'Korwarpeel' proved stable through numerous vegetative generations via cuttings. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group yellow blend, and plant growth type bush rose. Based of these characteristics 'Peace' was selected as the closest comparator but differed in being overall a paler clear yellow, less intense pinkish markings on petal margins, and fragrance medium to strong. 'Adolf Horstmann' was initially considered a comparator but rejected because petal more golden yellow and the marginal red flush has a stronger orange component.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, Bundessortenamt, Prufstelle, Rethmar, Reference number ROS 1817 and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Portland, Victoria. The roses were grown in the open in a well structured loamy clay. Sound farm management practices ensured the roses grew to their full potential under both minimum stress and high health conditions. 'Korwarpeel' was budded in early summer onto 10 month-old *Rosa multiflora* rootstocks. Observations and measurements were made at random in early summer on one year-old plants growing in double rows along with other varieties.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1998	Granted	'Korwarpeel'
EU	1999	Granted	'Korwarpeel'
Switzerland	1999	Granted	'Korwarpeel'
Poland	2000	Granted	'Korwarpeel'

First sold in Germany in Oct 1999.

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

Schlumbergera truncata
Christmas Cactus

'Cheyenne'

Application No: 2001/115 Accepted: 30 Apr 2001.
Applicant: **Tillington House Pty Limited**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit upright, number of phylloclades of 3rd order few. Phylloclade: length long, maximum width medium, colour medium green, type of incision of margin dentate, depth of incision of margin medium, curvature in cross section medium. Bud: colour of tip of 1.0cm long bud light orange, intensity of colour of 1.0cm long bud medium, shape of tip of 1.5cm long bud acute, size large and broad. Flower: width broad, length long, limb (at full opening) flat. Corolla lobe: width broad, size of macule in relation to size of lobe large, colour of macule RHS 65D, middle zone present, colour of middle zone RHS 49A, border between zones diffuse to sharp, size of marginal zone large, colour of marginal zone RHS 49A. Corolla tube: shape of mouth broad elliptic, coloured ring at the mouth present, width of coloured ring at mouth medium. Stamen: length beyond the mouth long, colour of filament white. Pistil: length beyond mouth long. Stigma: colour purple. Ovary: colour green, size broad. Time of beginning of flowering: mid May. Duration of flowering: long.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: identified in a batch of flowering 'Savannah'$^{\phi}$ stock plants in 1996. Selection criteria: better form, different colour and shadings, upright growth habit, vigorous growth, broad petals without fimbriate margins and larger flower size. Propagation: vegetative through several generations. Breeder: G. P. Brindley, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Phylloclade: colour medium green; Bud: colour of tip orange; Corolla lobe: colour pink to orange-red group, coloured ring at mouth present; Stigma: colour purple; Ovary: colour light green; Duration of flowering: long. Based on these grouping characteristics the following variety was selected the most similar comparator: 'Savannah'$^{\phi}$.

Comparative Trial Location: Coffs Harbour, NSW, Sep 2001-Jun 2002. Conditions: plants raised in peat and bark mixture in 75mm pots under fibreglass and watered as required, nutrition maintained with slow release fertiliser and regular liquid fertiliser applications through the growing period, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 unreplicated plants grown in random in a commercial greenhouse. Measurements: from 10 plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Application and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in May 2001.

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

Table 30 *Schlumbergera* varieties

	'Cheyenne'	*'Savannah'$^{\phi}$
PHYLLOCLADE: CURVATURE	medium	strong
BUD: SIZE OF 1.5cm LONG TIP	large and broad	large, broad more rounded tip
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	74.10	61.50
std deviation	5.92	1.78
LSD/sig	4.99	P≤0.01
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	85.80	75.30
std deviation	2.04	3.56
LSD/sig	3.31	P≤0.01
FLOWER: TEPAL BLADE	not frilled	frilled
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MACULE	RHS 65D	RHS 155C
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE	RHS 49A	RHS 37B
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE	RHS 49A	RHS 37B

STAMEN: LENGTH BEYOND MOUTH (mm)		
mean	83.00	76.70
std deviation	1.89	1.95
LSD/sig	2.19	P≤0.01

TEPAL: BLADE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	35.50	30.30
std deviation	0.97	1.64
LSD/sig	1.54	P≤0.01

'Millennium Fantasy'

Application No: 2000/044 Accepted: 22 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Tillington House Pty Limited**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 18) Plant: growth habit upright, number of phylloclades of 3rd order few. Phylloclade: length long, maximum width medium, colour medium green, type of incision of margin dentate, depth of incision of margin medium, curvature in cross section medium. Bud: colour of tip of 1.0cm long bud pink, intensity of colour of 1.0cm long bud medium, shape of tip of 1.5cm long bud acute, size large and broad. Flower: width broad, length long, limb (at full opening) flat. Corolla lobe: width broad, size of macule in relation to size of lobe medium, colour of macule RHS 82D, middle zone present, colour of middle zone RHS 81D, border between zones diffuse to sharp, size of marginal zone large, colour of marginal zone RHS 81D. Corolla tube: shape of mouth broad elliptic, coloured ring at the mouth present, width of coloured ring at mouth medium. Stamen: length beyond the mouth long, colour of filament white. Pistil: length beyond mouth long. Stigma: colour purple. Ovary: colour green, size broad. Time of beginning of flowering: mid May. Duration of flowering: long.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ZH1178T x pollen parent ZH2336 in a planned breeding program in 1993. Both parents are research varieties in breeder's private collection. The seed parent is a tetraploid white flower variety. The pollen parent is a diploid lavender flower variety. The resulting offspring is triploid. Selection criteria: better form, stronger colour, upright growth habit, vigorous growth, broad petals and larger flower size. Propagation: vegetative through several generations. Breeder: B. L. Cobia, Winter Garden, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Phylloclade: colour medium green; Bud: colour of tip pink; Corolla lobe: colour of macule purple-violet, colour of middle zone purple-violet, colour of marginal zone purple-violet, coloured ring at mouth present; Stigma: colour purple. Based on these grouping characteristics the following variety was selected the most similar comparator: 'Lavender Doll' (US Plant Patent 3690). The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Coffs Harbour, NSW, Sep 2001-Jun 2002. Conditions: plants raised in peat and bark mixture in 75mm pots under fibreglass and watered as required, nutrition maintained with slow release fertiliser and regular liquid fertiliser applications through the growing period, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 unreplicated plants grown in random in a commercial greenhouse. Measurements: from 10 plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Application and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in May 2000.

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

Table 31 *Schlumbergera* varieties

	'Millennium Fantasy'	***'Lavender Doll'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	horizontal
PHYLLOCLADE: LENGTH OF 2nd ORDER (mm)		
mean	46.88	36.77
std deviation	2.31	4.17
LSD/sig	4.11	P≤0.01
PHYLLOCLADE: MAXIMUM WIDTH (mm)		
mean	36.88	27.77
std deviation	2.66	4.73
LSD/sig	4.68	P≤0.01
PHYLLOCLADE: CURVATURE		
	medium	slight
BUD: SIZE OF 1.5cm LONG TIP		
	large and broad	narrow and thin
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	85.44	76.22
std deviation	4.74	3.83
LSD/sig	5.25	P≤0.01
FLOWER: LIMB AT FULL OPENING		
	flat	reflexed
COROLLA LOBE: WIDTH		
	broad	medium
COROLLA LOBE: SIZE OF MACULE IN RELATION TO SIZE OF LOBE		
	medium	small
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE		
	RHS 81D	RHS 67B
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE		
	RHS 81D	RHS 74B
STAMEN: LENGTH BEYOND MOUTH (mm)		
mean	81.55	75.11
std deviation	3.00	4.13
LSD/sig	4.40	P≤0.01
TEPAL: BLADE WIDTH (mm)		
mean	17.66	11.22
std deviation	1.65	0.96
LSD/sig	1.65	P≤0.01
OVARY: COLOUR		
	green	darker green
DURATION OF FLOWERING		
	long	medium

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'CELINE'

Application No: 2002/146 Accepted: 21 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**, London, UK.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 43) Plant: height medium, type intermediate-type, growth habit spreading, Stem: thickness of main stem thin to medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration weak. Leaf: size medium, silhouette closed, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib weak, intensity of green colour light to medium. Leaflet: size medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin weak, depth of veins shallow to medium, anthocyanin in blade of young leaflets at apical rosette absent, glossiness of upper surface medium. Secondary leaflets: size small-medium, frequency at the midrib medium-low, frequency on terminal leaflets high, frequency on lateral leaflets medium. Inflorescence: size small to medium, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle medium. Flower: frequency medium to high, anthocyanin colouration of bud weak. Flower corolla: size medium, colour of inner side red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side weak, size of white tips medium to large. Fruits: frequency absent. Tuber: shape long-oval, depth of eyes shallow to very shallow, eyebrow length short, smoothness of skin smooth, colour of skin red, colour of base of eye red, colour of flesh colour light yellow. Lightsprout: size medium to large, shape ovoid, anthocyanin colouration of base red-violet (pink), intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base medium, pubescence of base weak, size of tip small to medium, habit of tip medium, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak to medium, pubescence of tip medium, number of root tips many, protrusion of lenticels weak, length of lateral shoots long.

Origin and Breeding: Controlled pollination: In 1985, the cross of seed parent 'Sante' x pollen parent 'Stroma' was made manually. The seed parent is characterised by having resistance to black leg disease. Distinguishing characteristic of the pollen parent is waved margins on primary leaflets and light yellow flesh colour. The resultant fruit were collected and seeds extracted. Seedlings (5,000) were transplanted into pots. One tuber per genotype was field-planted. Selection criteria: 1R89 (trial name) was selected in 1989 on basis of its resistance to common and powdery scab, partial resistance to *G. pallida* and its uniform tuber size. Further selections and 50 tubers of "advanced selection" were retained and trialled over 5 years, throughout England until its release in 1997. No off-types have been reported or observed. Propagation: 'Celine' is propagated vegetatively. Breeder: Dr Jack Dunnett, Clevnagreen, Skirza, Freswick, Scotland.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: skin colour red. Flower corolla: colour of inner side red-violet. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Desiree', 'Redgem'(Φ), 'Symfonia'(Φ) and 'Red Rascal'(Φ) were initially identified as potential comparators. However. 'Redgem'(Φ) was rejected on the basis of its lightsprout conical shape and small size. 'Symfonia'(Φ) was rejected on the basis of its very strong extension of anthocyanin in the main stem. 'Red Rascal'(Φ) was rejected on the basis of its white flesh colour. Finally, 'Desiree' was considered the closest comparator. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: the comparative trial was established in Virginia on the northern Adelaide Plains, South Australia, on Aug 9, 2002. There were 22 varieties included in the trial, of which, 3 were PBR candidates. Conditions: the soil type was sandy-loam. Pre-plant, NPK (10:3:10) fertiliser was applied. During the growing season ammonium nitrate, urea, trace elements and potassium nitrate were applied. Pest and disease management was achieved with applications of registered insecticides and fungicides. Plants were knocked down by a desiccant. Irrigation was via solid set sprinklers. The spring conditions were windy and leaf tatter was prevalent. The heat prior to harvest was excessive and tuber size and colour was generally affected. The plots were harvested on Jan 7, 2003. Trial design: field-grown, certified tubers were planted in the experimental plot, which was arranged in two rows. The plots were single-row plots 3m long. The varieties were arranged in a randomised complete block with stacked replicates. Each variety and its comparator/s were replicated four times. Measurements: trial observations were made regularly with measurements being taken from twenty plants per replicate and twenty tubers per replicate.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1997	Granted	'Celine'
EU	2000	Granted	'Celine'
Norway	2002	Granted	'Celine'

First sold in United Kingdom in 2001. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Prue McMichael**, Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, Adelaide, SA.

Table 32 *Solanum* varieties

	'Celine'	*'Desiree'
LIGHTSPROUT:		
size	medium to large	very large
shape	ovoid	narrow cylindrical
anthocyanin at base	red-violet (pink)	red-violet
pubescence of base	weak	medium
size of tip	small to medium	small
habit of tip	intermediate	closed
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip	weak to medium	very weak
pubescence of tip	medium	very weak
protrusion of lenticels	weak	medium
length of lateral shoots	long	medium
PLANT:		
growth habit	spreading	erect to semi-erect
STEM:		
thickness of main stem	thin to medium	medium
extension of anthocyanin colouration	weak	weak to medium

DESCRIPTIONS

LEAF: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	21.2	28.9
std deviation	3.2	3.7
LSD/sig	3.5	P≤0.01
LEAF:		
silhouette	closed	medium
intensity of green colour	light	medium
extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib	weak	weak-medium
LEAFLET: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	11.3	13.6
std deviation	1.5	1.9
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01
LEAFLET: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	8.2	8.4
std deviation	1.1	1.2
LSD/sig	1.2	ns
LEAFLET:		
waviness of margin	weak	absent or very weak
depth of veins	shallow to medium	shallow
anthocyanin pigmentation of young leaflets at apical rosette	absent	present
LEAF (MIDRIB):		
frequency of secondary leaflets	medium to low	low
TERMINAL LEAFLET:		
frequency of secondary leaflets	high	medium
LATERAL LEAFLET:		
size of secondary leaflet	small to medium	medium
INFLORESCENCE:		
size	small to medium	medium
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side	weak	medium
size of white tips	medium to large	medium
TUBER: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	6.94	8.26
std deviation	0.88	0.82
LSD/sig	0.84	P≤0.01
TUBER: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	4.45	6.22
std deviation	0.52	0.28
LSD/sig	0.41	P≤0.01
TUBER:		
depth of eyes	shallow to very shallow	shallow-medium
eyebrow length	short	medium
colour of base of eye	red	yellow-red
colour of flesh	light yellow	light to mid yellow

NB: Results from published data (lightsprout and bracketed data), field observations and measurements.

'HARMONY' syn **HARM 5-92**

Application No: 2002/130 Accepted: 19 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**, London, UK.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 44) Plant: height short, type stem-type, growth habit semi-erect to erect. Stem: thickness of main stem medium to thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration very weak (localised). Leaf: size medium to large, silhouette medium to open, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib weak, intensity of green colour light. Leaflet: size medium, frequency of coalescence absent to low, waviness of margin weak, depth of veins medium to shallow, anthocyanin in blade of young leaflets at apical rosette present, glossiness of upper side dull. Secondary leaflets: size small, frequency at the midrib medium to low, frequency on terminal leaflets high, frequency on lateral leaflets high. Inflorescence: size medium, anthocyanin colouration of bud medium. Flower: frequency few. Flower corolla: size medium, colour of inner side red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side medium, size of white tips small. Fruit: frequency absent. Tuber: shape short-oval, depth of eyes shallow to very shallow, colour of base of eye yellow, smoothness of skin very smooth, colour of skin white, colour of flesh white to cream. Lightsprout: size small, shape ovoid, anthocyanin colouration of base red-violet (pink), intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base medium, pubescence of base weak, size of tip small, habit of tip medium, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip medium, pubescence of tip weak to medium, number of root tips few, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1988, the cross of seed parent 'Nadine'(♁) x pollen parent 'Waregem' (now extinct) was made manually, in Scotland. The seed parent is characterised by having very few flowers, thick stem, and white oval-shaped tubers. Distinguishing characteristics of the pollen parent are its round tubers and high frequency of flowers. The resultant fruit were collected and seeds extracted. Seedlings (5,000) were transplanted into pots. One tuber per genotype was field-planted. Selection criteria: 5-92 (trial name) was selected in 1993 on basis of bold tuber size, resistance to common scab and partial resistance to *G. pallida*. Further selections were made. Fifty tubers of the advanced selection 5-92 were retained and trialled over 5 years, throughout England until its release in 1995. No off-types have been reported or observed over the five generations of development, or since its release to commercial production. Propagation: 'Harmony' is propagated vegetatively for all commercial production. Breeder: Dr Jack Dunnett, Clevnagreen, Skirza, Freswick, Scotland.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: skin colour white or cream, shape short-oval. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Coliban' and 'Nadine'(♁) were initially identified as potential comparators. However, 'Coliban' was later rejected on the basis of its white flowers produced in medium-high frequency. Finally, 'Nadine'(♁) was considered as the closest comparator, which is also the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: the comparative trial was established in Virginia on the northern Adelaide Plains, South Australia, on Aug 9, 2002. There were 22 varieties included in the trial, of which, 3 were PBR candidates. Conditions: the soil type was sandy-loam. Pre-plant, NPK

(10:3:10) fertiliser was applied. During the growing season ammonium nitrate, urea, trace elements and potassium nitrate were applied. Pest and disease management was achieved with applications of registered insecticides and fungicides. Plants were knocked down by a desiccant. Irrigation was via solid set sprinklers. The spring conditions were windy and leaf tatter was prevalent. The heat prior to harvest was excessive and tuber size and colour was generally affected. The plots were harvested on Jan 7, 2003. Trial design: field-grown, certified tubers were planted in the experimental plot, which was arranged in two rows. The plots were single-row plots 3m long. The varieties were arranged in a randomised complete block with stacked replicates. Each variety and its comparator/s were replicated four times. Measurements: trial observations were made regularly with measurements being taken from twenty plants per replicate and twenty tubers per replicate.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1995	Granted	'Harmony'
EU	1999	Granted	'Harmony'
South Africa	1999	Granted	'Harmony'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Harmony'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Harmony'

First sold in United Kingdom in Feb 2000. First Australian sale in Jun 2001.

Description: **Prue McMichael**, Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, Adelaide, SA.

Table 33 *Solanum* varieties

	'Harmony'	*'Nadine'Φ
LIGHTSPROUT:		
size	small	medium
shape	ovoid	conical to ovoid
intensity of anthocyanin at base	medium	strong
size of tip	small	medium
habit of tip	medium	closed
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip	medium	strong
pubescence of tip	weak to medium	strong
protrusion of lenticels	medium	weak
PLANT:		
height	short	medium
STEM:		
thickness of main stem	medium to thick	medium
extension of anthocyanin colouration	very weak	absent or very weak
LEAF:		
silhouette	medium to open	open to medium
intensity of green colour	light	medium
extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib	weak	absent
LEAFLET:		
size	medium	small
frequency of coalescence	absent to low	absent
waviness of margin	weak	medium to weak
depth of veins	medium to shallow	shallow
anthocyanin pigmentation of young leaflets at apical rosette	present	absent
glossiness of the upper side	dull	dull to medium
LEAF (MIDRIB):		
frequency of secondary leaflets	medium to low	low
TERMINAL LEAFLET:		
frequency of secondary leaflets	high	medium
LATERAL LEAFLET:		
frequency of secondary leaflets	high	n/a
size of secondary leaflet	small	n/a
INFLORESCENCE:		
size	medium	n/a (no flowers)
anthocyanin colouration of peduncle	weak	n/a
anthocyanin colouration of bud	medium	strong (buds not persistent)
corolla size	medium	n/a
colour of inner side	red-violet	n/a
intensity of anthocyanin	moderate	n/a
colouration of inner side anthocyanin colouration	n/a	n/a
of outer side in white flower size of white tips	small	n/a
PLANT:		
frequency of flowers	low	nil
time of maturity	(early)	(early to medium)
TUBER: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	5.92	5.36
std deviation	0.53	0.50
LSD/sig	0.52	P≤0.01
TUBER:		
depth of eyes	shallow to v. shallow	shallow
smoothness of skin	very smooth	smooth
colour of skin	white	cream
colour of base of eye	yellow	cream

NB: Results from published data (lightsprout and bracketed data), field observations and measurements.

'OSPREY'

Application No: 2002/147 Accepted: 21 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**, London, UK.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 45) Plant: height tall, type intermediate-type, growth habit semi-erect, Stem: thickness of main stem thin to medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Leaf: size large, silhouette medium to open, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent, intensity of green colour medium. Leaflet: size medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin very weak, depth of veins shallow, anthocyanin in blade of young leaflets at apical rosette absent, extension of anthocyanin in midrib absent or very weak, glossiness of upper surface dull. Secondary leaflets: frequency at the midrib high, frequency on terminal leaflets high, frequency on lateral leaflets high, size medium to large. Inflorescence: size small, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle medium. Flower: frequency few, anthocyanin colouration of bud weak to medium. Flower corolla: size small, colour of inner side red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side medium, size of white tips large. Fruit: frequency absent. Tuber: shape short-oval, smoothness of skin smooth, colour of skin parti-coloured cream with defined pink areas, depth of eyes shallow, colour of base of eye pink-red, eyebrow length short, eyebrow colour pink, colour of flesh white. Lightsprout: size medium to large, shape conical, anthocyanin colouration of base red-violet (pink), intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base medium to strong, pubescence of base weak to medium, size of tip large, habit of tip open, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak to medium, pubescence of tip medium, number of root tips medium, protrusion of lenticels weak, length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1989, the cross of seed parent 'Kestrel'$^{\phi}$ x pollen parent ('Sante' x 'Stroma') was made manually. The seed parent is characterised by having particoloured tuber skin of mauve-purple and blue-violet flowers. Distinguishing characteristics of the pollen parent are low flower frequency and its maturity time (second early). The resultant fruit were collected and seeds extracted. Seedlings (5,000) were transplanted into pots. One tuber per genotype was field-planted. Selection criteria: 4-93 (trial name) was selected in 1993 on basis of its red eye, medium-high dry matter and good frying colour. Further selection was made and 50 tubers of the advanced selection were retained and trialled over 4 years, throughout England until its release in 1997. No off-types have been reported or observed. Propagation: 'Osprey' is propagated vegetatively. Breeder: Dr Jack Dunnett, Clevnagreen, Skirza, Freswick, Scotland.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: skin colour parti-coloured. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Pink Eye' and 'Kestrel'$^{\phi}$ were initially identified as potential comparators. 'Pink Eye' was later rejected on the basis of its lightsprout shape, lack of white tips in flowers, distribution of tuber colour (not confined to the eyes and eyebrows). Finally, 'Kestrel'$^{\phi}$ was considered as the closest comparator, which is also the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: the comparative trial was established in Virginia on the northern Adelaide Plains, South Australia, on Aug 9, 2002. There were 22 varieties included in the trial, of which, 3 were PBR candidates. Conditions: the soil type was sandy-loam. Pre-plant, NPK (10:3:10) fertiliser was applied. During the growing season ammonium nitrate, urea, trace elements and potassium nitrate were applied. Pest and disease management was achieved with applications of registered insecticides and fungicides. Plants were knocked down by a desiccant. Irrigation was via solid set sprinklers. The spring conditions were windy and leaf tatter was prevalent. The heat prior to harvest was excessive and tuber size and colour was generally affected. The plots were harvested on Jan 7, 2003. Trial design: field-grown, certified tubers were planted in the experimental plot, which was arranged in two rows. The plots were single-row plots 3m long. The varieties were arranged in a randomised complete block with stacked replicates. Each variety and its comparator/s were replicated four times. Measurements: trial observations were made regularly with measurements being taken from twenty plants per replicate and twenty tubers per replicate.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1997	Granted	'Osprey'
EU	2000	Granted	'Osprey'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Osprey'

First sold in United Kingdom in Feb 2001. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Prue McMichael**, Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, Adelaide, SA.

Table 34 *Solanum* varieties

	'Osprey'	*'Kestrel'$^{\phi}$
LIGHTSPROUT:		
anthocyanin at base	red-violet	blue-violet
intensity of anthocyanin at base	medium to strong	strong
pubescence of base	weak to medium	weak
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip	weak-medium	weak
pubescence of tip	medium	weak
length of lateral shoots	short	medium-long
PLANT:		
height	tall	medium to tall
STEM:		
thickness of main stem	thin to medium	thick to medium
LEAF:		
silhouette	medium to open	medium
intensity of green colour	medium	light
LEAFLET: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	11.5	12.9
std deviation	1.4	1.3
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01
LEAFLET: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	6.7	7.6
std deviation	0.6	0.9
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01

LEAFLET:		
waviness of margin	very weak	absent or very weak
LEAF (MIDRIB):		
frequency of secondary leaflets	high	medium to low
TERMINAL LEAFLET:		
frequency of secondary leaflets	high	low
LATERAL LEAFLET:		
frequency of secondary leaflets	high	low
size of secondary leaflet	medium to large	medium
INFLUORESCENCE:		
size	small	medium
anthocyanin colouration of peduncle	medium	weak-medium
anthocyanin colouration of bud	weak-medium	medium
Flower corolla: size	small	medium
colour of inner side	red-violet	blue-violet
size of white tips	large	medium
PLANT:		
frequency of flowers	few	very low
TUBER: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	7.23	8.11
std deviation	0.90	0.76
LSD/sig	0.83	P≤0.01
TUBER: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	5.56	6.18
std deviation	0.44	0.43
LSD/sig	0.44	P≤0.01
TUBER:		
depth of eyes	shallow	shallow to medium
eyebrow length	short	short to medium
eyebrow colour	defined, pink	diffuse, purple
colour of base of eye	pink-red	dark mauve-purple
colour of skin	parti-coloured, cream with defined pink areas	parti-coloured, cream with diffuse purple areas
eyebrow length	short	short-medium
colour of flesh	white	white-cream

NB: Results from published data (lightsprout and bracketed data), field observations and measurements.

Telopea speciosissima x *Telopea oreades* **Waratah**

‘Gembrook’

Application No: 1998/175 Accepted: 4 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Ausflora Pacific Pty Ltd**, Gembrook, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 27) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium, density dense, vigour strong. Flower stem: length medium to long, mean 82.4cm s.d.14.4, thickness medium, diameter mean 13.3mm s.d.1.4 (half way along stem), colour light brown, shape in cross section round, glossiness of surface dull, hairiness absent to very weak, number of leaves on upper half of stem mean 21.1 s.d.2.9. Leaf (middle part of stem): size large, length mean 22.8cm s.d. 1.4, width mean 6.8cm s.d. 0.8, shape of blade obovate, shape of apex obtuse, shape of base narrow wedge, shape in cross section concave, length of petiole very short or absent, colour of upper side medium to dark green, colour of lower side light to medium green, glossiness dull, undulation of margin strong, dissection of margin present on some leaves, position of dissection of margin distal third of leaf, frequency of dissection of margin weak, depth of dissection of margin deep, venation reticulate, conspicuousness of main veins on upper side present, hairiness on upper side absent to very weak, hairiness on lower side absent to very weak, hairiness in leaf axil present, colour of hairs in leaf axil blackish brown, anthocyanin colouration at base absent to very weak. Inflorescence: position on flowering stem terminal, number of flower heads predominantly solitary. Outer involucral bract: shape broad oblanceolate, shape in cross section inward cupped, hairiness of upper side generally glabrous, hairiness of margin hairy, shape of apex strongly cuspidate, hairiness of apex strong. Inner involucral bract: size large length mean 81.4mm s.d. 5.5, shape oblanceolate, shape in cross section cupped inwards, colour of upper side red (ca. RHS 53A-B), colour of lower side pinkish red (ca. RHS 54A), colour of base pale yellow, texture of surface slightly winkled, hairiness glabrous, hairiness of margins towards apex hairy, hairiness of apex strong, colour of hairs golden brown. Flower head: diameter including bracts mean 156.9mm s.d.12.1, diameter of floral mass mean 97.3mm s.d. 3.8, height of floral mass mean 64.3mm s.d. 2.6, shape of bracts weakly cupped, number of flowers mean 126.3 s.d.18.6, shape of floral mass rounded, colour apex of floral mass prior to anthesis red-purple (ca. RHS 58A-B). Bud: shape ovate. Floret (outer whorl at anthesis): length mean 64.3mm s.d.2.6. Pedicel: length mean 32.9mm s.d. 2.5, colour red (ca. RHS 53C). Perianth: colour of inner side red (RHS 51A), colour of edge of inner side red (RHS 50A). Style: curvature present, position of curvature uniform along length, colour red (ca. RHS 51A-C). Anther: colour of filament pale green. Flowering time: mid Sep to mid Oct. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: many thousands of seeds were collected from *Telopea speciosissima*, grown on property of the breeder. (Other species of *Telopea* also grown on property). Seedlings produced from this collection were planted and grown to flowering stage. From within this population a distinctive variant plant (the new variety) was observed in 1989, which showed characteristics of both *T. speciosissima* and *T. oreades*, with the expression of *T. speciosissim*a dominant. Selection criteria: vivid red flower, vigorous growth, long flower stems, and good vase life of cut flowers. Propagation: shoot cuttings first propagated 1990, and new variety proved genetically stable through at least eight generations of vegetative propagation. A plantation of over 7000, 3-10 year old trees of ‘Gembrook’ established at Gembrook, VIC. Breeder: Peter Sijpkes, Ausflora Pacific Pty Ltd, Gembrook, VIC.

Choice of Comparators ‘Emperors Torch’ was selected as the variety of common knowledge most suitable as comparator for ‘Gembrook’ on the basis of plant growth habit and flower colour. However, ‘Emperors Torch’ showed distinct differences in that foliage colour blue

green, flower stems thinner, smaller flower diameters, and shape of flower head a more elongated dome than a true dome.

Comparative Trial Location: Gembrook, VIC. Plants observed during spring from 1999 to 2002. Conditions: plants established in well-drained and well-structured clay loam mountain soil. Terrain hilly, moderate slopes. All plants grown under identical management procedures and minimum stress conditions. Trial design: large plantings of 10 years old waratahs 'Gembrook' and 'Emperors Torch'. Measurements: minimum of 20 flowering stems for measurements and description harvested at random from representative trees during peak flowering period 1999 and 2002.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Sep 2000.

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

Table 35 *Telopea* varieties

	'Gembrook'	*'Emperor's Torch'
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE		
	medium to dark green	blue green
FLOWER HEAD: SHAPE IN PROFILE		
	rounded	conical

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'Farah'

Application No: 2001/227 Accepted: 13 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **The University of Adelaide**, Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporatio**n, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 46) Plant: habit upright, height medium-tall, maturity medium, growth type indeterminate. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent-weak, colour at maturity dark. Leaflet: length medium, width medium. Stipule: spot present. Time of flowering: medium. Flower: wing melanin spot present. Standard: anthocyanin colouration present, extent of anthocyanin colouration weak-medium. Pod: length medium, attitude erect to semi-erect, curvature absent to medium. Seed: size medium (100 seed weight 71.7g), colour of testa beige, black pigmentation of hilum present. Other characteristics: Ascochyta blight resistant.

Origin and Breeding Mass selection: 2 cycles of selection within cultivar 'Fiesta VF'Φ. When grown, 'Fiesta VF'Φ was heterogeneous for resistance to *Ascochyta fabae* Speg., the causative agent of Ascochyta blight, and variable for seed size. Two generations of selection for resistance to Ascochyta blight under conditions of artificial inoculation were undertaken at Waite Campus in 1996 and 1998. Selected resistant plants were self-pollinated. Following the second round of selection, 123 plants were harvested individually, 100 seed weights were determined, plants with discoloured seeds were discarded, and four bulk populations (AU483/1-4) were formed on the basis of seed size. These were grown in the Waite Campus bird-proof enclosure in 1999 in isolation from all other faba beans. Harvested seed of AU483/3 was graded through 10.5mm and 12.5mm round hole screens and approximately 65% of seed was retained. In 2000, 5kg of AU483/3 was sown in the Waite Campus bird-proof enclosure and following harvest seed was graded with the fraction in the range >9mm - <12mm retained to form breeders seed of 'Farah'. Selection criteria: resistance to Ascochyta blight, uniformity of seed size, absence of seed staining. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Jeff Paull, University of Adelaide, Waite Campus, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seed: colour beige. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Ascot VF', 'Fiord', and 'Manafest'. The original source material, 'Fiesta VF'Φ, from which the candidate variety was selected was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. Other varieties considered as comparators but excluded were: 'Aquadulce' – broad bean with much larger seed than 'Farah', 'Barkool'Φ – same seed size as 'Ascot VF' and 'Fiord', 'Icarus' – green testa and susceptible to ascochyta.

Comparative Trial Location: Field trial – Charlick Experimental Farm, Strathalbyn SA, May-Dec 2001, Ascochyta blight resistance trial – Waite Campus, Urrbrae SA, Sep-Nov 2001. Conditions: Field trial – seed sown in field plots on 31 May, 2001. Plots 10.5m^2 arranged in randomised complete block with four replicates. Sowing density 25 seeds per m^2. Measurements: mature plant height on 3 positions per replicate, pod length on primary pod from mid-podding node of 10 random plants per replicate at maturity, seed weight on two bulk samples per replicate. Ascochyta blight resistance trial – seed sown in potting mix in punnet trays in a glasshouse on 27 Sep, 2001. Arranged in randomised complete block with 32 replicates (160 plants per entry). Inoculated with spore suspension of mixed isolates of *Ascochyta fabae* on 29 Oct, 2001. Irrigated with overhead micro-sprinklers. All plants rated for symptoms of Ascochyta blight using ICARDA 1-9 scale on 23 Nov 2001.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Jeff Paull**, Waite Campus, University of Adelaide, Glen Osmond, SA.

Table 36 *Vicia* varieties

	'Farah'	*'Fiesta VF'	*'Ascot VF'	*'Fiord'	*'Manafest'
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)					
mean	117	115	90	99	116
std deviation	8.9	6.2	5.6	7.8	5.2
LSD/sig	10	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
POD: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	80.8	72.4	59.5	60.6	74.9
std deviation	7.9	8.0	10.1	6.8	6.8
LSD/sig	6.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
100 SEED: WEIGHT (g)					
raw mean	71.7	72.3	47.7	50.3	92.9
transformed mean (log transformation)	1.85	1.85	1.67	1.70	1.96
std deviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
LSD/sig	0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
ASCOCHYTA BLIGHT RATING (1-9 score)					
mean	1.47	2.40	1.28	3.41	5.23

GRANTS

Arctotis fastuosa
African Daisy, Cape Daisy, Arctotis

'Archley'ϕ
Application No: 2002/124 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2328 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.

'Archnah'ϕ
Application No: 2002/123 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2327 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'AG-Castle'ϕ
Application No: 2001/300 Grantee: **Monsanto Australia Limited**, Horsham, VIC.
Certificate No: 2297 Expiry Date: September, 2023.

'ATR-EYRE'ϕ
Application No: 2001/309 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd** and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 2298 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Monsanto Australia Limited**, Horsham, VIC.

'Lantern'ϕ
Application No: 2001/297 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales** and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 2296 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **PlantTech Pty Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

'44C73'ϕ
Application No: 2001/149 Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc**.
Certificate No: 2290 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'45C75'ϕ
Application No: 2001/151 Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc**.
Certificate No: 2292 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'46C74'ϕ
Application No: 2001/150 Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc**.
Certificate No: 2291 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Citrus australasica var. *sanguinea*
Red Pulp Finger Lime

'Rainforest Pearl'ϕ
Application No: 1997/017 Grantee: **Erika Birmingham**, Bangalow, NSW.
Certificate No: 2274 Expiry Date: 01 July, 2028.

Codiaeum variegatum
Variegated Croton, Croton

'Congo'ϕ
Application No: 2001/285 Grantee: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.
Certificate No: 2295 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'Masaii'ϕ
Application No: 2002/120 Grantee: **Mr J. A. Kamerman, trading under the name 'Handelsonderneming Licro'**.
Certificate No: 2309 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Zulu'ϕ
Application No: 2000/126 Grantee: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.
Certificate No: 2286 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

Cordyline australis x *Cordyline banksii*
Cabbage Tree, Dracaena

'Purple Sensation'ϕ
Application No: 2002/060 Grantee: **Geoff Jewell**.
Certificate No: 2307 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **The Wholesale Ornamental Nurserymen Pty Ltd**, Capalaba, QLD.

Corymbia ficifolia
Red-Flowering Gum

'C89.2.7'ϕ
Application No: 1999/283 Grantee: **L. Fumeaux & Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2334 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2028.
Agent: **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Euryops pectinatus
Euryops

'Emperor's Gold'ϕ
Application No: 2002/222 Grantee: **Jeff Collins**, Dural, NSW.
Certificate No: 2321 Expiry Date: 16 September, 2023.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura, Butterfly Bush

'Bijou Butterflies'ϕ
Application No: 2002/125 Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.
Certificate No: 2310 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'Gaula'ϕ
Application No: 2002/102 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2329 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.

'Passionate Blush'ϕ
Application No: 2002/137 Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.
Certificate No: 2311 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'Passionate Pink'ϕ
Application No: 2002/166 Grantee: **Baldassare Mineo**.
Certificate No: 2313 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Gazania rigens
Gazania, Treasure Flower

'Gavol'ϕ
Application No: 2002/122 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2326 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.

Geranium wallichianum x *Geraniium himalayense*
Geranium

'Gerwat'ϕ syn **Gerbloom**ϕ
Application No: 2000/059 Grantee: **Gomer Waterer and Rozanne Waterer**.
Certificate No: 2332 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.
Agent: **Davies Collison Cave**, **Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys**, Sydney, NSW.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'DP 493'ϕ
Application No: 2002/058 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 2306 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Birdsong'ϕ
Application No: 1999/165 Grantee: **Ian and Linda Townsend**, Dulong, QLD.
Certificate No: 2280 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

Grevillea leiophylla x *Grevillea humilis* ssp *maritima*
Grevillea

'Pink Midget'ϕ
Application No: 2001/359 Grantee: **James Walter Carter and Elva Lorraine Carter trading as Carters Tubes**, Burpengary, QLD.
Certificate No: 2319 Expiry Date: 2 September, 2023.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Baudin'ϕ
Application No: 2001/314 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2302 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'Hamelin'ϕ
Application No: 2001/315 **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2303 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'Torrens'ϕ
Application No: 2001/123 Grantee: **Luminis Pty Limited** Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2312 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

Neoregelia hybrid

'Martin'ϕ
Application No: 2002/184 Grantee: **Chester Skotak Jr**.
Certificate No: 2314 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Osteospermum hybrid
Cape Daisy

'Seidacre'ϕ
Application No: 2001/311 Grantee: **Jorn Hansson**.
Certificate No: 2299 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Thomas Cunneen**, **Pacific Plant Development**, Buxton, NSW.

'Seikilrem'ϕ
Application No: 2001/313 Grantee: **Jorn Hansson**.
Certificate No: 2301 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Thomas Cunneen**, **Pacific Plant Development**, Buxton, NSW.

'Seimora'ϕ
Application No: 2001/312 Grantee: **Jorn Hansson**.
Certificate No: 2300 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Thomas Cunneen**, **Pacific Plant Development**, Buxton, NSW.

Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus
Pink Phyllanthus

'Humdinger'ϕ
Application No: 2002/190 Grantee: **Darryl John Madder**, Edmonton, QLD.
Certificate No: 2316 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Dunwa'ϕ
Application No: 2001/223 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA, **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT and **Minister of Primary Industries and Resources**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2333 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.

Prunus cerasus x *Prunus canescens*
Cherry

'GISELA 5'ϕ syn **GI 148/2**ϕ
Application No: 1996/155 Grantee: **Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH**.
Certificate No: 2276 Expiry Date: 31 August, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica
Peach

'Spring Snow'ϕ
Application No: 1999/180 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2281 Expiry Date: 31 August, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Honey Kist'ϕ
Application No: 1999/140 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2279 Expiry Date: 31 August, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Grandchant'ϕ
Application No: 2001/213 Grantee: **Mr H. Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.
Certificate No: 2294 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'Grandhoti'ϕ
Application No: 2001/210 Grantee: **Mr H. Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.
Certificate No: 2293 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'Krivagold'ϕ
Application No: 2001/108 Grantee: **Lux Riviera S.r.l.**
Certificate No: 2289 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Meipikion'ϕ
Application No: 2000/124 Grantee: **Meilland International S.A.**
Certificate No: 2331 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Meizuzes'ϕ
Application No: 2000/114 Grantee: **Meilland International S.A.**
Certificate No: 2330 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2023.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'TWOAEBI'ϕ
Application No: 1999/223 Grantee: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey**.
Certificate No: 2283 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'TWOJOAN'ϕ
Application No: 1999/222 Grantee: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey**.
Certificate No: 2282 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'TWOPAUL'ϕ
Application No: 1999/224 Grantee: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey**.
Certificate No: 2284 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'TWOYEL'ϕ
Application No: 1999/225 Grantee: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey**.
Certificate No: 2285 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Argos'ϕ
Application No: 2002/034 Grantee: **CSR Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2304 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Mida'ϕ
Application No: 2002/035 Grantee: **CSR Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2305 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Q193'ϕ
Application No: 2002/141 Grantee: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2322 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2023.

'Q203'ϕ
Application No: 2002/142 Grantee: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2323 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2023.

'Q205'ϕ
Application No: 2002/143 Grantee: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2324 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2023.

'Q206'ϕ
Application No: 2002/144 Grantee: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2325 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2023.

'Q207'ϕ
Application No: 2002/145 Grantee: **BSES Limited**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2320 Expiry Date: 16 September, 2023.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Driver'ϕ syn **Golden Delight**ϕ
Application No: 1998/172 Grantee: **NZ Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**.
Certificate No: 2278 Expiry Date: 1 September,2023.
Agent: **Crop & Food Research Australia Pty Ltd**, Bowna Via Albury, NSW.

'Kuroda'ϕ
Application No: 1999/368 Grantee: **Agrico**.
Certificate No: 2335 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Agrico Australia**, Sydney, NSW.

'White Delight'ϕ syn **Crop 4**ϕ
Application No: 1998/170 Grantee: **NZ Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**.
Certificate No: 2277 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Crop & Food Research Australia Pty Ltd**, Bowna Via Albury, NSW.

Stenotaphrum secundatum
Buffalo Grass, St. Augustine Grass

'B12'ϕ
Application No: 2002/342 Grantee: **Todd Layt**, Richmond, NSW.
Certificate No: 2317 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Annuello'ϕ
Application No: 2002/106 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2308 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

'EGA Hume'ϕ
Application No: 2001/075 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2318 Expiry Date: 2 September, 2023.

'Teesdale'ϕ
Application No: 2002/188 Grantee: **Nickerson International Research GEIE**.
Certificate No: 2315 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.
Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Ballarat, VIC.

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Balazplum'ϕ
Application No: 2001/361 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2275 Expiry Date: 19 August, 2023.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Verticordia plumosa x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Waxflower

'Susie'ϕ
Application No: 2000/208 Grantee: **AM Sattler & Co**, Williams, WA.
Certificate No: 2287 Expiry Date: 1 September, 2023.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'ATR-Stubby'
Application No: 2003/118
From: 'AGT103'

'AG-Spectrum'
Application No: 2003/119
From: 'AGC111'

SYNONYM CHANGED

Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia

'TMGH'
Application No: 2001/139
Synonym Alta has been removed.

AGENT AMENDED

From: Graham Liney
To: Agrico Australia
For the following varieties:

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Maranca'
Application No: 2000/060

From: Technico Pty Ltd
To: Agrico Australia
For the following varieties:

'Amorosa'
Application No: 2003/023

'Kuroda'
Application No: 1999/368

'Mai Flower'
Application No: 2003/041

'Cunera'
Application No: 2003/042

From: Hemphill & Co
To: Duncan Cotterill
For the following varieties:

Lolium hybrid
Hybrid Ryegrass

'Matrix'$^{\phi}$
Application No: 2001/206 Certificate Number: 2022

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Kano'
Application No: 2003/058

From: Ramm Pty Ltd
To: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Ajania pacifica
Silver and Gold Chrysanthemum

'Bea'
Application No: 2002/139

'Bess'
Application No: 2002/138

Bidens ferulifolia
Fern-Leaved Bidens

'Bidtis 1'
Application No: 2002/242

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'268 Pink'$^{\phi}$ syn **Eckespoint Celebrate 2 Pink**$^{\phi}$
Application No: 1995/168 Certificate Number: 868

'490 Marble'$^{\phi}$ syn **Eckespoint Freedom Marble**$^{\phi}$
Application No: 1995/169 Certificate Number: 869

'490 Red'$^{\phi}$ syn **Eckespoint Freedom Red**$^{\phi}$
Application No: 1995/170 Certificate Number: 870

'White Freedom'$^{\phi}$ syn **Eckespoint Freedom White**$^{\phi}$
Application No: 1995/167 Certificate Number: 867

'Windark'
Application No: 2001/380

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens

'Kicabo'
Application No: 2001/346

'Kilogia' syn **Logia**
Application No: 2001/344

'Kimali' syn **Malita**
Application No: 2001/343

'Kinepor' syn **Orange Neptis**
Application No: 2001/345

Sanvitalia hybrid
Sanvitalia

'Santis 999-3' syn **Santis**
Application No: 2002/241

Sutera diffusa
Bacopa

'Suttis 98'
Application No: 2001/245

Sutera hybrid
Bacopa

'Moamba'
Application No: 2001/347

'Mogoto'
Application No: 2001/348

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Blancena'
Application No: 2002/240

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Charmena'ϕ
Application No: 2000/222 Certificate Number: 1970

'Florena'ϕ
Application No: 2000/223 Certificate Number: 1971

'Lobena'
Application No: 2001/246

'Morena'ϕ
Application No: 2000/225 Certificate Number: 1973

'Mylena'ϕ
Application No: 2000/226 Certificate Number: 1974

'Oxena'
Application No: 2001/247

'Salmena'
Application No: 2001/249

'Scarlena'ϕ
Application No: 2000/227 Certificate Number: 1975

'Spikena'
Application No: 2001/248

'Vertis'ϕ
Application No: 2000/228 Certificate Number: 1976

'Wynena'
Application No: 2001/250

NOMINATION OF AN AGENT

Graintrust Pty Ltd has been appointed as an agent for the following variety:

Triticum turgidum ssp. *Turgidum* conv. *durum*
Durum Wheat

'EGA Bellaroi'
Application No: 2002/236

CLARIFICATION OF APPLICANT'S NAME

The correct names of the applicants for the following two applications are as follows:

State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA, **University of Western Australia**, Crawley, WA, **Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation**, Campbell, ACT, **Murdoch University**, Murdoch, WA, **Grains Research Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT and **Australia Wool Innovation Limited**, Sydney, NSW.

Ornithopus compressus
Yellow Seradella

'Charano'
Application No: 1997/176

'Santorini' syn **87GEH76c**
Application No: 1996/047

APPLICATION WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Zanrina'
Application No: 2002/178

Ceanothus griseus
Californian Lilac

'Silver Heights'
Application No: 2002/281

Heliotropium arborescens
Heliotrope

'Atlanta' syn **Atlantis**
Application No: 1999/301

Melilotus albus
Sweet Clover

'Jaqui'
Application No: 2002/329

Microlaena stipoides
Weeping Grass

'Flinders'
Application No: 1995/140

Nemesia capensis
Nemesia

'Tic Toc' syn **Honeydew**
Application No: 1998/111

Petunia x*hybrida*
Petunia

'Balrufbrip'
Application No: 2000/288

'Balrufllav'
Application No: 2000/289

'Balrufpurp'
Application No: 2000/290

'Balrufvein'
Application No: 2000/287

Plectranthus hybrid
Spurflower

'Lilac Spur'
Application No: 2002/078

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Springfield Red'
Application No: 1999/007

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Intercigau'
Application No: 2002/273

'Interconmac'
Application No: 2002/271

Sutera diffusa
Bacopa, Sutera

'Inuit'
Application No: 2003/039

Tristaniopsis laurina
Kanooka, Water Gum

'NE 01'
Application No: 2002/150

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Spey' syn **TECH 0010**
Application No: 2002/310

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia, Granny's Bonnet

'Balangdeum'
Application No: 2000/067 Certificate Number: 1962

'Balanglav'
Application No: 2000/066 Certificate Number: 1961

'Balangpink'
Application No: 2000/064 Certificate Number: 1959

'Balangpurp'
Application No: 2000/065 Certificate Number: 1960

'Balangwhit'
Application No: 2000/063 Certificate Number: 1958

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Joey Lipstick'
Application No: 1995/206 Certificate Number: 811

Asteriscus maritimus
Asteriscus

'Double Gold Coin' syn **Typ Gefullt**
Application No: 1996/287 Certificate Number: 1010

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'Grouse'
Application No: 1996/228 Certificate Number: 1126

'Georgie'
Application No: 1999/217 Certificate Number: 1800

Ficus elastica
India Rubber Tree

'Sylvie'
Application No: 1997/306 Certificate Number: 2062

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Barbaresco'
Application No: 1996/175 Certificate Number: 2041

'Miami'
Application No: 1996/171 Certificate Number: 2037

'Woodriff's Memory'
Application No: 1996/165 Certificate Number: 2033

Limonium hybrid
Limonium

'Oceanic Blue'
Application No: 1992/058 Certificate Number: 394

'Oceanic White'
Application No: 1992/059 Certificate Number: 1148

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Jindera'
Application No: 1994/107 Certificate Number: 1050

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Sanberubu' syn **Blue Chimes**
Application No: 1995/263 Certificate Number: 1094

'Sanberupi' syn **Pink Chimes**
Application No: 1995/264 Certificate Number: 1096

Prunus canescens
Prunus Rootstock – Cherry

'GM 79' syn **Camil**
Application No: 1993/082 Certificate Number: 1015

Prunus hybrid
Prunus Rootstock – Interspecific Cherry

'GM 9' syn **Inmil**
Application No: 1993/083 Certificate Number: 1016

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Harbella' syn **Peacekeeper**
Application No: 1997/098 Certificate Number: 1991

'Keitaibu'
Application No: 1990/069 Certificate Number: 171

'Keizoubo' syn **Pareo**
Application No: 1992/082 Certificate Number: 267

'Korbasren' syn **Pink Bassino**
Application No: 1996/087 Certificate Number: 1234

'Korfischer' syn **Hansa-Park**
Application No: 1996/085 Certificate Number: 1261

'Korruicil' syn **Our Esther**
Application No: 1997/205 Certificate Number: 1280

'Korvestavi' syn **Sunny Sky**
Application No: 1997/200 Certificate Number: 1283

'Meigrolet' syn **Fragrant Minijet**
Application No: 1995/212 Certificate Number: 809

'Meitanet'
Application No: 1997/104 Certificate Number: 1300

'Olijcrem'
Application No: 1997/198 Certificate Number: 1297

Scaevola aemula
Fanflower

'Summertime Blues'
Application No: 1996/286 Certificate Number: 1022

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Latona'
Application No: 1996/283 Certificate Number: 1135

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Luxena'
Application No: 2000/224 Certificate Number: 1972

CORRIGENDA

Liquidambar styraciflua
Sweet Gum

'Oakville Highlight'
Application No: 2003/093
Journal Reference: PVJ 16(2) p14

The common name should be **Sweet Gum** not Interspecific Plum as published. The agent's name should be **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd** not Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd.

APPENDIX 1

FEES

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

The Treasurer has determined that all statutory fees under PBR regulations will be exempted from GST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeder's rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

FEES

Basic Fees **Schedule**

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

Annual Renewal – all applications 300

Schedule
A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.
B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.
C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994)
D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre.

Other Fees	**$**
Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part 1 and/or Part 2), an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to *Plant Varieties Journal*	40
Back issues of *Plant Varieties Journal*	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for (a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	100

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

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

Members Representing Plant Breeders

Dr Paul Brennan
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Ph 02 6687 5288
Email paul.brennan@bigpond.com

Dr Ross Downes
PO Box 256
HAWKER ACT 2614

Member Representing Users

Mr Jeff Arney
C/- Post Office
BORDERTOWN SA 5268

Member Representing Consumers

Mr Kim Syrus
PO Box 4
MYPONGA SA 5202

Member Representing Conservation Interests

Mr Bruce Lloyd
Fairley Downs
5250 Barmah-Shepparton Rd
TALLYGAROOPNA VIC 3634

Member Representing Indigenous Interests

Professor Roger Leakey
GPO Box 6811
CAIRNS QLD 4870

Members with Appropriate Qualifications

Mr Ben Robinson
PO Box 560
FULLARTON SA 5063

Ms Anna Sharpe
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Registrar (Chair)

Mr Doug Waterhouse
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Ph 02 6272 3888
Email doug.waterhouse@affa.gov.au

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

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

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Actinidia	Richards, Graeme
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Engel, Richard Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Portman, Anthony Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg Smith, Daniel
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Owen-Turner, John Swinburn, Garth Whiley, Tony
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Blueberry	Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa Prince, John
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Chequer, Robert Cross, Richard Easton, Andrew Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj Laker, Richard Light, Kate McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul Sanders, Milton Scholefield, Peter Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Moore, Stephen Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Roake, Jeremy Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Siedel, John Stearne, Peter Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Fox, Primrose Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Owen-Turner, John Parr, Wayne

Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Sykes, Stephen
Topp, Bruce

Clivia
Smith, Kenneth

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

Conifer
Stearne, Peter

Cotton
Derera, Nicholas AM
Khan, Akram
Leske, Richard

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

Cydonia
Baxter, Leslie

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

Feijoa
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Fibre Crops
Khan, Akram

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

Forage Brassicas
Goulden, David

Forage Grasses
Fennell, John
Harrison, Peter
Kirby, Greg
Mitchell, Leslie
Smith, Kevin

Forage Legumes
Fennell, John
Foster, Kevin
Harrison, Peter
Hill, Jeff
Lake, Andrew
Miller, Jeff
Siedel, John

Forest Trees
Lubomski, Marek

Fruit
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Lenoir, Roland
Maddox, Zoee
McCarthy, Alec
Mitchell, Leslie
Portman, Sian
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Ginger
Whiley, Tony

Grapes
Biggs, Eric
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Lee, Slade
Maddox, Zoee
Mitchell, Leslie
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
Hanger, Brian
Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
Aberdeen, Ian
Collins, David
Cook, Bruce
Cruickshank, Alan
Downes, Ross
Foster, Kevin
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce
Kirby, Greg
Khan, Akram
Knights, Edmund
Lake, Andrew
Law, Mary Ann
Loch, Don
Mitchell, Leslie
Nutt, Bradley
Rose, John
Siedel, John

Lentils
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Goulden, David
Khan, Akram

Lucerne
Lake, Andrew
Mitchell, Leslie
Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
Collins, David
Sanders, Milton

Magnolia
Paananen, Ian

Mango
Owen-Turner, John
Whiley, Tony

Myrtaceae
Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
Paananen, Ian
Quinn, Patrick

Oat
Collins, David
Khan, Akram
Platz, Greg

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

Olives
Bazzani, Mr Luigi
Pullar, David

Onions
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Khan, Akram
Laker, Richard
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals – Exotic
Armitage, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barth, Gail
Collins, Ian
Cross, Richard
Cunneen, Thomas
Darmody, Liz
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Eggleton, Steve
Ellison, Don
Fisk, Anne Marie
Fleming, Graham
Guy, Gareme
Harrison, Peter
Hempel, Maciej
Johnston, Margaret
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Kulkarni, Vinod
Lamont, Greg
Larkman, Clive
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lubomski, Marek
Lunghusen, Mark
Maddox, Zoee
Marcsik, Doris
McMichael, Prue
Milne, Carolynn
Mitchell, Hamish
Mitchell, Leslie
Murray, Joseph
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Prescott, Chris

Prince, John
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Ryan, Kevin
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Stewart, Angus
Van der Ley, John
Van der Staay, Rosemaree Anne
Watkins, Phillip
Watkinson, Andrew

Ornamentals – Indigenous
Allen, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
Cunneen, Thomas
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Downes, Ross
Ellison, Don
Eggleton, Steve
Harrison, Peter
Henry, Robert J
Hockings, David
Jack, Brian
Johnston, Margaret
Kirby, Greg
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lullfitz, Robert
Lunghusen, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Milne, Carolynn
Mitchell, Hamish
Molyneux, W M
Murray, Joseph
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Prince, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Tan, Beng
Watkins, Phillip
Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
Foster, Kevin
Nichols, Phillip
Nutt, Bradley

Osmanthus
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
Aberdeen, Ian
Anderson, Malcolm
Avery, Angela
Cameron, Stephen
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Croft, Valerie
Harrison, Peter
Kirby, Greg
Loch, Don
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Neylan, John
Rose, John
Smith, Raymond
Scattini, Walter John
Smith, Kevin
Wilkes, Gregory
Wilson, Frances

Peanut
Cruickshank, Alan
George, Doug

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

Persimmon
Swinburn, Garth

Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nichols, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
Pullar, David
Richardson, Clive
Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue
Sanders, Milton

Potatoes
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Guertsen, Paul
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter

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

Prunus
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Engel, Richard
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alastair

Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Richards, Graeme
Topp, Bruce
Wilkes, Gregory
Witherspoon, Jennifer

Pulse Crops
Bestow, Sue
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Cross, Richard
Kidd, Charles
Oates, John
Poulsen, David

Raspberry
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Herrington, Mark
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
Barrett, Mike
Paananen, Ian

Rose
Barrett, Mike
Cross, Richard
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Fox, Primrose
Hanger, Brian
Kirkness, Colin
Lee, Peter
Maddox, Zoee
McKirdy, Simon
Prescott, Chris
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Swane, Geoff
Syrus, A Kim
Van der Ley, John

Sesame
Bennett, Malcolm
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum
Khan, Akram

Soybean
Harrison, Peter
James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants
Derera, Nicholas AM
Khan, Akram
Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
Barrett, Mike
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alistair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry
Herrington, Mark
Mitchell, Leslie
Morrison, Bruce
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Sugarcane
Cox, Mike
Piperidis, George

Sunflower
George, Doug

Tomato
Cross, Richard
Herrington, Mark
Khan, Akram
Laker, Richard
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel

Tree Crops
McRae, Tony

Triticale
Collins, David

Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops
Harrison, Peter
Kulkarni, Vinod
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Whiley, Tony
Winston, Ted

Umbrella Tree
Paananen, Ian

Vegetables
Cross, Richard
Derera, Nicholas AM
Fennell, John
Frkovic, Edward
Harrison, Peter
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Laker, Richard
Lenoir, Roland
McMichael, Prue
Oates, John
Pearson, Craig
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Westra Van Holthe, Jan

Verbena
Paananen, Ian

Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Khan, Akram
Platz, Greg
Sanders, Milton

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	
	017 870 252 mobile	Victoria
Angus, Tim	(64 4) 565 3121	
	plantatim@aol.com	Australia and New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233	
	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria
Avery, Angela	02 6030 4500	
	02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8389 7479	SA and Victoria
Baxter, Leslie	03 6224 4481	
	03 6224 4468 fax	
	0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207	
	08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733	
	08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695	
	02 6795 4358 fax	
	0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 53846293	
	janbertb@wimmera.com.au	South Eastern Australia
Chequer, Robert	03 5382 1269	
	0419 145 262 mobile	Victoria
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax	
	0154 42694 mobile	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Cramond, Gregory	08 8390 0299	
	08 8390 0033 fax	
	0417 842 558 mobile	Australia
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	
	02 6246 5399 fax	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072	
	02 9639 0345 fax	
	0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph	
	02 6278 4676 fax	
	0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097	
	03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Ellison, Don	07 5533 2955	QLD and NSW
Engel, Richard	08 9397 5941	
	08 9397 5941 fax	WA
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3804	
	08 9474 2840 fax	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Guertsen, Paul	02 6845 3789	
	02 6845 3382 fax	
	0407 658 105 mobile	NSW, VIC, SE QLD
Hanger, Brian	03 9837 5547 ph/fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	
	08 8948 3894 fax	
	0407 034 083 mobile	Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, including NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2272 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 7600	
	02 6382 2228 fax	New South Wales
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
	08 8842 3066 fax	
	0417 336 458 mobile	Southern Australia
Kirby, Greg	08 8201 2176	
	08 8201 3015 fax	South Australia
Kirby, Neil	02 4754 2637	
	02 4754 2640 fax	New South Wales
Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1200	
	03 5957 1210 fax	
	0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Kirkness, Colin	08 9443 1099	
	0419 196661 mobile	Perth
Knights, Edmund	02 6763 1100	
	02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
	08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Laker, Richard	08 87258987	
	08 8723 0142 fax	
	0417 855 592 mobile	Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 8778 5388	
	02 9734 9866 fax	Sydney region
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4637 9960	
	07 4637 9962 fax	
	malaw@bigpond.com	Toowoomba region
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	
	07 4671 3113 fax	Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW
Light, Kate	03 5362 2175	
	0419 145 768 mobile	Victoria
Loch, Don	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	Queensland

Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750	
	02 4389 4958 fax	
	0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD
Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA
Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083	
	03 5998 2089fax	
	0407 050 133 mobile	Melbourne & environs
Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
Marcsik, Doris	08 8999 2017	
	08 8999 2049	Northern Territory and Queensland
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McKirdy, Simon	042 163 8229 mobile	Australia
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	
	64 3 351 8142 fax	Manawatu region, New Zealand
Milne, Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD
Mitchell, Hamish	03 9737 9568	
	03 9737 9899 fax	Victoria
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Moore, Stephen	02 6799 2230	
	02 6799 2239 fax	NSW
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Murray, Joseph	03 5629 9110	VIC
Neylan, John	03 9886 6200	
	0413 620 256 mobile	VIC, NSW, SA
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	
	03 5977 4921 fax	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	Sydney region, Eastern Australia
Owen-Turner, John	07 4129 5217	
	07 4129 5511 fax	Burnett region, Central Queensland region
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Parr, Wayne	07 4129 4147	
	07 4129 4463 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Piperidis, George	07 3331 3373	
	07 3871 0383 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Portman, Anthony	08 9274 5355	
	08 9250 1859 fax	South-west Western Australia
Portman, Sian	08 9725 0660	
	0421 606 651 mobile	Western Australia
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	
	03 5998 5333	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Prince, John	07 5533 0211	
	07 5533 0488 fax	SE QLD
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Richards, Graeme	02 4570 1358	
	02 4570 1314 fax	
	0405 178 211 mobile	Australia
Richardson, Clive	03 51550255	Victoria
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830	
	02 9351 8875 fax	Sydney Region
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	
	02 4376 1271 fax	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Rudolph, Paul	03 5381 2168	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0438 083 840 mobile	Victoria
Ryan, Kevin	03 9790 0095	
	0409 008 682	Victoria
Sanders, Milton	08 9825 8087	
	08 9387 4388 fax	
	0427 031 951 mobile	Southern Australia: WA,Vic, NSW, SA
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical and sub-tropical Australia
Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	
	018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Seidel, John	02 6029 2381	
	0429 039 322 mobile	South East Australia
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Smith, Daniel	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	South Australia
Smith, Kenneth	02 4570 9069	Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4385 9788ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	
	03 5021 3131 fax	Murray Valley Region - from Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	
	0417 423 768 mobile	Sydney to Brisbane and New England area
Van der Staay, Rosemaree Anne	03 6248 6863	
	03 6248 7402 fax	Tasmania
Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800	
	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Watkinson, Andrew	075 4500750	
	075 4458838 fax	QLD
Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033	
	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Whiley, Tony	07 5441 5441	QLD
Wilkes, Gregory	02 4570 1358	
	02 4570 1314 fax	
	0418 642 359 mobile	Sydney region
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name

Ali, S
Allan, Katharine
Allen, Antony
Baelde, Arie
Baker, Grant
Barr, Andrew
Bell, David
Bernuetz, Andrew
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Brewer, Lester
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burne, Peter
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Cant, Russell
Chivers, Ian
Clayton-Greene, Kevin
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Craig, Andrew
Craigie, Gail
Culvenor, Richard
Dale, Gary
Dawson, Iain
De Betue, Remco
Dear, Brian
Delaporte, Kate
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Duncan, Rob
Draganovic, Oliver
Drew, Janette
Dryden, Susan
Eastwood, Russell
Eglinton, Jason
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Gibbons, Philip
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guerin, Jenny
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Hollamby, Gil
Hoppo, Suzanne
Howie, Jake
Hunt, Melissa
Hurst, Andrea
Irwin, John
Jackson, Brett
Jaeger, Milton
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, Andrew
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kempff, Stefan
Kennedy, Chris
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Lacey, Kevin
Leighton, A
Leonforte, Antonio
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Loi, Angelo
Lowe, Russell
Luckett, David
Mack, Ian
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
Matthews, Michael
McCallum, Lesley
McDonald, David
McMaugh, Peter
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Moody, David
Mullins, Kathleen
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Patel, Narendra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Perrott, Neil
Potter, Trent
Pressler, Craig
Rayner, Paul
Reeve, Christopher
Reid, Peter
Reinke, Russell
Roberts, Sean
Rose, Ian
Sanders, Milton
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Siemon, Fran
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Malcolm
Smith, Susan
Snelling, Cath
Snowball, Richard
Song, Leonard
Stiller, Warwick
Stuart, Peter
Sutton, John
Tonks, John
Trimboli, Daniel
Van der Spek, Folke
Vaughan, Peter
Venn, Neil
Weatherly, Lilia
Wei, Xianming
Whalley, RDB
Williams, Rex
Williams, Thomas
Wilson, Stephen
Wilson, Rob
Winter, Bruce
Wirthensohn, Michelle
Wright, Gary
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

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

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

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

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

ARGENTINA

Area Semillas
Secretaria de Agricultura,
Ganaderia y Pesca
Ministerio de Economia y Obras
Y Servicios Publicos
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3. Piso
1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA

Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Telex 61 289
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650
e-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au
website: www.daff.gov.au/pbr

AUSTRIA

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

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
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BELARUS

Committee for the State Testing and
Protection of Plant Varieties of the
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90, Kazintza Str.
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Phone: (375-17) 277 0421
277 7051
Fax: (375-17) 278 3530
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BELGIUM

Service public federal
economie P.M.E.,
Classes moyenne & energie
Office de la Propriete Intellectuelle
North Gate III – 5eme etage
16, Blvd du Roi
Albert II
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 206 51 58
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BOLIVIA

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

Phone (591-2) 441 153/441 608
Fax: (591-2) 441 153/441 608
e-mail: semillas@ceibo.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL

Servico Nacional de Protecao de
Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection
Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento
Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do
Abastedimento
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco
D, Anexo A
Terreo, Sala 1-12
CEP 70043-900, Brasilia, DF

Phone: (55-61) 218-2557 / 2163 /
2547 / 2549
Fax: (55-61) 224 2842 / 224 56 47
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

BULGARIA

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

Phone: (359-2) 710 152, 717 044
Fax: (359-2) 708 325
e-mail: bpo@internet-bg.net

Central Office "Variety Testing"
Executive Agency for Variety
Testing, Field
Inspection and Seed Control
(IASAS)
125 Tzarigradsko shoes Blvd.
Block 1
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 700 375
Fax: (359-2) 71 36 35

CANADA

Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
(CFIA)
59 Camelot Drive
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K1A OY9

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

CHILE

Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96, 698 22 44
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CHINA

The Office for the Protection of
New Varieties of Plants
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11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
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Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029/6419 1677
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Department of Science
and Technology
Office for the Protection of
New Varieties of Forest Plants
State Forestry Administration
Hepingli
Beijing 100714

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e-mail: lybxpz@ihw.com.cn
lyjxpz@public.east.cn.net

COLOMBIA

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e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CROATIA

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Fax (385-31) 275 193
e-mail r.ore@zsr.hr

CZECH REPUBLIC

Central Institute for Supervising and
Testing in Agriculture
Department of Plant Variety Rights
Za Opravnou 4
150 06 Praha 5 – Motol

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DENMARK

Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and
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Tystofte
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Phone: (45) 58 16 06 00
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ECUADOR

Instituto Esuatoriano de la
Propiedad Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de
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Avenida Republica 396 y Diego
de Almagro
Edificio FORUM 300, 1er piso
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 2508 000, ext. 340
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ESTONIA

Plant Production Inspectorate
Variety Control Department
71024 Viljandi

Phone/Fax: (+372) 43 34650
e-mail: pille.ardel@plant.agri.ee
website: http://www.plant.agri.ee

FINLAND

Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Hallituskat 3a, Helsinki
Box 30
FIN-00023 GOVERNMENT

Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 88663

FRANCE

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

Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Telex: 250 648
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

GERMANY

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Postfach 61 04 40
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Visitor's address:

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D-30627 Hannover

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Fax: (49 511) 5633 62
E-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

HUNGARY

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

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Telex 224 700 oth h
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841, 331 25 96

IRELAND

Controller of Plant Breeder's Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e-mail: backwest@indigo.ie

ISRAEL

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

Phone: (972) 3 948 5450
Fax: (972) 3 948 5839
e-mail: esthers@moag.gov.il

ITALY

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

Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1, 488 43 54
(Div. IV)
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN

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

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

KENYA

Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate
Service (KEPHIS)
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Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40 / 44 00 87
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZSTAN

State Agency of Science and
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62 Moskovskaya Street
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House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek

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68 08 19
Fax: (+996 3312) 510 813/
68 17 03
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

LATVIA

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State Plant Protection Service
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Fax: (+371) 758 69 88
e-mail: assd@latnet.lv

MEXICO

Servicio Nacional de Inspection y
Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura,
Ganaderia y
Desarrollo Rural
Av. Presidente Juarez No. 13
Col. El Cortijo
54000 Tlalnepantla,
Estado de Mexico
Mexico

Phone: (52-55) 5384 2213
Fax: (52-55) 5390 1441
Website: www.sager.gob.mx/Snics

NETHERLANDS

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NL-6700 AC Wageningen

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Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl
Website: www.kwekersrecht.nl

NEW ZEALAND

Commissioner of Plant
Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

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Fax: (64 3) 983 3946

NICARAGUA

Registro de la Propiedad Industrial
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e-mail: rpi-nic@ibw.com.ni

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N-1431 As

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Fax: (47) 64 94 44 10

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Fax: (507) 227 2139 / 275 604
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

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dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Testing and Registration
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Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

State Agency on Industrial Property
Protection of the
Republic of Moldova (AGEPI)
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Fax: (373-2) 44 01 19
e-mail: office@agepi.md
http://www.agepi.md

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RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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www.angelfire.com/mi/soundsbyte

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SLOVENIA

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SOUTH AFRICA

The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate: Genetic Resources
PO Box 25322
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808 50 80
Fax: (27 12) 808 03 65, 808 50 80
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(National Plant Variety Board)
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Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34
e-mail:
manuela.brand@blw.admin.ch
Website: blw.admin.ch

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Controller
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
72-74 South Quay
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972, 627 95 67
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
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TUNISIA

(new member – address to be advised)

UKRAINE

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
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Patent and Trade Mark Office
Box 4
Washington DC 20231

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Telex 710 955 06 71
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Fax: (59 82) 288 7077
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Website:
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(for applications filed within the EU)

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Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10
Website: www.cpvo.eu.int

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria[2,4]
Belarus[3]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Croatia[3]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Estonia[3]
Finland[3,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[3]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyzstan[3]
Latvia[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[3]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Korea[3]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Romania[3]
Russian Federation[3]
Slovakia[2,5]
Slovenia[5]
South Africa[2,5]
Spain[1,4]
Sweden[3,4]
Switzerland[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Tunisia[3]
Ukraine[2]
United Kingdom[3,4]
USA[3]
Uruguay[2]
(Total 53)

[1] Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.
[2] Bound by the 1978 Act.
[3] Bound by the 1991 Act.
[4] Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.
[5] Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

APPENDIX 6

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but also there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria

To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large-scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long-term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long-term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus

Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of Accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	G Piperidis	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	P Rudolph	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	*Argyranthemum*, *Diascia*, *Mandevilla*	Outdoor, field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab.	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	Clematis	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	Pelargonium	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, persian clover	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	V Croft M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia, Lavandula*, *Osmanthus*, *Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of Accreditation
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Angelonia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Cuphea, Anthurium*	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne D Singh	30/6/00
Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	*Cynodon, Zoysia* and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	*Bracteantha*	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms,	I Dawson	31/12/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Petunia, Calibrachoa*	Glasshouse	I Paananen J Oates	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	*Triticum, Hordeum, Avena*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore NSW	*Leptospermum*	Field, shadehouse, greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01
S J Saperstein	Mullumbimby NSW	*Rhododendron* (vireya types)	Field and propagation facilities	S Saperstein	31/12/01
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Osteospermum, Rhododendron*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	31/3/02
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Euphorbia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/3/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Impatiens, Euphorbia*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Bernuetz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	30/9/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Antirrhinum*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Bernuetz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	31/12/02

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Dahlia*	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne D Singh
Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd	Somersby and Tuggerah, NSW	*Rosa*	Tissue culture lab, glasshouse, quarantine and nursery facilities	I Paananen
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, *Prunus, Capsicum, Glycine*, *Ipomea, Vigna, Lycopersicon*, Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, *Solanum*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: December 21, 2003.

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

[Recommendation 9

For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, **X**Triticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca,Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than
(in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

[1] From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. A person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for Registers (1988-2000) kept in each state and territories*

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act, from 2002 the Register of Plant Varieties will be available from the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. The Register is also electronically available from the PBR website at www.daff.gov.au/pbr

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index
For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
African Daisy	*Arctotis* hybrid
	Arctotis fastuosa
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Angelonia	*Angelonia angustifolia*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Asteriscus	*Asteriscus maritimus*
Avocado	*Persea americana*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* hybrid
Bacopa	*Sutera diffusa*
	Sutera hybrid
	Sutera cordata
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Bidens	*Bidens triplinervia*
Bottlebrush	*Callistemon viminalis*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*
Buffalo Grass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens walleriana*
Butterfly Bush	*Buddleia* hybrid
Cabbage Tree	*Cordyline australis* x
	Cordyline banksii
Calibrachoa	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Californian Lilac	*Ceanothus griseus*
Calla Lily	*Zantedeschia* hybrid
Canola	*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*
Cape Daisy	*Osteospermum* hybrid
Cherry	*Prunus cerasus* x *Prunus canescens*
Chickpea	*Cicer arietinum*
Christmas Cactus	*Schlumbergera truncata*
Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata* ssp. *hispanica*
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Dracaena	*Cordyline australis* x
	Cordyline banksii
Duranta	*Duranta stenostachya*
Durum Wheat	*Triticum turgidum* ssp.
	Turgidum conv. durum
Euryops	*Euryops pectinatus*
False Sarsparilla	*Hardenbergia violacea*
Fanflower	*Scaevola aemula*
Fern-Leaved Bidens	*Bidens ferulifolia*
Field Bean	*Vicia faba*
Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Flamingo Flower	*Anthurium andraeanum*
Framboise	*Rubus idaeus*
French Lavender	*Lavandula dentata*
Gaura	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Gazania	*Gazania rigens*
Geranium	*Geranium wallichianum* x
	Geraniium himalayense
Granny's Bonnet	*Angelonia angustifolia*
Grass Trigger Plant	*Stylidium graminifolium*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
	Grevillea juniperina x
	Grevillea victoriae
	Grevillea leiophylla x
	Grevillea humilis ssp *Maritima*
Heliotrope	*Heliotropium arborescens*
Hybrid Ryegrass	*Lolium* hybrid
India Rubber Tree	*Ficus elastica*
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos* hybrid

Kanooka	*Tristaniopsis laurina*
Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia* hybrid
Leucadendron	*Leucadendron salignum*
Lily	*Lilium* hybrid
Limonium	*Limonium* hybrid
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Luma	*Luma apiculata*
Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Mandarin	*Citrus reticulat*a x *Citrus sinensis*
Narrow-Leafed Lupin	*Lupinus augustifolius*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*
Nemesia	*Nemesia capensis*
	Nemesia hybrid
Neoregelia	*Neoregelia* hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens* hybrid
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Ovens Wattle	*Acacia pravissima*
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Peanut	*Arachis hypogaea*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Petunia* hybrid
	Petunia x*hybrida*
Pink Phyllanthus	*Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus*
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Protea	*Protea* hybrid
Prunus Rootstock – Cherry	*Prunus canescens*
Prunus Rootstock – Interspecific Cherry	*Prunus* hybrid
Red Boronia	*Boronia heterophylla*
Red Pulp Finger Lime	*Citrus australasica* var. *sanguinea*
Red Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*
Red-Flowering Gum	*Corymbia ficifolia*
Rice	*Oryza sativa*
River Birch	*Betula nigra*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Saltbush	*Atriplex nummularia*
Sanvitalia	*Sanvitalia* hybrid
Sidalcea	*Sidalcea oregana*
Silver and Gold Chrysanthemum	*Ajania pacifica*
Spurflower	*Plectranthus* hybrid
St. Augustine Grass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x*ananassa*
Sugarcane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Sutera	*Sutera cordata*
	Sutera diffusa
Sweet Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Sweet Clover	*Melilotus albus*
Sweet Gum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Treasure Flower	*Gazania rigens*
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Twinspur	*Diascia barbarae*
Variegated Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Verbena	*Verbena* hybrid
	Verbena x*hybrida*
Waratah	*Telopea speciosissima* x *Telopea oreades*
Water Gum	*Tristaniopsis laurina*
Waxflower	*Verticordia plumosa* x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Weeping Grass	*Microlaena stipoides*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Yellow Seradella	*Ornithopus compressus*

SERVICE DIRECTORY

Labelling

It is an offence to misrepresent a variety as having PBR protection if the variety does not have provisional or full protection

Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Plant Breeder's Rights