'Kormecram' – A new cut flower variety
ADVERTISE YOUR NEW VARIETY OR SERVICES IN THE Plant Varieties Journal

Plant Breeders and their agents are invited to take this opportunity to promote their new plant varieties by advertising in the Plant Varieties Journal. Consultant Qualified Persons are also invited to advertise their services. The Journal is well circulated throughout the horticultural and agricultural industry. Advertising in the Journal will promote the commercialisation of new plant varieties and the services offered by the qualified persons. Our policy is to promote the varieties which are currently in the PBR scheme and the services of those who are currently accredited by the PBR office.

The Journal also has a Service Directory. This Directory is suitable for advertising the services provided by Consultant Qualified Persons, Agents, Patent Attorneys, CTC sites or photographers.

Advertising is available at a casual space rate as well as a four times rate, attracting a considerable discount of 25%! Advertisements will be published on the back cover or inside front and back covers. The front cover is restricted to full colour photographs of a PBR variety.

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<th>4 issues</th>
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For bookings or further information please contact Kathryn Dawes-Read on 02 6272 4228, fax 02 6272 3650 or email Kathryn.Dawes-Read@affia.gov.au
PLANT VARIETIES JOURNAL 2000 VOL 13 NO. 1

QUARTER ONE, 2000

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SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES AND ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:
PLANT BREEDERS RIGHTS AUSTRALIA
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601
Telephone: (02) 6272 4228 Facsimile: (02) 6272 3650

CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 13 NO 2: June 16, 2000.
Anticipated closing date for other 2000 issues: Vol 13 No 3:


Acknowledgments: Lyn Craven, Australian National Herbarium, CSIRO Plant Industry for assistance with scientific names; Iain Dawson, Australian Cultivar Registration Authority for scientific advice; Roger Spencer, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne and Greenlife Database™ for assistance with varietal names.

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Part 1 – General Information

Objections

Formal objections to applications can be lodged by a person who:

a) considers their commercial interests would be affected by a grant of PBR to the applicant; and

b) considers that the applicant will not be able to fulfil all the conditions for the grant of PBR to the variety.

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

A fee of $100 is payable at the time of lodging a formal objection and $75/hour will be charged if the examination of the objection by the PBR office takes more than 2 hours. (See Appendix 1 for more details on PBR fees)

All formal objections must be lodged with the Registrar not later than six months after the date the description of the variety is published in this journal.

Applying For Plant Breeders Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

Information on UPOV and its activities is available on the INTERNET located at http://www.upov.int

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

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

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

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

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

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

Details of the Application

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

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**

Characteristics should be described in the following order: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower and flower parts, Fruit and fruit parts, Seed, Other characters (disease resistance, stress tolerance, quality etc). Characters within subheadings should generally be in the following order: habit, height, length, width, size, shape, colour (RHS colour chart reference with edition), other. Use a concise taxonomic style in which subheadings are followed by a colon and characters are separated by a comma. Where there is a UPOV technical guideline available make sure that the asterisk characteristics are included in the description.

Example 2

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

**Origin and Breeding**

Indicate how the variety was originated, 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, an uniform single line known as 726.2.1 was selected to become ‘Variety’. Selection criteria: seedling vigour, dry matter yield, uniformly hooded (awnless). Propagation: by seed. Breeder: <name>, <location>, <country>.

**Choice of Comparators**

As choosing the most appropriate comparators 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 briefly indicate what factors you have considered in choosing the comparator(s) for the trial. It is strongly recommended that the parental materials or the source germplasm is included in the trial for comparison purposes. If the parents are excluded indicate the reason(s).

Example 5

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Comparator 1’, ‘Comparator 2’ and ‘Comparator 3’ were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Comparator 1’ is a widely available commercial variety of the same species, however it has non variegated leaves. Therefore it was excluded from the trial. ‘Comparator 2’, was chosen for its variegated leaves and ‘Comparator 3’ was chosen for its compact growth habit and variegated leaves. The parents were not considered for the trial because the ‘Variety’ is clearly distinguishable from the seed parent by its variegated leaves and from the pollen parent by flowering time and growth habit.
Choice of Comparators ‘Comparator 1’ was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. Comparator 2 was selected for its similarity with the ‘Variety’ in seed colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial
List the varieties or forms used as comparators – the most similar varieties/forms of common knowledge. 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 7

**Comparative Trial:** Comparator(s): ‘Comparator 2’, ‘Comparator 3’. 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 filled 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 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Variety’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Example 9

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 10

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≤0.01 is mandatory.
- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: P≤0.001, P≤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 Breeders Rights Australia
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

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

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

AMENDMENTS TO THE PBR ACT

Temporary amnesty for applicants caught in the change from 6 to 4 years of prior sale

When the PBR Act was introduced it replaced the previous Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 and in doing so reduced the allowable period of prior sale for many new plant varieties from 6 years to 4 years. Following introduction of the current Act many applicants applied only to find that their allowable period for prior sale had expired up to two years earlier. To rectify this anomaly an amendment to the PBR Act has been passed and received royal assent on 10th December 1999. The new transitional arrangement will allow affected applicants the opportunity to have their applications reinstated. To take advantage of this transitional arrangement an application for a new variety must have been lodged and subsequently rejected only because it was first sold overseas between 10th November 1988 and 9th November 1990. To ensure efficient operation, any claims under this provision must be lodged within 6 months of its commencement (i.e. before 10th June 2000).

Any person who believes that their variety may meet these temporary provisions can, if they wish, contact the PBR Office to discuss whether their variety is likely to be eligible.

Other Amendments

In addition to the above, 11 other amendments to the PBR Act were also passed. Most are fairly minor and aimed at improving the efficiency of the PBR office. The changes will probably be of little consequence for most applicants and QPs. Further information regarding the likely effect and operation of these amendments can be obtained by contacting the PBR office.

• The time limit in which to advise the PBR office of any change in assignment of rights has been extended from 7 days to within 30 days. Likewise the PBR office now has 30 days in which to notify all parties of a change in assignment.
• Before an objection, request for revocation or claim of essential derivation can be accepted by the PBR office it must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
• Who bears the cost of a test growing in dealing with a request for revocation of a PBR has changed. If revocation action is successful, the grantee bears the cost otherwise costs are borne by the objector.
• The PBR office can now recover full costs of undertaking a test growing of a variety on behalf of another UPOV country where no application is lodged in Australia.
• It is no longer a requirement for the PBR office to maintain a copy of the Register of Plant Varieties in each State and Territory.

The remaining changes are very minor and correct or clarify existing provisions. That a variety is ineligible for protection if it has been sold for more than one year in Australia or 4 to 6 years overseas has been clarified to avoid misinterpretation. An error in the placement of ‘initial variety’ in subsection 50(5) has been corrected. It has also been clarified that, if not already specified in the Act, the time, circumstances and manner in which prescribed fees are paid may be specified in the regulations.

NEW APPLICATION NUMBERING SYSTEM

In December 1999, due to the anticipated Y2K problems, the PBR office replaced its aging MSDOS database with a modern and compliant, Microsoft access database. One of the consequences of this change was the need to slightly modify the application numbering system. Instead of a 2 digit prefix to denote the year there is now a 4 digit prefix (e.g. application 0001 becomes 20000001). The new format ensures correct sorting of applications.

CHANGE IN THE LISTING OF VARIETIES: FROM COMMON NAME TO BOTANICAL NAME

Starting from the current issue the varieties included in the Plant Varieties Journal will be alphabetically listed by their botanical names. The common name(s) and varietal name will follow the botanical names. An index for common names to botanical names is published in Appendix 9 for cross references.

PBR FEES WILL BE GST FREE

The Treasurer has determined that all statutory fees under PBR regulation will be exempted from GST.

HERBARIUM SPECIMENS

It is a requirement of the PBR Act that, for all native species, a suitable specimen be sent to the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (ACRA). The processing of these specimens attracts a fee from the ACRA (currently $50). Payment of the fee should be sent directly to the ACRA along with the specimen and a completed Herb1 form. This form has recently been updated. The current form Herb 1(03/00) has three components: “Submission of Specimen of Australian Native Variety to the ACRA”, “ACRA Herbarium Specimen” and “Confirmation of Submission of Specimen to the ACRA”. Please use the current version of the Herb 1form for any future submission to the ACRA.

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 1998 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/98). 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/agfor/pbr/pbr.html

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<td>Certification by a Qualified Person Form QP 2</td>
<td>Form QP 2</td>
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<td>Extension of Provisional Protection Form EXT2</td>
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<td>Exemption of a Taxon from Farm saved seed Form ET1</td>
<td>Form ET1</td>
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<td>Status of Application Form STAT 1</td>
<td>Form STAT 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACRA Herbarium Specimen Form Herb 1</td>
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<td>March 2000</td>
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**Overseas Testing/Data**

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

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

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 rest with the PBR office.

### Descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme

The Plant Varieties Journal now includes descriptions of cultivars registered under the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. Please note that the publication of these descriptions in the Plant Varieties Journal does not qualify the cultivars to be protected under Plant Breeder’s Rights (PBR). PBR is an entirely different scheme and there are certain requirements under the Plant Breeder’s Rights Act 1994, which must be satisfied to be eligible for registration under PBR. However, it is possible that some cultivars published under the voluntary scheme are also registered under PBR. When a cultivar is registered under both schemes, the current PBR status of the cultivar is indicated in the descriptions. For information on registering a new cereal cultivar under the voluntary scheme please refer to the ‘Cereal Registration Scheme’ section at the back of this issue. Please note there is no descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in this issue.

### Part 2 – Public Notices

#### Varieties Included in this Issue

An index of common names to botanical names is published in Appendix 9 for cross references.

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<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acacia cognata</em></td>
<td>‘Limelight’</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acmena smithii</em></td>
<td>‘Hot Flush’</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Actinidia chinensis</em></td>
<td>‘Hort16A’</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Agapanthus praecox</em> subsp. <em>orientalis</em></td>
<td>‘Silver Sword’</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td><em>Agonis flexuosa</em></td>
<td>‘Forest Magic’</td>
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<td><em>Alstroemeria</em> hybrid</td>
<td>‘Amazon’ syn Inca Spice</td>
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<td>‘Roma’ syn Pink Roma</td>
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<td>‘Aussvelvet’ (A) syn The Prince (A)</td>
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<td>'Auswonder' syn Ambridge</td>
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### ACCEPTANCES

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

**Acacia cognata**
*Bower Wattle*

‘Limelight’
Application No: 2000/034 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Phillip Dowling**, Mt Gambier West, SA.

**Alstroemeria hybrid**
**Alstroemeria**

‘Cuba’
Application No: 1999/366 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.**
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Inca Dream’
Application No: 1999/367 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.**
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

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

‘Jive’
Application No: 1999/294 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

‘Staprivane’ syn Ivana
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**Angelonia angustifolia**
**Angelonia, Granny’s Bonnet**

‘Balangdeum’
Application No: 2000/067 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

‘Balanglay’
Application No: 2000/066 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

‘Balangpink’
Application No: 2000/064 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

‘Balangpurp’
Application No: 2000/065 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.
‘Balangwit’
Application No: 2000/063 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.
Agent: Ramm Pty Ltd, Picton, NSW.

‘African Prince’
Application No: 2000/018 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd, Wonga Park, VIC.

‘Wandering’
Application No: 1999/229 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia and Grains Research and Development Corporation, South Perth, WA.

‘Jetstreak’
Applicant: Hilder’s Nursery, Via Ingham, QLD.

‘Evita’
Applicant: Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery.
Agent: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

‘Golden Nuggets’
Applicant: E J Bunker, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Wanetta Sunshine’
Application No: 2000/041 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: FD Hockings and OB Hockings, Maleny, QLD.

‘PACN164’
Application No: 2000/036 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

‘Varola 50’ syn Surpass 400
Application No: 2000/037 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

Anisodontea capensis
Anisodontea

Capiscum annuum var longum
Condiment Paprika

Ceanothus gloriosus
Ceanothus

Coprosma hybrid
Coprosma

Coreopsis grandiflora
Coreopsis

Corymbia ficifolia
Eucalypt

‘44C71’
Application No: 2000/091 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.
Agent: Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

‘46C72’
Application No: 2000/092 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.
Agent: Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

‘AGA99-27’
Application No: 1999/349 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd, Horsham, VIC.

‘Szegedi 80’ syn Mellow Scarlet
Applicant: Füszerpaprika Kutató-Fejlesztőkft.
Agent: N F Derera, AM, Winston Hills, NSW.

‘Albery’s Millennium Red’
Application No: 1999/351 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Brian Daniel.
Agent: Pro Oz Plants, Kenthurst, NSW.

‘Karo Red’
Application No: 2000/008 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Landcare Research New Zealand Limited.
Agent: Greenhills Propagation Nursery, Tynong, VIC.

‘Walcoreop’ syn Flying Saucers
Application No: 2000/095 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: D Tristram.
Agent: Koala Blooms Australia, The Patch, VIC.

‘Summertime’
Application No: 1999/283 Accepted: 1 Mar 2000.
Applicant: I Fumeaux & Yellow Rock Native Nursery.
Agent: Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd, Winnalee, NSW.
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ACCEPTANCES

*Cucurbita moschata*
Pumpkin

‘Sunset QHI’
Application No: 2000/021 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD.

*Cupressus glabra*
Arizona Cypress

‘Limesheen’
Application No: 2000/100 Accepted: 21 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Peter & Ruth Donnelly, Somersby, NSW.

*Daucus carota*
Carrot

‘Betaking’
Applicant: The Texas A & M University System.
Agent: Agmark Pty Ltd, Sydney, NSW.

*Dianella ensifolia*
Dianella

‘Border Gold’
Application No: 1999/296 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Darwin Plant Wholesalers, Winnellie, NT.

*Erica sub�ivaria* 

‘Snow Flakes’
Applicant: Mr Darren Phillips, Monbulk, VIC.

*Erysimum hybrid*
Wallflower

‘Pastel Patchwork’
Application No: 2000/017 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd, Wonga Park, VIC.

*Festuca arundinacea*
Tall Fescue

‘Prosper’
Application No: 2000/039 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Barenburg Research.
Agent: AgriSeeds Research Ltd, Mulgrave, VIC.

*Ficus benjamina*
Weeping Fig

‘Baft’ syn Bushy Princess
Application No: 1999/342 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Gebr. W. van der Knaap.
Agent: Futura Promotions Pty Ltd, Springwood, QLD.

*‘Golden Monique’*
Application No: 1999/341 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Kwekerij De Amstel B.V.
Agent: Futura Promotions Pty Ltd, Springwood, QLD.

*Fragaria xanana* 

Strawberry

‘Wonga’
Application No: 2000/023 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC.

*Gaura lindheimeri*
Gaura

‘Blushing Butterflies’
Application No: 2000/080 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Baldassare Mineo.
Agent: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd, Wonga Park, VIC.

‘Gauka’
Application No: 2000/043 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

*Geranium hybrid*
Geranium

‘Gerwat’ syn Gerbloom
Applicant: Gomer Waterer and Rozanne Waterer.
Agent: Davies Collison Cave, Patent & Trade Mark Attorney, Sydney, NSW.

*Gossypium hirsutum*
Cotton

‘Delta Sapphire’
Application No: 1999/352 Accepted: 1 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Narrabri, NSW.

‘Delta Topaz’
Applicant: Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Narrabri, NSW.

‘Nupearl’
Applicant: Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Narrabri, NSW.

‘Nupearl RR’
Applicant: Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Narrabri, NSW.

*Grevillea hybrid*
Grevillea

‘Coastal Twilight’
Application No: 2000/007 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Ornatec Pty Ltd, Birkdale, QLD.
‘Crimson Yul-Lo’  
Application No: 1999/270 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.  
Applicant: Ornatec Pty Ltd & Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Birkdale, QLD.

‘Beverley Hills’  
Application No: 2000/098 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Antton Nursery Ltd.  
Agent: Greenhills Propagation Nursery, Tynong, VIC.

‘Orphan Annie’  
Applicant: Antton Nursery Ltd.  
Agent: Greenhills Propagation Nursery, Tynong, VIC.

‘Hebe hybrid’  
Hebe

‘Impatiens hawkeri’  
New Guinea Impatiens

‘Balcelavgo’ syn Celebration Lavender Glow  
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.  
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Balcelilae’ syn Celebration Light Lavender III  
Application No: 2000/071 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.  
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Balcelisow’ syn Celebration Salmon II  
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.  
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Balcelroset’ syn Celebration Rose Star  
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.  
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Impatiens wallerana’  
Impatiens

‘Dueimpetred’ syn Red Fox Riviera Red  
Application No: 1999/370 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.  
Applicant: Marga Dummen.  
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

‘Dueriobluni’ syn Red Fox Riviera Blue Night  
Application No: 1999/369 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.  
Applicant: Marga Dummen.  
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

‘Duerior’ syn Red Fox Orange Riviera  
Application No: 1999/177 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.  
Applicant: Marga Dummen.  
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

‘Dueripinkeye’ syn Red Fox Riviera Pink Eye  
Applicant: Marga Dummen.  
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

‘Duerirest’ syn Red Fox Riviera Red Star  
Application No: 1999/176 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.  
Applicant: Marga Dummen.  
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

‘Dueriwhiteye’ syn Red Fox Riviera White Eye  
Application No: 1999/178 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.  
Applicant: Marga Dummen.  
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

‘Kilor’ syn Loros  
Applicant: InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG.  
Agent: Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

‘Kimpque’ syn Quepos  
Applicant: InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG.  
Agent: Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

‘Kimptol’ syn Tolinga  
Applicant: InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG.  
Agent: Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

‘Kings Park Spirit of Suffrage’  
Applicant: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

‘Silverado’  
Application No: 2000/015 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Coastal Seeds Inc.  
Agent: South Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Griffith, NSW.
Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

‘Barberia’
Application No: 2000/038 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Barenburg Research.
Agent: AgriSeeds Research Ltd, Mulgrave, VIC.

Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia

‘Baby Grand’
Application No: 1999/364 Accepted: 12 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Edward & Patricia Strauss & Leo Koelewyn.
Agent: Leo Koelewyn, Monbulk, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

‘Caudle’ syn Carousel
Application No: 2000/020 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Caudle Apple Inc, Grove, TAS.

‘Nevson’
Applicant: Nevis Fruit Company Limited.
Agent: A J Park & Son, Canberra, ACT.

Malus prunifolia var ringo x Malus pumila var paradisiaca
Apple Rootstock

‘JM7’
Applicant: National Institute of Fruit Tree Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
Agent: Davies Collison Cave, Melbourne, VIC.

Medicago littoralis x Medicago tornata
Strand Medic

‘Toreador’
Application No: 1999/338 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development, Rosedale, SA.

Medicago polymorpha
Burr Medic, Burclover, Toothed Burclover, Toothed Burr Medic

‘Cavalier’
Application No: 1999/339 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development, Rosedale, SA.

‘Scimitar’
Application No: 1999/340 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development, Rosedale, SA.

Murraya paniculata
Orange Jasmine, Mock Orange, Satinwood

‘Mini Mike’
Application No: 1999/317 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Michael B. Gleeson, Riverstone, NSW.

Ozothamnus diosmifolius
Riceflower

‘Adelaide Pink’
Applicant: Primary Industries & Resources SA and Oren & Ronit Zeevi trading as State Flora Australia, Murray Bridge, SA.

‘Adelaide White’
Applicant: Primary Industries & Resources SA and Oren & Ronit Zeevi trading as State Flora Australia, Murray Bridge, SA.

Pelargonium hortorum x Pelargonium peltatum
Pelargonium

‘Balgalxabe’ syn Galleria Scarlet Beauty
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Balgalpipn’ syn Galleria Pink Punch
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Balcolav’ syn Colorcade Lavender Glow
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

Pelargonium peltatum
Ivy Pelargonium

‘Balcolburg’ syn Colorcade Burgundy
Application No: 2000/075 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Balcolilac’ syn Colorcade Lilac
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Balcolink’ syn Colorcade Pink
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.
**Phaseolus vulgaris**  
Bean

‘Savannah’  
Applicant: Harris Moran Seed Company.  
Agent: Lefroy Valley Seeds, Tyabb, VIC.

**Prunus hybrid**  
Interspecific Plum

‘Flavor King’  
Application No: 1999/309 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.  
Applicant: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics.  
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

**Prunus salicina**  
Japanese Plum

‘Heaven Sent’  
Application No: 2000/022 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Joe & Maria Sofra.  
Agent: Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

**Ptilotus obovatus**  
Ptilotus

‘Cobtus’  
Application No: 1999/168 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

**Rosa hybrid**  
Rose

‘Ausbaker’  
Applicant: David Austin Roses Ltd.  
Agent: Siebler Publishing Services, Hartwell, VIC.

‘Ausjolly’  
Applicant: David Austin Roses Ltd.  
Agent: Siebler Publishing Services, Hartwell, VIC.

‘Auslot’  
Applicant: David Austin Roses Ltd.  
Agent: Siebler Publishing Services, Hartwell, VIC.

‘Ausmove’  
Applicant: David Austin Roses Ltd.  
Agent: Siebler Publishing Services, Hartwell, VIC.

‘Grandbeta’  
Application No: 2000/090 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Mr H Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

‘Granddelta’  
Application No: 2000/089 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Mr H Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

‘Grandpsilon’  
Application No: 2000/087 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Mr H Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

‘Grandzeta’  
Application No: 2000/088 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Mr H Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

‘Iceberg Supreme’ syn Climbing Iceberg Supreme  
Applicant: Clive Wallis.  
Agent: Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd, Silvan, VIC.

‘Kordrekes’  
Application No: 1999/204 Accepted: 10 February, 2000  
Applicant: W Kordes' Sohne  
Agent: Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.

‘Korfleur’  
Application No: 1999/201 Accepted: 10 February, 2000  
Applicant: W Kordes' Sohne  
Agent: Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.

‘Korkularis’  
Application No: 1999/202 Accepted: 10 February, 2000  
Applicant: W Kordes' Sohne  
Agent: Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.

‘Korlumara’  
Application No: 1999/199 Accepted: 10 February, 2000  
Applicant: W Kordes' Sohne  
Agent: Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.

‘Kormeeram’  
Application No: 1999/200 Accepted: 10 February, 2000  
Applicant: W Kordes' Sohne  
Agent: Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.

‘Korsetag’  
Application No: 1999/203 Accepted: 10 February, 2000  
Applicant: W Kordes' Sohne  
Agent: Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.

**Rubus spp**  
Bramble

‘Karaka Black’  
Application No: 1999/316 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.  
Applicant: Horticulture & Food Research Institute of New Zealand.  
Agent: A J Park & Son, Canberra, ACT.

**Sanvitalia procumbens**  
Sanvitalia

‘Mini Sun’  
Application No: 2000/096 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.  
Applicant: Unger Breeding.  
Agent: Koala Blooms Australia, The Patch, VIC.
Solanum tuberosum
Potato

‘Crop 13’
Application No: 2000/032 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: NZ Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited.
Agent: Crop & Food Research Australia Pty Ltd, Bowna Via Albury, NSW.

‘Pike’
Application No: 2000/045 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: New York College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell.
Agent: Wrightson Research, Ballarat, VIC.

Syngonium podophyllum
Syngonium

‘Mystique’
Application No: 2000/030 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Randolph Ferdinands.
Agent: Tony Kebblewhite, Verrierdale, QLD.

Trifolium repens
White Clover

‘Mink’
Application No: 2000/031 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC, Dairy Research and Development Corporation, Melbourne, VIC and Agriseeds Holdings Ltd, Malgrave, VIC.
Agent: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC.

Trifolium subterraneum subsp brachycalycinum
Subterranean Clover

‘Antas’
Application No: 1999/147 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere.
Agent: Seedco, Hilton, SA.

Trifolium subterraneum subsp subterraneum
Subterranean Clover

‘Campeda’
Applicant: Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere.
Agent: Seedco, Hilton, SA.

X Triticosecale
Triticale

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

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

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

‘Chara’
Application No: 1999/332 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘Clearfield WHT JNZ’
Applicant: Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

‘Clearfield WHT ST’
Applicant: Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

‘Mira’
Application No: 1999/333 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘Mitre’
Application No: 2000/081 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘QT7057’
Application No: 1999/330 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘QT7208’
Application No: 1999/331 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘QT7509’
Application No: 1999/329 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘QT7704’
Application No: 1999/328 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.
‘QT7709’
Application No: 1999/327 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its
Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘Sunsoft 98’
Application No: 1999/151 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: University of Sydney Plant Breeding
Institute, Narrabri, NSW and Grains Research and
Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

‘Trailblazer’
Application No: 2000/054 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: Hilder’s Nursery, Via Ingham, QLD.

‘Kiwi Sunset’
Applicant: Allenton Nurseries Ltd.
Agent: JFT Nurseries Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

Xanthostemon chrysanthus
Xanthostemon

Zelkova serrata
Japanese Elm

‘Hort16A’
Application No: 1998/094 Accepted: 3 Jul 1998.
Applicant: The Horticulture and Food Research
Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: Collison & Co, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 39) Plant: sex female, ploidy diploid, habit moderately vigorous vine, mid season maturing (second week of May in NZ). Young shoot pubescent, anthocyanin absent. Stem: medium diameter, yellow-brown colour (RHS 200B-200C, 165A), moderately smooth bark covered in pubescent hairs and conspicuous grey-orange lenticels colour (RHS 165C), bud hairs visible on dormant canes. Leaf: very broadly ovate, acuminate tip, cordate base, leaf bases touching, medium density of hairs on main veins of upper surface, few hairs between main veins on upper surface, medium density of hairs on both main veins and between veins on lower surface, flat profile
in cross section, margin ciliate, weak puckering on upper side of blade, upper surface medium green colour (RHS 146A), lower surface light green colour (RHS 147B), glaucosity absent on lower surface of blade, variegation absent, spines on main veins of lower side absent, hairs on petiole medium density, anthocyanin coloration on upper side of petiole weak. Inflorescence: predominately number of flowers one. Flower: early, pedicel medium length, diameter large (mean 52.9 mm), pedicel hairs short, number of sepal >5, petals overlapping, petals curving upwards at tip, petal shoulder present, petal margins crimped, petal primary colour white (RHS 155D), petal colour distribution even, filament colour white, anther colour yellow, number of styles many (mean 34.6), colour of styles white, styles erect and curved at tip only, hair at base of styles short, amount of hair on ovary strongly expressed. Fruit: medium size (mean 110g), general shape ovoid, length 79.1mm, maximum width 53.1 mm, minimum width 49.1 mm, cross section at median elliptical, ridging absent, shape of styal end protruding (very raised), shape of shoulder on stalk end rounded, sepal present at harvest, adherence of skin to flesh medium (not easy to peel), lenticels absent on skin, skin colour when ripe light brown (RHS 199A and 161A), hairs on skin sparse, pubescent, and uniform distribution over the fruit, colour of hairs at harvest white, adherence of hairs to skin when rubbed weak, core diameter small (9mm), core shape elliptical, core woody spike absent, outer pericarp colour at maturity (fruit soft) yellow (RHS 12C-12B), inner pericarp colour at maturity (fruit soft) greyish-yellow (RHS 162A-162C), fruit core colour at maturity (fruit soft) white (RHS 159C), fruit seed colour at harvest, still in flesh, black (RHS 200A), seed colour when dry brown (RHS 200D), brix level at maturity for consumption high (15.6%), vitamin C content medium (120 mg/100g fresh weight) Plant: time of vegetative consumption high (15.6%), time of maturity for harvest late (early May). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding**

Controlled pollination: seed parent CK01_01_01 x pollen parent CK15_01. The seed parent was characterised by pale yellow flesh with a faint band of red pigment around the central core, fruit size 40g, sweet flavour, slightly flattened ovoid shape. The pollen parent was chosen because its sisters had large fruit and the aim of the cross was to increase fruit size and combine with good flavour and yellow flesh. Crossing took place in Oct 1987 in Auckland, New Zealand. From this cross seedling number 37-1-16A, later coded to CK01_02_01 and finally named ‘Hort16A’ was selected in 1991. Selection criteria: large fruit size, sweet tasting, yellow coloured flesh, good storage life. The seed parent can be distinguished from the candidate variety by comparing fruit size, internal flesh colour and styal end shape. Mean fruit size of the parent is 40g while that of ‘Hort16A’ is over 90g. ‘Hort16A’ does not have any band of red pigment around the core of the fruit. The styal end projection of ‘Hort16A’ is about half the size of ‘Hort16A’, which is easily distinguishable. The pollen parent was not considered for the trial as kiwifruit plants are dioecious and thus male plants produce no fruit.

**Comparative Trial:** Comparator: ‘KI89’. Location: Te Puke Research Centre, Te Puke, New Zealand (Latitude 37° 49’ South) 1991/97. Conditions: 80 vines of ‘Hort16A’ were established in 1993 and commenced significant fruiting two years later. The comparison vines of ‘KI89’ grafted in 1992 were located in a block nearby on the same property and under the same management conditions. Vine spacing was 5m between rows and 6m between plants in the row. Measurements: taken from 10 plants at random, one sample per fruiting cane per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Earligold’*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>‘Hort16A’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>‘Hort16A’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>‘Hort16A’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*name subsequently changed to ‘Hort16A’

First sold in Belgium in May 1997. First sale in Australia Nil.

Description: Russell G. Lowe, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Te Puke, New Zealand.

**Table 1 Actinidia varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Hort16A’</th>
<th>‘KI89’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex expression</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ploidy</td>
<td>diploid</td>
<td>tetraploid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUNG SHOOT CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairs</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>density of hair</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair type</td>
<td>pubescent</td>
<td>pubescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthocyanin coloration in growing tip</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STEM CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diameter</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour on upper side of shoot</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
<td>orange-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHS 200B-200C, 165A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conspicuousness of lenticels</td>
<td>conspicuous</td>
<td>conspicuous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lenticels</th>
<th>Colour of Lenticels</th>
<th>Size of Bud Support</th>
<th>Dormant: Visibility of Bud No. of Hairs on Bud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Grey-orange</td>
<td>Small-medium</td>
<td>Visible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inner pericarp colour</th>
<th>RHS 12C-12B</th>
<th>RHS 145C+160C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Colour at Maturity</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Greenish-white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweetness (Brix)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vitamin C Content</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>117.9 mg/100g FW</td>
<td>137 mg/100g FW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maturation Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time of vegetative budbreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of beginning of flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of maturity for harvest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition)

Agapanthus praecox subsp orientalis
African Lily, Agapanthus

‘Silver Sword’
Application No: 1999/214 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: Janet & Mark Lamble, Berry, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 19) Plant: perennial, evergreen, herb, height (foliage only) medium (mean 234mm), medium density, early maturing. Scape: medium length (mean 500mm), upright, medium thickness immediately below umbel (mean 7.4mm). Leaf: maximum length medium (mean 345mm), maximum width medium (mean 16.4mm), variegation present, predominant colours dark green (RHS 137A-B) and grey-green (RHS 191A), margin colour pale green-white (RHS 157C-B). Inflorescence: medium umbel (mean diameter 172mm), number of flowers many (mean 73). Flower: longest pedicel length medium (mean 44mm), campanulate, diameter large (mean 51.8mm), length (base of perianth tube to tip of anthers) medium (mean 38.8 mm), perianth colour violet-blue (RHS 94CD to 97D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of the common, non-variegated, form of Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis at applicant’s property at Berry, NSW. Offset with variegated leaves excised and grown, multiplied by division of the crown. Selection criteria: selection through 4 generations for uniformity and stability of the variegated leaves, and plant vigour. Propagation: stock plants propagated by division. No off-types have been observed after 4 generations. ‘Silver Sword’ will be commercially propagated by division of stock plants. Breeder: Janet and Mark Lamble, Berry, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Agapanthus praecox subsp orientalis was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. Agapanthus ‘Tinkerbelle’ was selected for its similarity with ‘Silver Sword’ in leaf variegation. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparators: Agapanthus praecox subsp orientalis, Agapanthus ‘Tinkerbelle’. Location: Berry, NSW (34° 46’, 30m), spring-summer 1999. Conditions: trial conducted outdoors, plants propagated by...
division, planted into 200mm pots filed with soil-less potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, no pest and disease treatments needed. Trial design: twenty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil. Description: Iain Dawson, Aranda, ACT.

Table 2 Agapanthus varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANT FOLIAGE HEIGHT (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Silver Sword’ 137A-B</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Tinkerbelle’ 97-1</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agapanthus praecox subsp orientalis</em></td>
<td>191A</td>
<td>189A/189B</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LEAF CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
|----------------------| | | |
| width (widest point on widest leaf) (mm) | mean | std deviation | LSD/sig |
| ‘Silver Sword’ 137A-B | 345  | 43           | 33      |
| ‘Tinkerbelle’ 97-1 | 157  | 25           | ≤0.01   |
| ‘Staprimil’ 189A/189B | 309  | 43           | ≤0.01   |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF LENGTH (longest leaf) (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Silver Sword’ 137A-B</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Tinkerbelle’ 97-1</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Staprimil’ 189A/189B</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF MARGIN COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Silver Sword’ 137A-B</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Tinkerbelle’ 97-1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Staprimil’ 189A/189B</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF BLADE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>present</th>
<th>present</th>
<th>absent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Silver Sword’ 137A-B</td>
<td>137A-B/191A</td>
<td>189A/189B</td>
<td>137A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Tinkerbelle’ 97-1</td>
<td>137A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Staprimil’ 189A/189B</td>
<td>137A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alstroemeria hybrid

‘Staprilan’ syn Angela
Application No: 1997/251 Accepted: 11 Nov 1997.
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 1) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage very dense. Leaf: shape narrow ovate, longitudinal axis of blade recurved, length very short, width very narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number few, length short, pedicel length short. Flower: colour yellow, size medium, tepal spread medium; outer tepal shape obovate, depth of emargination shallow, stripes present very few, colour yellow RHS 8B-8C at centres, green at the tip and pink at the base; inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 9B-9B at the centre, RHS 8C at the base and pale pink at the apex, stripes few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes few. Stamens: filament pale yellow, spots absent, anther colour brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak, style pale yellow, stigma colour pale yellow, spots absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 87D1262-5 x pollen parent 89G1041-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross ‘Staprilan’ was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Staprilan’ will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staaveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators ‘Staprimil(0) (PVJ Vol. 12 No. 1) and ‘Inca Gold’ were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge because both are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. ‘Staprimil(0) is a variety, which arose from the same breeding program.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Staprimil(0) and ‘Inca Gold’. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the ‘Staprimil(0) are derived from a previous description in the Plant Varieties Journal. Characteristics of ‘Inca Gold’ are based on Dutch Descriptions. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country | Year | Current Status | Name Applied
---|------|---------------|----------------|
The Netherlands | 1996 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
EU | 1996 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
Japan | 1996 | Applied | ‘Staprilan’
USA | 1996 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
South Africa | 1997 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
Canada | 1999 | Applied | ‘Staprilan’

Agent: F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 3 Alstroemeria varieties

| STEM CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
|---------------------| | | |
| ‘Staprilan’ | very short | very thin | short |
| ‘Staprimil(0)’ | very short | very thin | very thin |
| ‘Inca Gold’ | very short | very thin | very thin |

| LEAF CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
|---------------------| | | |
| ‘Staprilan’ | very short | very short | short to medium |
| ‘Staprimil(0)’ | very short | very short | very short |
| ‘Inca Gold’ | very short | very short | very short |

| Alstroemeria

‘Staprilan’ syn Angela
Application No: 1997/251 Accepted: 11 Nov 1997.
Agent: F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 1) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage very dense. Leaf: shape narrow ovate, longitudinal axis of blade recurved, length very short, width very narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number few, length short, pedicel length short. Flower: colour yellow, size medium, tepal spread medium; outer tepal shape obovate, depth of emargination shallow, stripes present very few, colour yellow RHS 8B-8C at centres, green at the tip and pink at the base; inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 9B-9B at the centre, RHS 8C at the base and pale pink at the apex, stripes few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes few. Stamens: filament pale yellow, spots absent, anther colour brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak, style pale yellow, stigma colour pale yellow, spots absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 87D1262-5 x pollen parent 89G1041-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross ‘Staprilan’ was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Staprilan’ will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staaveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators ‘Staprimil(0) (PVJ Vol. 12 No. 1) and ‘Inca Gold’ were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge because both are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. ‘Staprimil(0) is a variety, which arose from the same breeding program.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Staprimil(0) and ‘Inca Gold’. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the ‘Staprimil(0) are derived from a previous description in the Plant Varieties Journal. Characteristics of ‘Inca Gold’ are based on Dutch Descriptions. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country | Year | Current Status | Name Applied
---|------|---------------|----------------|
The Netherlands | 1996 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
EU | 1996 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
Japan | 1996 | Applied | ‘Staprilan’
USA | 1996 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
South Africa | 1997 | Granted | ‘Staprilan’
Canada | 1999 | Applied | ‘Staprilan’

Agent: F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 3 Alstroemeria varieties

| STEM CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
|---------------------| | | |
| ‘Staprilan’ | very short | very thin | short |
| ‘Staprimil(0)’ | very short | very thin | very thin |
| ‘Inca Gold’ | very short | very thin | very thin |

| LEAF CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
|---------------------| | | |
| ‘Staprilan’ | very short | very short | short to medium |
| ‘Staprimil(0)’ | very short | very short | very short |
| ‘Inca Gold’ | very short | very short | very short |

21
### INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of umbel branches</th>
<th>length of umbels</th>
<th>pedicel length</th>
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<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>number of umbel branches</th>
<th>length of umbels</th>
<th>pedicel length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
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<thead>
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<th>number of umbel branches</th>
<th>length of umbels</th>
<th>pedicel length</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<th>length of umbels</th>
<th>pedicel length</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>medium</td>
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### FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>main colour</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>spread of tepals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>size</th>
<th>spread of tepals</th>
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<th>size</th>
<th>spread of tepals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>small to medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>main colour</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>spread of tepals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>yellow</td>
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### OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS

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<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>depth of emargination</th>
<th>main colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>number of stripes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obovate</td>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>8B-8C</td>
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<td>very few</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>depth of emargination</th>
<th>main colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>number of stripes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obovate</td>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>very few</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>depth of emargination</th>
<th>main colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>number of stripes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obovate</td>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>14A</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>very few</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>depth of emargination</th>
<th>main colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>number of stripes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>broad</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>8B-8C</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>very few</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>depth of emargination</th>
<th>main colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>number of stripes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elliptic</td>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>very few</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>depth of emargination</th>
<th>main colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>number of stripes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elliptic</td>
<td>shallow</td>
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<td>very few</td>
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### INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS

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<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>yellow colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>stripe thickness</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>9A-9B</td>
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<td>medium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>yellow colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>stripe thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shape of blade</th>
<th>yellow colour (RHS)</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>stripe thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elliptic</td>
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<td>small</td>
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</tbody>
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### INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
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<th>yellow colour</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>present</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yellow colour</th>
<th>stripes</th>
<th>stripe thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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### OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>filament colour</th>
<th>filament spots</th>
<th>anther colour</th>
<th>style colour</th>
<th>stigma colour</th>
<th>spots on stigma</th>
<th>anthocyanin in ovary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pale yellow</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>brownish</td>
<td>pale yellow</td>
<td>pale yellow</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent to weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>filament colour</th>
<th>filament spots</th>
<th>anther colour</th>
<th>style colour</th>
<th>stigma colour</th>
<th>spots on stigma</th>
<th>anthocyanin in ovary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pale pink</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>brownish</td>
<td>greenish</td>
<td>pale pink</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>weak</td>
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</table>

### 'Staprimar' syn Margaret

**Application No:** 1998/151 **Accepted:** 10 May 1999. **Applicant:** Van Staaveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. **Agent:** F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 4, Figure 2) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage dense to very dense. Leaf: shape narrow ovate, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length very short, width very narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number very few, length short to very short, pedicel length short to short. Flower: colour red, size medium, tepal spread medium to broad; outer tepal shape broad obovate, depth of emargination very deep, stripes present very few, colour red RHS 55B-55C at the apex RHS 56D at the margins and RHS 56D at the base; inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 12A at centre, red RHS 55B-55C at the apex RHS 56D at the rim of the base and cream at the centre of the base; stripes medium to many; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes medium. Stamens: filament pink, spots absent, anther colour greenish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak, style green white, stigma colour green white, spots present. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 91D221-11 x pollen parent 87G1069-2 in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, ‘Staprimar’ was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Staprimar’ will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staaveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Staprizsa’ (PVJ Vol. 12 No. 1), ‘First Love’ (PVJ Vol. 10 No. 3) and ‘Amazon’ (PVJ Vol. 12 No. 2) were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge because these are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. ‘Staprizsa’ is a variety, which arose from the same breeding program.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Staprizsa’, ‘First Love’ and ‘Amazon’. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from previous descriptions in the Plant Varieties Journal. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Staprimar’</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Staprimar’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Staprimar’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Staprimar’</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Staprimar’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Staprimar’ was first sold in USA in Feb 1998.

**Description** David Nichols, Rye, VIC.
Table 4 *Alstroemeria* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Stapimar’</th>
<th><strong>Staprisza</strong>&lt;sup&gt;(i)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th><strong>First Love</strong>&lt;sup&gt;(i)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th><strong>Amazon</strong>&lt;sup&gt;(i)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>STEM CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>very short</td>
<td>very short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thickness</td>
<td>very thin</td>
<td>very thin</td>
<td>very thick</td>
<td>short thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>density of foliage</td>
<td>dense to</td>
<td>dense to</td>
<td>dense</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very dense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>very short</td>
<td>very short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>narrow to</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>very narrow</td>
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<td>narrow ovate</td>
<td>narrow elliptic</td>
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<td>straight</td>
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<td><strong>INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of umbel branches</td>
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<td>pedicel length</td>
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<td>medium</td>
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<td><strong>FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
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<td>medium</td>
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<td>42A-54A</td>
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<td>absent</td>
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<tr>
<td>number of stripes</td>
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<td>very few</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
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<td><strong>INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>elliptic</td>
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<td>13B</td>
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<td>few to medium</td>
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<td><strong>INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthocyanin in ovary</td>
<td>absent to</td>
<td>absent to</td>
<td>absent to</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very weak</td>
<td></td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Stapripal’ syn Paola

Application No: 1998/150 Accepted: 10 May 1999.


Agent: *F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers*, Clayton South, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 5, Figure 3) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage dense to very dense. Leaf: shape elliptic to ovate, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length very short, width narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number very few, length very short to short, pedicel length short. Flower: colour red purple, size medium, tepal spread medium; outer tepal shape broad obovate, depth of emargination shallow to medium, stripes present (absent), colour red purple RHS 58B-58C at centre, RHS 58A at the apex, RHS 58D at the base and cream at the margins; inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 9A (RHS 13A) at centre, red purple RHS 70B 58A at the apex, stripes large, few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes medium. Stamens: filament pink, spots absent; anther colour red brown (greenish). Ovary: anthocyanin weak to medium, style colour green white, stigma colour green.
white, spots absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denotes Dutch observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 91D174-1 x pollen parent 86G713-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, ‘Stapripal’ was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Stapripal’ will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staaveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Stapristef’, ‘Staprisis’ (PVJ Vol. 12 No. 1) and ‘Delta’ (PVJ Vol. 12 No. 2) were chosen because these are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. ‘Staprisis’ and ‘Stapristef’ are varieties, which arose from the same breeding program.

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

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>1996</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Stapripal’</td>
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<td>1998</td>
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‘Stapripal’ was first sold in USA in Feb 1998.

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

‘**Stapristef**’ syn **Stefanie**

Application No: 1998/149 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 5, Figure 4) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage dense. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length very short, width narrow to very narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number few to medium, length short, pedicel length short. Flower: colour red purple, size medium to large, tepal spread medium to broad; outer tepal shape broadly ovate, depth of emargination medium, stripes present, very few, colour red purple RHS 62A in an apical spot, 62B-62C at the margins and rim of the base, white at the margin of the apex and cream at the centre of the base; inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 3A (RHS 17A) at the centre, red purple RHS 62B-62C at the apex and cream at the base, stripes few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes few. Stamens: filament pale pink, spots absent, anther colour greenish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak, style green white, stigma colour green white, spots absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denotes Dutch observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 91D186-5 x pollen parent 87G1069-2 in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross ‘Stapistef’ was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Stapistef’ will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staaveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Stapripal’, ‘Staprisis’ and ‘Delta’. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from previous descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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‘Stapistef’ was first sold in USA in Feb 1998.

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

**Table 5 Alstroemeria varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Stapripal’</th>
<th>‘Stapristef’</th>
<th>‘Staprisis’</th>
<th>‘Delta’</th>
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<td>STEM CHARACTERISTICS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>very short</td>
<td>very short</td>
<td>very short</td>
<td>short</td>
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<tr>
<td>thickness</td>
<td>very thin</td>
<td>very thin</td>
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<td>thin</td>
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<tr>
<td>density of foliage</td>
<td>dense to very dense</td>
<td>dense to very dense</td>
<td>dense to very dense</td>
<td>dense</td>
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</table>

**Table 5 Alstroemeria varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Stapripal’</th>
<th>‘Stapristef’</th>
<th>‘Staprisis’</th>
<th>‘Delta’</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STEM CHARACTERISTICS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>thickness</td>
<td>very thin</td>
<td>very thin</td>
<td>very thin</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>density of foliage</td>
<td>dense to very dense</td>
<td>dense to very dense</td>
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LEAF CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>length</th>
<th>very short</th>
<th>very short</th>
<th>very short</th>
<th>medium</th>
<th>narrow</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>shape of</td>
<td>elliptic</td>
<td>elliptic</td>
<td>ovate</td>
<td>elliptic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blade</td>
<td>to narrow</td>
<td>to narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitudinal axis of blade</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of umbel branches</th>
<th>very few</th>
<th>few to medium</th>
<th>very few</th>
<th>medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>length of umbels pedicel</td>
<td>short to very short</td>
<td>short to medium</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedicel length</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS

| main colour size | red purple | red purple | red purple | red purple | small |
| spread of tepals | medium     | large to medium | small to medium | medium to medium |
| shape of blade | obovate | obovate | obovate |
| depth of emargination | shallow to medium | medium | shallow |
| main colour (RHS) stripes | 58B-58C | 62B-62C | 65A-65B | 64C-64D, 11C |
| number of stripes | absent | present | absent | present |

INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS

| shape of blade | elliptic | elliptic | obovate | obovate |
| depth of emargination | shallow | medium | large | to large |
| yellow colour (RHS) | 9A | 3A | 8D | 9B |
| number of stripes | few to medium | medium | few to medium | small |
| stripe thickness | large | to large | medium | to medium |

INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS

| yellow colour | present | absent | absent | present |
| stripes      | medium | absent | absent | present |

OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS

| filament | pink | pale pink | pink | pink |
| colour   | absent | absent | absent | absent |
| spots    | anther colour | red brown | green white | brownish pink |
| style colour (RHS) | green white | pink | green white | pink |
| stigma colour (RHS) | green white | pink | pink | pink |
| spots on stigma | absent | absent | present | present |
| anthocyanin in ovary | weak to medium | absent to medium | absent to very weak | medium to strong |

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‘Summer Melody’

Application No: 1997/190 Accepted: 12 Sep 1997.
Applicant: Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd, Macquarie Fields, NSW and The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.
Agent: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 20) Plant: habit compact, height medium (mean 51cm), width medium (mean 75cm). Stem: multi-basal branching. Leaf: alternate, simple, sessile, blade attenuate, width above first and below second segment wide (mean 7.06mm) margins entire, bipinnatisect, length medium (mean 62.52mm), width medium (mean 20.73mm), length to width ratio of 3.06, lobes linear, apex acuminate, colour is green, adaxial surface (RHS 146A), abaxial surface (RHS 146B). Inflorescence: capitulum, fully double, diameter medium (mean 44.142mm). Inflorescence colour: pink and alters as the flower matures; at bud opening (RHS 67A), fully open (RHS 72D), and older fully open (RHS 75C). Flowering: early and continuous flowering habit. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent X94 4147.1 x pollen parent X94 3817.2 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was a breeding line characterised by anemone flower type and compact bushy habit. The pollen parent, also a breeding line, was characterised by compactness and single flower type. Hybridisation took place in The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW in 1995. Selection criteria: from this cross, seedling number X95 1420.1 was chosen in 1996 on the basis of compact growth habit, early and prolific flowering, flower morphology and colour. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. ‘Summer Melody’ is commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants.

Breeder: Dr T Cunneen, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators ‘Dahlia Pink’ was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour and plant habit. The new variety ‘Summer Stars’ was also selected for its similarity in flower colour and plant habit. ‘Rosaline’ was initially considered but later was excluded because of its smaller single flower heads and less compact growth habit. The parents were not included for characteristics as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Summer Stars’ and ‘Dahlia Pink’. Location: Glenfield Wholesale Nursery, Glenfield, NSW, (Latitude 30° South, elevation 40m), May - Aug 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in open. All plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 250mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated nursery potting mix; the plants were watered by overhead irrigation and were not treated with chemicals nor trimmed in any way. Nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest
and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 plants each of the candidate and comparators arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>'Summer Melody'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>'Summer Melody'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>'Summer Melody'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>'Summer Melody'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Australian sale March 1998.

Description: J. D. Oates, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

‘Summer Stars’

Applicant: Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd, Macquarie Fields, NSW and The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.
Agent: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 20) Plant: habit compact, mean height tall (mean 64cm), width wide (mean 93cm). Stem: multi-basal branching. Leaf: alternate, simple, sessile, blade attenuate, width below first segment narrow (mean 2.8mm), margins entire, bipinnatisect, length medium (mean 53.49mm), width medium (mean 21.73mm), length to width ratio 2.61, lobes linear, apex acuminate, colour green, adaxial surface (RHS 146A), abaxial surface (RHS 146B). Inflorescence: single, capitulum, anenome form, 2-3 rows of outer petals of varying lengths and intermingling petaloids on the disc centre, diameter medium (mean 47.05mm). Inflorescence colour: pink and alters as the flower matures; at bud opening (RHS 67B), fully open (RHS 75C-75D), and older fully open (RHS 72D-73A). Flowering: early and continuous flowering habit. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Table 6 Argyranthemum varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Summer Stars’</th>
<th>‘Summer Melody’</th>
<th>‘Dahlia Pink’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO (LSD P≤0.01=0.15)</td>
<td>mean 2.61b</td>
<td>3.06c</td>
<td>2.26a</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.59</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE WIDTH ABOVE FIRST SEGMENT (mm) (LSD P≤0.01=0.35)</td>
<td>mean 2.86a</td>
<td>7.06b</td>
<td>8.54c</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.52</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm) (LSD P≤0.01=1.54)</td>
<td>mean 47.05b</td>
<td>44.14a</td>
<td>58.67c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 3.16</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL LENGTH TERMINAL FLOWER (mm) (LSD P≤0.01=0.93)</td>
<td>mean 18.45b</td>
<td>16.17a</td>
<td>25.16c</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 1.72</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFLORESCENCE COLOUR (RHS, 1995) bud</td>
<td>67B</td>
<td>67A</td>
<td>70B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fully open</td>
<td>75C-73D</td>
<td>72D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fully open mature</td>
<td>72D-73A</td>
<td>75C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)
adaxial surface 137A 146A 146A
abaxial surface 146B 146B 146A

Note: mean values followed by different letters are significantly different according to Duncan’s Multiple Range Test.

Avena sativa
Oat

‘Targa’
Application No: 1999/218 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: University of Tasmania and The Crown in Right of the State of Tasmania through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart, TAS.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 44) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height medium, maturity late. Stem: uppermost node hairs absent. Leaf: sheath hairs on lowest leaves absent, blade hairs on leaf below flag very weak, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves very high. Panicle: long, branch orientation equilateral, branch attitude semi-erect, spikelet attitude pendulous. Glume: long, glaucosity weak. Primary grain: lemma long, lemma glaucosity weak to medium, husk present, tendency to be awned weak, lemma colour cream, hairs on back of lemma absent, hairiness of base very weak, basal hair length short, rachilla length medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent F₁ of ‘Quamby’/’Nile’ x pollen parent ‘Nile’ at Launceston, TAS in 1990. ‘Nile’ was characterised by intermediate growth habit, medium length flag leaf and panicle, absence of lemma glaucosity, medium-strong tendency to be awned, light brown grains and very strong medium-long grain base hairs. ‘Quamby’ was characterised by very late panicle emergence, medium length glume and lemma, variable lemma glaucosity, medium length panicles and variable grain colour. Selection criteria: following three generations of pedigree selection at Cressy, TAS based on growth characteristics, disease resistance, grain yield and quality, the F₅ line 95-507 was selected for field testing and subsequently named ‘Targa’. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: Mr Wayne Vertigan and Mr Stewart Salter, Launceston, TAS.

Choice of Comparators ‘Nile’ and ‘Quamby’ were chosen as the comparators as these were the parents, and considered to be the most similar varieties to ‘Targa’.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Nile’ and ‘Quamby’. Location: Mt Pleasant Laboratories, Launceston, TAS, May-Dec 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in a bird-proof enclosure in a well-fertilised grey loam soil in open beds. Insecticide was applied to control an early infestation of aphids, but some Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus infection still occurred. Waterlogging affected growth in winter (mainly replication 3). Trial design: randomised complete block with three replications, plots 3 rows by 4 metres, planted on 4 May to give approximately 200 plants per plot. Measurements and observations: taken from 20 randomly selected plants in each plot.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Wayne Vertigan, Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research, Launceston, TAS.

Table 7 Avena varieties

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>‘Targa’</th>
<th>‘Nile’</th>
<th>‘Quamby’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>DAYS TO PANICLE EMERGENCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>179.8</td>
<td>183.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF LENGTH (cm)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>32.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
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<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>PANICLE LENGTH (cm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>28.8</td>
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<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
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<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<td>GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>semi-erect</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>semi-erect</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLUMES: glaucosity of lemma</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>varies: absent to medium</td>
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<td>GLUMES: length</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>medium</td>
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<td>PRIMARY GRAIN: glaucosity of lemma</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY GRAIN: tendency to be awned</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIMARY GRAIN: lemma length</td>
<td>long</td>
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<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY GRAIN: lemma colour</td>
<td>cream</td>
<td>light brown</td>
<td>varies: pale to dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY GRAIN: hairiness of base</td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>very strong</td>
<td>varies: very weak to very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY GRAIN: length of basal hairs</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY GRAIN: length of rachilla</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>short- medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
‘Wandering’

Application No: 1999/229 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 45) Plant: semi dwarf, high quality feed grade oat, maturity medium, height medium, habit erect. Foliage: colour light green (RHS 146A, 1995) Leaf: sheath hairiness weak, sheath glaucosity medium, blade hairiness medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves medium to strong. Stem: strength good, stem node hairiness strong. Panicle: shape open, orientation equilateral, branch attitude semi erect, spikelet attitude pendulous. Glume: length medium, glaucosity weak. Primary grain: lemma glaucosity weak, lemma length short to medium, husk present; tendency to be awned absent, colour cream, hairiness of base intensity weak, hair length long, rachilla length short. Lemma: back hairs absent. Disease Resistance: susceptible to stem and crown rust, susceptible to Barley yellow dwarf virus.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent fixed line SA Seln 41 (‘Morlock’/‘Echidna’) x pollen parent fixed line 75Q36-144-31 (‘OT207’/‘Swan’). ‘Morlock’ and ‘Echidna’ used in the seed parent both have resistance to stem rust, the candidate is susceptible to stem rust. The pollen parent was characterised by high grain yield but poor grain quality. The candidate has high grain yield and high grain quality The original cross was made in 1986 at Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA. Breeding was by the F2 bulk progeny method and reselected at the F5 from a F2 single plant derived bulk. Selection criteria: improved grain quality and grain yield and agronomic adaptation to Western Australian conditions. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Robyn McLean, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators ‘Dalyup’ and ‘Needilup’\(^{d}\) were chosen as comparators because they share the same parent ‘OT207’ with the candidate. (‘OT207’ is a Canadian dwarf mutant, which imparted the semi-dwarf characteristic to both comparators and the candidate).

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Dalyup’, ‘Needilup’\(^{d}\). Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam, WA. Sown 2/6/99. Conditions: plants were in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCl\(_2\) in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99 as a knockdown. Brodal\(^{®}\) at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control. No treatment for insect or disease control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales No prior applications. First Australian sale March 1999.

Table 8 Avena varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Wandering’</th>
<th>‘Dalyup’</th>
<th>‘Needilup’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAYS TO PANICLE EMERGENCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>113.73</td>
<td>113.95</td>
<td>126.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>251.48</td>
<td>219.1</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>29.73</td>
<td>27.09</td>
<td>23.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>23.63</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>21.22</td>
<td>16.71</td>
<td>15.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATURE HEIGHT: including stem, panicle, glume (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>1004.68</td>
<td>886.65</td>
<td>941.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>47.41</td>
<td>38.01</td>
<td>52.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>40.39</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>PANICLE LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>252.63</td>
<td>234.35</td>
<td>241.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>19.22</td>
<td>16.18</td>
<td>18.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>20.14</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOLIAGE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01 ns</td>
<td>146A 137A 147A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANICLE SHAPE</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM NODE HAIRINESS</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Compact Amethyst’

Applicant: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 21). Plant: compact, non-suckering, spreading perennial herb. Leaves: simple, alternate, bipinnatisect, glabrous, mean length 21.7mm, mean width 14.1mm, Length to width ratio 1.5:1. Inflorescence: capitulum of disk florets surrounded ray florets (mean number 27.8), mean diameter 20.6mm. Ray floret colour violet (RHS 86B, 1995), mean scape length 66.8mm.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent Brachyscome ‘Bright Eyes’ x pollen parent Brachyscome ‘Break O Day’. Hybridisation took place at University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW in 1994. Seed was germinated in punnets, then planted in the field. Selection criteria: landscape performance, flower colour and presentation as well as plant habit and foliage. Propagation: a number of stock plants have been produced from this seedling plant by vegetative cuttings, and have

Brachyscome multifida

Brachyscome

Description: David Collins, David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.
been uniform and stable over 8 generations. ‘Compact Amethyst’ is commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Peter Abell, University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW, Australia.

**Choice of Comparators** The comparator used as the most similar variety is ‘Break O Day’ It has very similar flower colour and size but differs in habit, flower scapes and leaf shape. This variety is the pollen parent. The seed parent ‘Bright Eyes’ was also included in the trial but is considerably different in flower size, colour and plant habit. The commonly cultivated form of *Brachyscome multifida* lacks the spreading habit of the candidate, as well as having a much lighter flower colour. No other varieties of common knowledge were considered to be appropriate as they differ notably in flower colour, habit, leaf shape and form.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Break O Day’ and ‘Bright Eyes’. Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW (latitude 34°01’, longitude 150°40’, elevation 75m), spring/summer 1999/2000. Conditions: trials were conducted in the ground in an open sunny condition. Plants propagated from cuttings planted into a sandy loam in three rows (one for each variety) at around 500mm spacing with slow release fertiliser added to the soil surface at planting. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were planted in rows for clarity. Measurements: taken at random.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Compact Amethyst’</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

First sold in the USA Jan 1999. Prior Australian sale nil.

Description: Peter G. Abell, University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW.

**Table 9 Brachyscome varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)</th>
<th>SCAPE LENGTH (mm)</th>
<th>RAY FLORET COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>NUMBER OF RAY FLORETS</th>
<th>LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Compact Amethyst’</td>
<td>mean: 20.6, std deviation: 0.5</td>
<td>mean: 66.8, std deviation: 10.6</td>
<td>violet 86B, mean: 27.8, std deviation: 2.7</td>
<td>mean: 139A, std deviation: 27.8,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Break O Day’</td>
<td>mean: 19.1, std deviation: 0.6</td>
<td>mean: 87.2, std deviation: 11.0</td>
<td>violet 86B, mean: 23.4, std deviation: 2.7</td>
<td>mean: 137A, std deviation: 1.6,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Bright Eyes’</td>
<td>mean: 12.1, std deviation: 0.6</td>
<td>mean: 28.8, std deviation: 6.4</td>
<td>violet 86D, mean: 21.4, std deviation: 2.7</td>
<td>mean: 143A, std deviation: 2.7,</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEAF LENGTH (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Compact Amethyst’</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Break O Day’</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Bright Eyes’</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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</table>

**LEAF WIDTH (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Compact Amethyst’</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Break O Day’</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Bright Eyes’</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ns</td>
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</table>

**LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO**

<table>
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<th>Variety</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Compact Amethyst’</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Break O Day’</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Bright Eyes’</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SCAPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Compact Amethyst’</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Break O Day’</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Bright Eyes’</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brassica napus var oleifera**

**Canola**

‘46C01’

Application No: 1998/228 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.

Applicant: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Des Moines, Iowa, USA.

Agent: Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

**Characteristics** (Table 10, Figure 60) Plant: height tall (mean 115.0cm), maturity medium. Seedling: variable for hairs on the first true leaf. Leaf: length medium (mean 102.8mm), width medium (mean 51.7mm), dentation of margin small with few lobes. Flower: petals length/width ratio of 2.07. Pod: length medium (mean 60.1mm). Peduncle: length medium (mean 19.8mm). Beak: length medium (9.1mm). Disease reaction: moderately resistant to blackleg disease (*Leptosphaeria maculans*).

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Kristina’/’Garrison’ x pollen parent ‘Oscar’ in a planned breeding program followed by a modified pedigree breeding method. The seed parent is characterised by susceptibility to blackleg disease while the candidate is moderately resistant. Selection criteria: yield, canola quality oil, protein and blackleg resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Jay Patel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Georgetown, Ontario Canada.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Oscar’(A), ‘Dunkeld’(A), ‘Grouse’(A) and ’47C02’ were considered for the comparative trial as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Oscar’(A) is a widely available variety and is also the pollen parent of the candidate. The new variety ’47C02’ was chosen because it has some similarities as it shares the same pollen parent with the candidate. The female parents were not considered as they have very minimal resistance to blackleg disease.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator(s): ‘Oscar’(A), ‘Dunkeld’(A), ‘Grouse’(A) and ’47C02’. Location: Wagga Wagga, NSW, Jun - Dec 1999. Conditions: field trial conducted on heavy grey cracking clay soil supplemented with nitrogen and phosphorus fertilisers. Trial design: 1m wide x 3m long field plots, 4 replicates of each variety arranged in a
randomised block design. Measurements: fifteen samples selected at random for each replicate of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Milton Jaeger. Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Wagga Wagga, NSW.

‘47C02’
Application No: 1998/229 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.
Applicant: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
Agent: Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 60) Plant: height tall (mean 123.7cm), maturity late. Seedling: variable for hairs on the first true leaf. Leaf: length medium (mean 102.7mm), width medium (mean 52.4mm), dentation of margin medium predominantly lobed. Flower: petals length/width ratio of 1.86. Pods: length medium (mean 57.6mm). Peduncle: length short (mean 17.7mm). Beak: length medium (8.8mm). Disease reaction: resistance to blackleg disease (*Leptosphearia maculans*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Barossa’/’Bullet’ x pollen parent ‘Oscar’ in a planned breeding program followed by a modified pedigree breeding method. The seed parent is characterised by moderately resistant to blackleg disease while the candidate is resistant. Selection criteria: yield, canola quality oil, protein and blackleg resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Jay Patel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Georgetown, Ontario Canada.

Choice of Comparators ‘Oscar’(A), ‘Dunkeld’(A), ‘Grouse’(A) and ‘46C01’ were considered for the comparative trial as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Oscar’(A) is a widely available variety and is also the pollen parent of the candidate. The new variety ‘46C01’ was chosen because it has some similarities as it shares the same pollen parent with the candidate. The female parents were not considered as they have very minimal resistance to blackleg disease.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): ‘Oscar’(A), ‘Dunkeld’(A), ‘Grouse’(A) and ‘46C01’. Location: Wagga Wagga, NSW, Jun - Dec 1999. Conditions: field trial conducted on heavy grey cracking clay soil supplemented with nitrogen and phosphorus fertilisers. Trial design: 1m wide x 3m long field plots, 4 replicates of each variety arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: fifteen samples selected at random for each replicate of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Milton Jaeger. Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Wagga Wagga, NSW.

Table 10 Brassica varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘47C02’</th>
<th><em>‘46C01’</em></th>
<th><em>‘Oscar’</em>(A)</th>
<th><em>‘Grouse’</em>(A)</th>
<th><em>‘Dunkeld’</em>(A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: COLOUR (Light, Medium, Dark; Shades of Green)</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: LOBES (Present, Absent)</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: LOBE NUMBER (Few, Medium, Many)</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: DENTATION OF MARGIN (1=Small 9=Large)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF LENGTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 = 6.66)</td>
<td>102.73ab</td>
<td>102.85ab</td>
<td>100.8a</td>
<td>110.82c</td>
<td>108.33bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.93</td>
<td>12.97</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>16.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF WIDTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 = 3.53)</td>
<td>52.4ab</td>
<td>51.68ab</td>
<td>49.68a</td>
<td>53.77b</td>
<td>54.52b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>7.99</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>7.95</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 9-6-99)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL LENGTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 = 0.45)</td>
<td>13.78b</td>
<td>14.18b</td>
<td>13.77b</td>
<td>13.28a</td>
<td>14.86c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>PETAL WIDTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 = 0.44)</td>
<td>7.47b</td>
<td>6.93a</td>
<td>6.61a</td>
<td>6.61a</td>
<td>7.8b</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL: LENGTH WIDTH RATIO (LSD P≤0.01 = 0.12)</td>
<td>1.86a</td>
<td>2.07b</td>
<td>2.12b</td>
<td>2.03b</td>
<td>1.92a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Table 11 Capsicum varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Szegedi 80’*</th>
<th>‘Szegedi 20’*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRUIT: SHAPE LONGITUDINAL</strong></td>
<td>narrow triangular/horned</td>
<td>narrow triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRUIT: COLOUR BEFORE MATURITY (RHS, 1995)</strong></td>
<td>green</td>
<td>yellow-green/green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137A, 143A</td>
<td>144A, 137A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRUIT: LENGTH (mm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 110.3</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 16.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 8.87</td>
<td>Ps≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRUIT: DIAMETER (mm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 25.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 4.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 3.19</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**‘Szegedi 80’ syn Mellow Scarlet Paprika**


**Characteristics** (Table 11, Figure 41) Seedling: anthocyanin colouration absent. Plant: growth habit indeterminate, height medium at flowering. Stem: anthocyanin colouration at level of nodes very weak, shortened internodes absent, length of internode (average 50.6mm). Leaf: length long, width broad, length/width ratio=2.4, colour green (RHS 137A-C). Flowers: borne on pendulous penduncles, colour white. Fruit: colour before maturity green (RHS 137A, 143A), attitude pendulous, length long, diameter small, volume large, predominant shape of longitudinal section narrow triangular, predominant shape of cross section at level of placenta circular, colour at maturity red (RHS 42A, 46A-B), glossiness strong, stalk cavity absent, apex shape acute, predominant number of locules 2-3, flesh thickness thin, dry matter content high (16-18%). Milled product: sweet, aroma and taste typical Hungarian paprika quality, pigment content very high (272 ASTA units). Time of beginning of flowering medium, time of beginning of ripening medium. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Szegedi 20’ x ‘Szegedi 1’. Both parents were commercial lines in production in Hungary. Hybridisation took place at Szeged, Hungary. The progenies in both the F1 and F2 generations were backcrossed with ‘Szegedi 20’ and then pedigree selection was used to develop ‘Szegedi 80’. Selection criteria: high yield, large fruit, superior pigment content and disease tolerance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Director of the Condiment Paprika Research Station, Hungary.

**Choice of Comparator** ‘Szegedi 20’ was chosen as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge. ‘Szegedi 20’ is also the seed parent of ‘Szegedi 80’.
Table 11 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRUIT: LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRUIT: COLOUR AT MATURITY (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>red</th>
<th>red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.76</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NECTARY COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 1986)</th>
<th>red</th>
<th>red</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.41</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER DENSITY</th>
<th>medium-dense</th>
<th>medium-dense</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>13.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Jurien Brook’
Applicant: Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.


Origin and Breeding Single plant selection: from open pollination of Chamelaucium uncinatum at Jurien Bay, Western Australia. The selected plant was distinctly different from the rest of the population and all other population surveyed in the following combination of characteristics; earlier time of flowering, smaller terminal flowers and longer stem. Selected in Oct 1991 and following a series of trials was successfully propagated vegetatively in 1992. Subsequent cutting propagated generations produced in 1995, 1996 and 1997. All of these plants were found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: early flowering, small terminal flowers, vigour. Propagation: cutting. Breeder: University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA.

Choice of Comparators ‘Mullering Brook’ was considered as the sole comparator as the most similar variety of common knowledge. ‘Early Hard’ was not considered for trial because ‘Jurien Brook’ is clearly distinguishable by its small flowers, compact and erect growth habit, deepened petal colour at base with maturity and its purple style at maturity. The original population was not considered because it is distinctly different from ‘Jurien Brook’ in the characteristics stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: ‘Mullering Brook’. Location: Agriculture Western Australia Research Station, Medina, WA. Conditions: plants propagated by cuttings and planted in open field of sandy soil with drip irrigation and fertigation. Trial design: 15 plants of each variety, replicated randomly in a randomised block design. Measurements: made on 20 typical organs from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Philip Watkins, Sunglow Flowers Pty Ltd, Perth, WA.

Table 12 Chamelaucium varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Jurien Brook’</th>
<th><strong>Mullering Brook</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRANCH ANGLE (degree)</td>
<td>mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF THICKNESS (mm)</td>
<td>mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST FLOWERING (date)</td>
<td>25-Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER LOCATION</td>
<td>narrow distal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</td>
<td>mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUD MAIN COLOUR WITH CAP (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>145D - 41B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yellow green - red</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUD COLOUR WITHOUT CAP (RHS, 1986)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purple violet</td>
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<td>PETAL COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>84B</td>
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<td></td>
<td>violet</td>
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<tr>
<td>PETAL COLOUR AT MID-MATURITY (RHS, 1986)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purple</td>
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<tr>
<td>NECTARY COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>22B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yellow orange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on page 33
**Fig 1 Alstroemeria** – flowers of ‘Staprilan’ syn Angela

**Fig 2 Alstroemeria** – flowers of ‘Staprimar’ syn Margaret

**Fig 3 Alstroemeria** – flowers of ‘Stapripal’ syn Paola

**Fig 4 Alstroemeria** – flowers of ‘Staprístef’ syn Stefanie
Fig 5 *Rosa* – ‘Jacpihi’ syn Grand Finale ’98 with comparators ‘Pascali’ and ‘Honor’

Fig 6 *Rosa* – ‘Jacober’ syn Opening Night with comparators ‘Avon’ and ‘Legend’

Fig 7 *Rosa* – ‘Jacina’ syn Wild Dancer with comparator ‘Candy Mountain’

Fig 8 *Rosa* – ‘Jaczor’ syn Fame ’98 with comparator ‘Maria Callas’

Fig 9 *Rosa* – ‘Jacirst’ syn Artistry with comparator ‘Fragrant Cloud’
Fig 10 *Rosa* – ‘Wekdykstra’ syn Rose of Narromine with comparator ‘Broadway’

Fig 11 *Rosa* – ‘Wekplapep’ syn Scentimental with comparator ‘Candy Stripe’

Fig 12 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of ‘Interlene’

Fig 13 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of ‘Nirpnufdeu’

Fig 14 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of ‘Ruiconti’ syn Yellow Unique
Fig 15 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of ‘Ruioran’ syn Orange Unique

Fig 16 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of ‘Sunluck’

Fig 17 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of ‘Dorothea Howard’

Fig 18 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of ‘Fryxotic’ syn Warm Wishes
Fig 19 *Agapanthus* – ‘Silver Sword’ (left) with comparators, showing foliage height, leaf size and leaf colour.

Fig 20 *Argyranthemum* – flowers, scape, stem and leaves of (left to right) ‘Summer Melody’, ‘Summer Stars’ and ‘Dahlia Pink’ showing differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid size = 10mm.

Fig 21 *Brachyscome* – flowers, scape, stem and leaves of (left to right) ‘Compact Amethyst’, ‘Break O Day’ and ‘Bright Eyes’ showing the differences in colour and size. Grid = 10mm.

Fig 22 *Convolvulus* – ‘Star Struck’ (left) and comparators, ‘White Gladys’ (centre) and *C. sabatius* (right).

Fig 23 *Gaura* – flowers and leaves of ‘Blushing Butterflies’ (left), ‘Siskiyou Pink’ (centre), *G. lindheimeri* (right).
Fig 24 *Gaura* – flowers and leaves of ‘Crimson Butterflies’ (left), ‘Siskiyou Pink’ (right)

Fig 25 *Gaura* – flowers and leaves of ‘Sunny Butterflies’ (left), ‘Corries Gold’ (centre), ‘Jo Adela’ (right)

Fig 26 *Lonicera* – upper surface of leaves of ‘Little Nikki’ (top) with comparators ‘Silver Beauty’ (middle) and ‘Common form’ (bottom)

Fig 27 *Scabiosa* – ‘Samanthas Pink’ (left) with comparator ‘Pink Mist’ showing difference in growth habit

Fig 28 *Sutera* – ‘Lavender Showers’ (left) with comparator ‘Pink Domino’ (right) showing differences in flower colour and leaf width
Fig 29 _Impatiens_ – flower and leaves of ‘Dueimpetred’ syn Red Fox Riviera Red with comparators ‘Paradise Moala’ and ‘Paradise Prepona’

Fig 30 _Impatiens_ – flowers and leaves of ‘Dueribluni’ syn Red Fox Riviera Blue Night with comparators ‘Paradise Bonaire’ and ‘Butterfly Noctua’

Fig 31 _Impatiens_ – flowers and leaves of ‘Duerior’ syn Red Fox Orange Riviera with comparator ‘Paradise Timor’

Fig 32 _Impatiens_ – flowers and leaves of ‘Dueripinkeye’ syn Red Fox Riviera Pink Eye with comparators ‘Paradise Pago Pago’ and ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’

Fig 33 _Impatiens_ – flowers and leaves of ‘Duerirest’ syn Red Fox Riviera Red Star with comparators ‘Paradise Tagula’ and ‘Paradise Pago Pago’

Fig 34 _Impatiens_ – flowers and leaves of ‘Dueriwhiteeye’ syn Red Fox Riviera White Eye with comparator ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’
Fig 35 *Coleonema* – ‘Mellow Yellow’ (right) with comparator *C. pulchrum* (left)

Fig 36 *Hosta* – ‘June’ (left) with comparators ‘Gold Standard’ (centre) and ‘Halcyon’ (right)

Fig 37 *Chamelaucium* – ‘Jurien Brook’ (left) with comparator ‘Mullering Brook’ (right)

Fig 38 *Prunus* Fruits of ‘Huon Pride’ (left) ‘Tilton’ (centre) and ‘Hunter’ (right). Note differences in fruit/stone size

Fig 39 *Actinidia* – longitudinal section, profile, bottom view, top view and cross section of fruits ‘Hort 16A’ (clockwise in left) compared with fruits of ‘KI89’ (clockwise in right)
Fig 40 Malus – ‘Sciearly’ and ‘Scired’ with comparators ‘Royal Gala’ and ‘Splendour’ showing differences in fruit size and shape.

Fig 41 Capsicum – ‘Szegedi 80’ with comparator ‘Szegedi 20’ showing difference in fruit size.

Fig 42 Gossypium – ‘Sicala V-2RR’ (right) showing no sign of wilting when its comparator ‘Sicala V-2’ (left) showing severe wilting seven days after glyphosate application.

Fig 43 Gossypium – ‘Sicot 189RR’ (right) showing no sign of wilting when its comparator ‘Sicot 189’ (left) showing severe wilting seven days after glyphosate application.

Fig 44 Avena – panicles and grains of ‘Targa’ with comparators ‘Nile’ and ‘Quamby’ showing differences in size and colour.

Fig 45 Avena – ‘Wandering’ (left – 2 generations) showing distinct earlier maturity than comparator ‘Needilup’ (centre) and taller mature height than comparator ‘Dalyup’ (right).
Fig 46 *Triticum* – ‘Chara’ (right) showing distinct mature height difference to ‘Condor’ (centre) and distinct time to maturity difference to ‘Mira’ (left).

Fig 47 *Triticum* – ‘Karlgarin’ (centre) showing distinct time to maturity difference to comparators ‘Bodallin’ (left) and ‘Spear’ (right). Also note auricle anthocyanin colouration in ‘Karlgarin’ is strong while it is absent in both ‘Bodallin’ and ‘Spear’.

Fig 48 *Triticum* – ‘Lang’ and its comparators ‘Sunco’, and Cunningham’, showing differences in ear length and awn length.

Fig 49 *Triticum* – ‘Petrie’ and its comparators ‘Vasco’, ‘Batavia’ and ‘Sunvale’, showing differences in ear length and awn length.

Fig 50 *Triticum* – ear of ‘Wylah’ (left) compared with ‘Osprey’, ‘Rosella’ and ‘Sunbrook’ (from left to right).

Fig 51 *Triticum* – ears of ‘Arrivato’ and ‘line 4210.23.6’ with comparators ‘Tamaroi’, ‘Yallaroi’ and ‘Kronos’.
Fig 52 *Hordeum* – ears of ‘Lindwall’ (top left) showing differences in awn length (as compared to ear length) from comparators ‘Gairdner’ (top centre), ‘Tallon’ (top right), ‘Gilbert’ (bottom left), ‘Grimmett’ (bottom centre) and ‘Triumph’ (bottom right).

Fig 53 *Medicago* – salinity tolerance of ‘Salado’ compared with ‘CUF 101’.

Fig 54 *Trifolium* – leaf markings and petiole colouration of ‘Antas’ (centre) in comparison with ‘Clare’ (right) and ‘Nuba’ (left).

Fig 55 *Trifolium* – leaf markings and petiole colouration of ‘Campeda’ (centre) in comparison with ‘Junee’ (left) and ‘Esperance’ (right).

Fig 56 *Trifolium* – ‘Frontier’ (flowering) matures 2-3 weeks earlier than ‘Paradana’ (front right) and 4 weeks earlier than ‘Bolta’ (front left).
Fig 57 **Trifolium** – ‘Lightning’ (bottom left) showing earlier flowering than comparators ‘Laser’, ‘Leeton’ and ‘Stemher’

Fig 58 **Lupinus** – ‘Quilinock’ (centre) showing medium seed ornamentation as distinct from ‘Gungurru’ (left) strong and ‘Kalya’ (right) weak

Fig 59 **Festuca** – ‘Fraydo’ (centre) has a longer stem less spike length than ‘Bombina’, ‘Demeter’, ‘Flecha’, ‘Melik’, ‘Midwin’, and ‘Resolute’

Fig 60 **Brassica** – ‘46C01’ (left) and ‘47C02’ (2nd from left) with comparators ‘Oscar’ (2nd from right) and ‘Grouse’ (right)
Table 12 Continued from page 32

NECTARY COLOUR AT MID-MATURITY (RHS, 1986)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>184C</td>
<td>greyed purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185B</td>
<td>greyed. purple</td>
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</table>

STAMINODIA COLLAR COLOUR (RHS, 1986)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65D</td>
<td>red purple</td>
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<tr>
<td>75D</td>
<td>pale purple</td>
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STYLE COLOUR (RHS, 1986)

<table>
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<th>Colour</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>65D</td>
<td>red purple</td>
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<tr>
<td>75D</td>
<td>pale purple</td>
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CALYX TUBE FURROWING

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
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CALYX TUBE OUTLINE

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Coleonema pulchrum
Confetti Bush

‘Mellow Yellow’

Application No: 99/008 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.

Applicant: Stephen James Membrey, Frankston, VIC.

Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 35)

Plant: evergreen shrub to 50cm at year 4. Stem: prostrate to semi-prostrate, slender, much branched, colour greyed-orange RHS 173A to 175B, leaf arrangement alternate, bushy. Leaf: sessile, linear, acute, glabrous, gland-dotted, length short (to 8mm) width narrow (1mm) colour yellow green RHS 144C with tips RHS 150A when young to RHS 149B with tips RHS 151B-C when mature. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding

Spontaneous mutation: of common non-variegated form of Coleonema pulchrum (also known as ‘Golden Diosma’ , ‘Golden Sunset’ or ‘Sunset Gold’) at Dromana, VIC. The parental plant is characterised by golden foliage colour and upright growth habit. A variegated mutation was observed in 1993, which was selected through 3 generations to develop ‘Mellow Yellow’. Selection criteria: variegated pale lemon foliage colour and semi-prostrate growth habit. Propagation: by cuttings through several generations to ensure the uniformity and stability of the selection. ‘Mellow Yellow’ is commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Stephen Membrey, Frankston, VIC.

Choice of Comparators

common non-variegated form of Coleonema pulchrum was chosen because it is the parent plant. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial

Comparator: Coleonema pulchrum. Location: Dromana, (Lat. 38°S) VIC. Conditions: ambient outdoor, plants raised as cuttings and transplanted (May 1999) to 150mm pots in a standard soilless media fertilised with controlled release fertiliser. Trial design: paired replicates of 10 plants per variety. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants; time of measurement Feb 2000. Observations were also made on mature plants at Dromana and Devon Meadows where characteristics appeared to vary from the trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Nov 1999.

Description: David Nichols, Rye, VIC.

Table 13 Coleonema Varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>*C. pulchrum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Mellow Yellow’</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Characteristics</th>
<th>‘Mellow Yellow’</th>
<th>*C. pulchrum</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trial plant attitude</td>
<td>horizontal</td>
<td>erect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial plant shape</td>
<td>flattened convex</td>
<td>convex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial plant stem</td>
<td>greyed orange</td>
<td>greyed orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHS (1986)</td>
<td>173A</td>
<td>174A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mature plant stem</td>
<td>greyed orange</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHS (1986)</td>
<td>175A</td>
<td>200C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIAL PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cm) to top of foliage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standard deviation</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF BRANCHLETS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IN TRIAL PLANTS</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(longer than 10 cm)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standard deviation</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1986)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>main colour (trial plant)</td>
<td>144C</td>
<td>144B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tip colour (trial plant)</td>
<td>150A</td>
<td>145A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main colour (mature plant)</td>
<td>149B</td>
<td>151B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tip colour (mature plant)</td>
<td>151B-151C</td>
<td>151B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Convolvulus sabatius
Morrocan Glory Bind

‘Star Struck’

Application No: 1999/118 Accepted: 3 May 1999.

Applicant: Peter Lalor & Robert Gourlay, Forest Hill, VIC.

Agent: D & A Mansfield and Sons Pty Ltd, Box Hill, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 22)

Plant: habit prostrate, compact, height short, width medium. Stem: long. Leaf: small (mean length 22.40 mm, mean width 17.40 mm), shape orbicular-oval, apex obtuse, margin weakly undulating, base obtuse. Flower: small (mean diameter 23.60 mm), 5 semi-fused petals, flower shape starshaped.
(viewed from above), petal colour front violet-blue (RHS 91D), main back colour violet-blue (RHS 91D), colour of stripe on flower back white (RHS 155C). (Note: All RHS colours chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as the result of a single cycle of seedling selection from open pollinated plants of *Convolvulus sabatius* at applicant’s property at Forest Hill, VIC. Selection criteria: flower colour and shape. Propagation: vegetative through at least 5 generations. Breeder: Peter Lalor, Forest Hill, VIC.

Choice of Comparators ‘White Gladys’ was chosen because it is the closest variety of common knowledge. *Convolvulus sabatius* was chosen because it is the parental material from which the candidate variety was selected.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): ‘White Gladys’ (*C. sabatius*), *Convolvulus sabatius*. Location: Skye, VIC, spring-summer 1999. 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 nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and insects. Each treatment/comparator was planted into a field site. Field site was prepared to remove weed competition for two years prior to planting. Woven weed mat was laid down and plants transplanted on a grid into the field site. The trial was fertilised with superphosphate at planting and standard pest control conducted to control slugs and insects. Each treatment/comparator was replicated ten times with each replicate consisting of ten individual plants with treatments randomised within and between replicates. Measurements: carried out on each individual plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Mark Lunghusen, Croydon, VIC.

### Table 14 *Convolvulus* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Star Struck’</th>
<th>‘White Gladys’</th>
<th><em>C. sabatius</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>22.40</td>
<td>24.20</td>
<td>25.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>17.80</td>
<td>20.75</td>
<td>24.64</td>
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<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
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<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</td>
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<td>19.70</td>
<td>23.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>mean</td>
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<td>2.85</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</td>
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<td>28.00</td>
<td>32.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>1.77</td>
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<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>2.31</td>
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<td>violet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91D</td>
<td>155C</td>
<td>87C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91D</td>
<td>155C</td>
<td>85B</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLOWER SHAPE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER PETAL FUSION</td>
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<td>fused</td>
<td>fused</td>
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**Festuca arundinacea**

**Tall Fescue**

‘Fraydo’

Applicant: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 59) Plant: habit erect and bushy, height medium to high (113.25cm), early maturing. Leaf: length medium (17.1cm) width medium (7.27 cm). Inflorescence: early emergence, early flowering, spike length short to medium (259.0 mm), spikelet length large (14.76 mm).

Origin and Breeding Polycross: a base population of plants of the winter active/summer dormant cultivar ‘Melik’ was established as a spaced plant nursery at the Pastoral and Veterinary Institute, Hamilton, VIC in 1989. Genotypes expressing superior winter activity were selected and polycrossed under isolation in 1992 to generate 49 half-sib families. The families underwent a three year period of evaluation at two locations for seedling vigour, plant density, seasonal productivity, autumn recovery, rust resistance, leaf texture and nutritive value. The best ten genotypes based on the half-sib family performance across both sites were polycrossed under isolation to form the synthetic cultivar ‘Fraydo’. Selection criteria: good seedling vigour, rust resistance, winter growth and summer recovery. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Agriculture Victoria, Hamilton, VIC.

Choice of Comparators ‘Melik’ was selected as a comparator as it is the original source from which the variety was developed. The source material represents a variety released in 1971 from which adapted genotypes were identified and became the base population. ‘Bombina’, ‘Demeter’ ‘Fletcha’, ‘Midwin’ and ‘Resolute’ were included as comparators as they represent similar varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators(s): ‘Melik’, ‘Bombina’, ‘Demeter’, ‘Fletcha’, ‘Midwin’, and ‘Resolute’. Location: Agriculture Victoria – Rutherglen, VIC (Latitude 36°S, Longitude 146°E) winter – summer 1999–2000. Conditions: plants grown from seed in tree tubes in a polyhouse from 1 May 1999 to transplanting on 6 Aug 1999 into a field site. Field site was prepared to remove weed competition for two years prior to planting. Woven weed mat was laid down and plants transplanted on a grid into the field site. The trial was fertilised with superphosphate at planting and standard pest control conducted to control slugs and insects. Each treatment/comparator was replicated ten times with each replicate consisting of ten individual plants with treatments randomised within and between replicates. Measurements: carried out on each individual plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in 1999.

Description: Angela Avery and Malcolm Anderson, Agriculture Victoria, Rutherglen/Hamilton, VIC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 15</th>
<th>Festuca varieties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Fraydo'</td>
<td><strong>'Bombina'</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLY LEAF COLOUR (1= light green and 3=dark green)</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINTER GROWTH (1= poor and 5=vigorous)</td>
<td>2.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGETATIVE LEAF LENGTH (cm) - tip to base of leaf</td>
<td>mean: 17.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 3.16</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 1.629</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGETATIVE LEAF WIDTH (mm) - widest part of the leaf</td>
<td>mean: 7.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 1.108</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 0.434</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN HEADING DAY (Day 1 = 01-09-99)</td>
<td>mean: 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 2.793</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN HEADING RANGE IN DAYS</td>
<td>mean: 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 6.30</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF LENGTH (cm) - tip to top of flag leaf</td>
<td>mean: 17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 2.481</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm) - widest part of the flag leaf</td>
<td>mean: 7.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 4.038</td>
<td>4.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 0.589</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM LENGTH (cm) - base of the stem to top of spike</td>
<td>mean: 118.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 6.833</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF NODES</td>
<td>mean: 2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 0.573</td>
<td>0.548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 0.242</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIKE LENGTH (mm) - base to top of spike</td>
<td>mean: 259.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 24.33</td>
<td>P ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM LESS SPIKE LENGTH (cm) - base of the stem to base of spike</td>
<td>mean: 92.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 5.636</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean: 14.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 1.708</td>
<td>2.041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 0.0761</td>
<td>P ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUME LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean: 5.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 0.885</td>
<td>0.785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 0.606</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRING HABIT (1= erect and 9= prostrate) - 25 days after heading</td>
<td>mean: 3.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 15 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PLANT HEIGHT (cm) - ground to highest point of plant</th>
<th>SPIKE SHAPE (branch numbers)</th>
<th>STEM NUMBER PER PLANT (0= none and 9=many)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mean 113.25 78.25 95.05 101.72 115.07 104.45 92.67</td>
<td>mean 11.40 9.46 12.37 12.41 12.04 12.04 11.75</td>
<td>3.01 3.93 4.15 3.66 3.69 3.53 2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 8.293 $P \leq 0.01$ $P \leq 0.01$ $P \leq 0.01$ $P \leq 0.01$ $P \leq 0.01$ $P \leq 0.01$</td>
<td>LSD/sig 1.807 $P \leq 0.01$ ns ns ns ns ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 16 Gaura varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Blushing Butterflies’</th>
<th>*‘Siskiyou Pink’</th>
<th>*G. lindheimeri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HABIT</td>
<td>dense</td>
<td>sparse</td>
<td>sparse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL HEIGHT</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACEME LENGTH</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>very long</td>
<td>very long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>green 137B</td>
<td>green 137B</td>
<td>green 137D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD TIP COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>greyed-red 179B</td>
<td>greyed-purple 183C</td>
<td>yellow-green 149C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD BASE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>greyed-red 179B</td>
<td>greyed-purple greyed-red 185C</td>
<td>182A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER PETAL BACKGROUND COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>white 155C</td>
<td>red 55A</td>
<td>white 155C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER PETAL COLOUR VEINS AND MARGINS (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>red 55B</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Crimson Butterflies’

Applicant: Baldassare Mineo, Medford, Oregon, USA.
Agent: Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 24) Plant: perennial, dense spreading evergreen shrub, very compact. Stem: reddish green. Leaf: linear to lanceolate, length mean 51.97mm, width mean 10.97mm, base colour greyed-purple (RHS 187A), tip colour greyed-purple (RHS 183C). Flower: raceme length very short, bud greyed-purple (RHS 183A), flower tubular, diameter 30.69mm, petals 4-5, petal main colour red (RHS 53D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: first observed as a open-pollinated...
seedling in a trial bed at Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC in 1997 among a crop of seedlings raised from *Gaura lindheimeri* ‘Siskiyou Pink’. This very compact variant was isolated in 1997 and since then has been selected through several cycles of selection to develop ‘Crimson Butterflies’. Selection criteria: growth habit, foliage markings and flower colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Howard Bentley, Wonga Park, VIC.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Siskiyou Pink’ was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected and is the most similar variety. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Siskiyou Pink’. Location: Wonga Park, VIC, spring-autumn 1999/2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

*Description: Mark Lunghusen, Croydon, VIC.*

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**Table 17 Gaura varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Crimson Butterflies’</th>
<th><em>Siskiyou Pink</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HABIT</td>
<td>dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL HEIGHT</td>
<td>very compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACEME LENGTH</td>
<td>very short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
<th>P ≤ 0.01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>51.97</td>
<td>15.19</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
<th>P ≤ 0.01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF BASE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>greasy-purple</th>
<th>green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>187A</td>
<td>137B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF TIP COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>greasy-purple</th>
<th>green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>183C</td>
<td>137B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER BUD COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>greasy-purple</th>
<th>greasy-purple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>183A</td>
<td>183C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>red</th>
<th>red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53D</td>
<td>55A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**‘Sunny Butterflies’**

*Application No: 1999/081 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.*

*Applicant: Baldassare Mineo, Medford, Oregon, USA.*

*Agent: Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC.*

**Characteristics** (Table 18, Figure 25) Plant: perennial, medium sparse, variegated, spreading evergreen shrub, medium compact. Stem: green. Leaf: linear to lanceolate, untwisted, colour outer edge yellow-white (RHS 158A), centre colour green (RHS 137C). Flower: raceme length medium-long, bud greyed-purple (RHS 185B), flower tubular, petals 4-5, petal colour red (RHS 55B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: first observed as a sport from *Gaura* ‘Siskiyou Pink’ at Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC in 1998. The parental variety is characterised by non-variegated leaves. The variegated mutant was isolated in 1998 and since then has been selected through four cycles of selection to develop ‘Sunny Butterflies’. Selection criteria: growth habit, leaf variegation, and flower colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Howard Bentley, Wonga Park, VIC.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Corries Gold’ and ‘Jo Adela’ were chosen they are the closest known variegated varieties. The parent plant, ‘Siskiyou Pink’ was excluded because it is not variegated. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Corries Gold’ and ‘Jo Adela’. Location: Wonga Park, VIC spring-autumn 1999/2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

*Description: Mark Lunghusen, Croydon, VIC.*

---

**Table 18 Gaura varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Sunny Butterflies’</th>
<th><em>Corries Gold</em></th>
<th><em>Jo Adela</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HABIT</td>
<td>medium-sparse</td>
<td>medium-dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACEME LENGTH</td>
<td>medium-long</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995) outer edge</td>
<td>yellow-white</td>
<td>yellow-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>158A</td>
<td>150D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995) centre main colour</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137C</td>
<td>137C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 18 Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995) centre secondary colour</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>yellow-green</th>
<th>yellow-green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137C</td>
<td>147C</td>
<td>146D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER BUD COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>greyed-purple</th>
<th>yellow-green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>185B</td>
<td>13D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>149B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>red</th>
<th>white</th>
<th>white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55B</td>
<td>155C</td>
<td>155C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF TWISTING</th>
<th>absent</th>
<th>absent</th>
<th>present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEM COLOURATION</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>yellow-green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Gossypium hirsutum

**Cotton**

**‘Sicala V-2RR’**

Application No: 1999/036 Accepted: 16 March 1999.
Applicant: CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 19, Figure 42) Plant: shape conical, height medium (mean 95.9cm), medium maturity (178 days to mature), medium foliage density. Leaf: palmate, very slight pubescence of midrib, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream. Boll: size large, shape elliptical, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 25mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (44x29mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.40), length medium (28.8mm), strength high (33g/tex), micronaire value medium (3.4). Disease reaction: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Herbicide reaction: tolerant to glyphosate.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 94608 x pollen parent ‘Sicala V-2’ at Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent is distinguished by its segregating glyphosate tolerance. The pollen parent is distinguished by its susceptibility to glyphosate. This cross was the third backcross of ‘Sicala V-2’ onto a line transformed with a Monsanto glyphosate tolerance gene and a marker gene. Following the backcross selfing was done and single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: glyphosate tolerance, resistance to bacterial blight and Verticillium wilt, leaf hairiness, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: by seed.

Breeder: Mr P E Reid, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Sicala V-2’ was chosen because it is the recurrent parent and the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parent 94608 was not considered as a comparator because it is easily distinguished from ‘Sicala V-2RR’ because of its segregating glyphosate tolerance.

**Comparative Trials** Comparator: ‘Sicala V-2’. Trial location: ACRI, Narrabri, NSW, 1998 - 99 summer. Morphology and fibre quality trial conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15 entry trial in a row and column design with three replicates and three row x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument. Glyphosate tolerance trial conditions: glasshouse trial using 255mm pots. Trial design: four pots containing four plants each for each treatment in a completely randomised design. Standard commercial dose of Glyphosate was sprayed onto plants at the 4 leaf stage.

**Prior Application and sales** Nil.

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

**Table 19 Gossypium varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Sicala V-2RR’</th>
<th>‘Sicala V-2’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT WILTING 7 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION</td>
<td>no wilting</td>
<td>severe wilting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT DAMAGE 14 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION</td>
<td>no damage</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**‘Sicot 189RR’**

Application No: 1999/037 Accepted: 16 March 1999.
Applicant: CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 20, Figure 43) Plant: shape conical, height medium (mean 91.9cm), late maturity (180 days to mature), medium foliage density. Leaf: palmate, very slight pubescence of midrib, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream. Boll: size medium, shape elliptical, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 24mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size medium (41x24 mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.38), length medium (29.8mm), strength high (33g/tex), micronaire value medium (3.4). Disease reaction: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Herbicide reaction: tolerant to glyphosate.
**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent 94606 x pollen parent ‘Sicot 189’ at Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent is distinguished by its segregating glyphosate tolerance. The pollen parent is distinguished by its susceptibility to glyphosate. This cross was the third backcross of ‘Sicot 189’ onto a line transformed with a Monsanto glyphosate tolerance gene. The first cross was carried out at St. Louis, USA and the F1 sent to quarantine at CSIRO Plant Industry in Canberra, Australia where the first backcross was carried out using ‘Sicot 189’. Two subsequent backcrosses using ‘Sicot 189’ as the recurrent parent were carried out at ACRI. At all stages progeny were screened for the glyphosate tolerance gene and a marker gene. Following the final backcross selfing was done and single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: glyphosate tolerance, resistance to bacterial blight and Verticillium wilt, leaf hairiness, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr P E Reid, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Sicot 189’ was chosen because it is the recurrent parent and the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parent 94606 was not considered as a comparator because it is easily distinguished from ‘Sicot 189RR’ because of its segregating glyphosate tolerance.

**Comparative Trials** Comparator: ‘Sicot 189’, Trial location: ACRI, Narrabri, NSW, 1998 – 99 summer. Morphology and fibre quality trial conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15 entry trial in a row and column design with three replicates and three row x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 50 boll sample from the centre row of each plot. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument. Glyphosate tolerance trial conditions: glasshouse trial using 255mm pots. Trial design: four pots containing four plants each for each treatment in a completely randomised design. Standard commercial dose of Glyphosate was sprayed onto plants at the 4 leaf stage.

**Prior Application and sales** Nil.

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

---

**Table 20** *Gossypium* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>‘Sicot 189RR’</th>
<th>‘Sicot 189’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT WILTING 7 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION</td>
<td>no wilting</td>
<td>severe wilting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT DAMAGE 14 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION</td>
<td>no damage</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Hordeum vulgare**

**Barley**

‘Lindwall’


Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and The Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.


**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Triumph’ x pollen parent ‘Grimmett’. The seed parent is characterised by semi-prostrate growth habit, medium-strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the awns, tapering ear shape, equal length of awns compared to the ears and long rachilla hair. The pollen parent is characterised by semi-erect growth habit, very strong anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium time to ear emergence, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the awns, medium plant height, lax ear density, equal length of awns compared to the ears, medium length of the first rachis segment, strong curvature of the first rachis segment and parallel to weakly divergent attitude of the sterile spikelets. Hybridisation took place in Warwick, Queensland, Australia in 1981. From this cross, F2 derived line number 121 was tested in field trials between 1984 and 1989 and selected on the basis of agronomic, plant pathology and grain quality data. Reselection number 121-1 was selected in trials from 1990 to 1995 on the basis of agronomic, plant pathology and grain quality data. Selection criteria: high grain-yield potential, suitable agronomic characteristics for cultivation in Queensland and northern New South Wales and potential for use in industrial malting and brewing. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Raymond Paul Johnston, Queensland Department of Primary Industries – Farming Systems Institute, Hermitage Research Station, Warwick, QLD.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Gairdner’, ‘Gilbert’ and ‘Tallon’ were chosen for the comparative trial, as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Gairdner’ and ‘Gilbert’ have similar maturity to ‘Lindwall’. ‘Tallon’ has slightly earlier maturity. ‘Tallon’ is
a full-sib of ‘Lindwall’, while ‘Gairdner’ (Onslow/Triumph/Shannon) is related to ‘Lindwall’ through the common parent ‘Triumph’. The parents of ‘Lindwall’ (‘Triumph’ and ‘Grimmett’) were also included in the trial.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator(s): ‘Gairdner’, ‘Gilbert’, ‘Tallon’, ‘Triumph’, ‘Grimmett’. Location: Hermitage Research Station, via Warwick, QLD (28° 12’ 45´´S 152° 06’ 15´´E). Conditions: sown into a deep cracking black clay soil on Jul 2nd, 1999. Sowing Rate 60,000 plants/ha. No irrigation applied. The trial was subjected to light moisture stress prior to anthesis (during Jul-Aug, 1999). A light infection with powdery mildew (*Erisyphe graminis*) was observed on susceptible cultivar ‘Grimmett’. Trial design: a 3-replicate latinised row column design. Measurements: 30 random plants sampled per trial entry per characteristic (10 observations per replicate).

**Prior Applications and Sales**
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in 1997.

Description: **David M. E. Poulsen**, Queensland Department of Primary Industries – Farming Systems Institute, Warwick, QLD.

### Table 21 Hordeum varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Lindwall’</th>
<th><strong>Gairdner</strong></th>
<th><strong>Gilbert</strong></th>
<th><strong>Tallon</strong></th>
<th><strong>Triumph</strong></th>
<th><strong>Grimmett</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT: GROWTH HABIT</strong></td>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>semi-erect</td>
<td>semi-prostrate</td>
<td>semi-erect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLAG LEAF INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>very strong</td>
<td>medium-strong</td>
<td>very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE</strong></td>
<td>medium-late</td>
<td>medium-late</td>
<td>medium-late</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium-late</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWN ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF THE TIPS</strong></td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWN INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF THE TIPS</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>weak-medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>medium-strong</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT LENGTH (stem, ear and awns) (cm)</strong></td>
<td>– to tip of awns</td>
<td>mean 86.3</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>90.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>9.25</td>
<td>5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>P&lt;0.01</td>
<td>P&lt;0.01</td>
<td>P&lt;0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAR SHAPE</strong></td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>tapering</td>
<td>parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAR DENSITY</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>lax</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAR LENGTH (mm)</strong></td>
<td>– base to tip of awns</td>
<td>mean 108.8</td>
<td>114.4</td>
<td>109.8</td>
<td>102.8</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>6.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P&lt;0.01</td>
<td>P&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWN LENGTH (compared to ear)</strong></td>
<td>short</td>
<td>equal</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>equal</td>
<td>equal</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWN SPICULATION OF MARGINS</strong></td>
<td>present</td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACHIS LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT</strong></td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACHIS CURVE OF FIRST SEGMENT</strong></td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak-medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>weak-medium</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STERILE SPIKELET ATTITUDE</strong></td>
<td>divergent</td>
<td>divergent</td>
<td>divergent</td>
<td>parallel to weakly divergent</td>
<td>divergent</td>
<td>parallel to weakly divergent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Hosta hybrid
Plantain Lily

‘June’
Application No: 97/238 Accepted: 24 Oct 1997.
Applicant: Notcutts Nurseries, Woodbridge, Suffolk, UK.
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 36) Plant: compact, rhizomatous, clump forming, herbaceous perennial. Stem: absent, with leaves radical in a basal mount. Leaf: flat to slightly undulate, petiolate, glabrous, glossy, ovate to lanceolate, apex acute, entire, variegated; veins prominent beneath, flat above; ground colour above, a mixture of greyed green (RHS 189A) and yellow green (RHS 147A-B), arranged at the margins and in stripes; variegated colour above is prominently green yellow (RHS 151A); ground colour below is greyed green (RHS 191A) at the margins and stripes; variegated colour below, yellow green RHS 152D; petiole fleshy, revolute. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of Hosta ‘Halcyon’. The parental variety is characterised by compact growth habit but with non-variegated leaves. A variegated mutation was observed in breeder’s property in Lancashire, UK. The central tip of the mutation was excised and placed in tissue culture and selected through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the original selection. Selection criteria: variegated foliage colour. Propagation: ‘June’ is commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Neo Plants Ltd, Freckleton, Lancashire, UK.

Choice of Comparators ‘Halcyon’ was selected, as it is the parental variety from which the candidate variety was developed. ‘Gold Standard’ was selected on the basis that it is the closest in appearance of known varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Halcyon’ and ‘Gold Standard’. Location: Nilma North (Lat. 38°S) VIC. Conditions: ambient under 50% shade; ‘June’ was raised from tissue culture and ‘Halcyon’ and ‘Gold Standard’ from division, all plants were grown in 70mm tubes from Sep 1998 and transferred to 150 mm pots in Sep 1999 in a standard soilless media fertilised with controlled release fertiliser. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants; time of measurement Feb 2000.

Prior Applications and Sales

Table 22 Hosta varieties

| Country | Year | Current status | Name | Applied
|---------|------|----------------|------|---------|
| UK      | 1991 | Granted        | ‘June’ |<br>1991
| The Netherlands | 1992 | Granted | ‘June’ |<br>1992
| EU      | 1996 | Granted        | ‘June’ |<br>1996

‘June’ was first sold in UK in November 1993.

Prior Applications and Sales

| Country | Year | Current status | Name | Applied
|---------|------|----------------|------|---------|
| UK      | 1991 | Granted        | ‘June’ |<br>1991
| The Netherlands | 1992 | Granted | ‘June’ |<br>1992
| EU      | 1996 | Granted        | ‘June’ |<br>1996

‘June’ was first sold in UK in November 1993.

Table 22 Hosta varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Width (cm)</th>
<th>‘June’</th>
<th>‘Gold Standard’</th>
<th>‘Halcyon’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std deviation</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Leaf Clumps Per Plant</th>
<th>‘June’</th>
<th>‘Gold Standard’</th>
<th>‘Halcyon’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std deviation</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaf Characteristics</th>
<th>‘June’</th>
<th>‘Gold Standard’</th>
<th>‘Halcyon’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variegation</td>
<td>striped</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground colour of upper side (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>189A, 147A-B147A</td>
<td>189A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated colour of upper side (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>151A</td>
<td>146C, 151A</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground colour of lower side (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>189B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated colour of lower side (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>152D</td>
<td>147C</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petiole Length (cm)</th>
<th>‘June’</th>
<th>‘Gold Standard’</th>
<th>‘Halcyon’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std deviation</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea hybrid Impatiens

‘Dueimpetred’ syn Red Fox Riviera Red
Application No: 1999/370 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 29) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium, very early flowering.
Stem: anthocyanin colouration of stem dark (RHS 59A), abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side dark green, anthocyanin colour concentration in petiole dark (RHS 59A-60A). Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 2-7. Flower: size medium, number of colours (eye zone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 53A), eye zone absent, main colour of under side of petal red (RHS 47B) colour of spur red-purple (RHS 59A), anther colour red. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding**

Controlled pollination: seed parent S269 x pollen parent S015 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by good flower stability, mid to late season flowering time. The pollen parent was characterised by medium to strong vigour, bluish red flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany pre 1996. Selection criteria: early flowering, very good flower stability, vigour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. ‘Dueimpetred’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators**

‘Paradise Moala’ and ‘Paradise Prepona’ were considered for the comparative trial as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

**Comparative Trial**

Comparators: ‘Paradise Moala’, ‘Paradise Prepona’. Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Aug-Dec 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Dueimpetred’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Dueimpetred’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Dueimpetred’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Dueimpetred’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: Graeme Guy, F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

**Table 23 Impatiens varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Dueimpetred’</th>
<th><em>Paradise Moala</em></th>
<th><em>Paradise Prepona</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT COMPACTNESS</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)</strong></td>
<td>green (137A)</td>
<td>green (137A-146A)</td>
<td>green (137A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF BLADE GROUND COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE</strong></td>
<td>light green</td>
<td>light green</td>
<td>light green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLOWER DIAMETER</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)</strong></td>
<td>one</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)</strong></td>
<td>53A</td>
<td>53A</td>
<td>46B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIME OF FLOWERING</strong></td>
<td>early</td>
<td>very late</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF THE STEM</strong></td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Dueribluni’ syn Red Fox Riviera Blue Night

Application No: 1999/369 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 24, Figure 30) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early flowering. Stem: anthocyanin colouration of stem grey-brown (RHS 199B), abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side dark green (RHS 139A) anthocyanin colour concentration in petiole light. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 2-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal dark red-purple (RHS 74A-B), eye zone present, size of eye zone small, colour of eye zone solid dark red purple (RHS 74A), colour of spur red purple (RHS 58A), anther colour red purple (RHS 57B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding**

Controlled pollination: seed parent K2OP x pollen parent D5 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by more magenta (red) in flower colour with less branching and not as compact as ‘Dueribluni’. The pollen parent was characterised by green foliage and more compact growth habit. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany pre 1998. Selection criteria: blue flowers, dark foliage. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. ‘Dueribluni’
will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators ‘Paradise Bonaire’ and ‘Butterfly Noctua’ were considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparator: ‘Paradise Bonaire’, ‘Butterfly Noctua’, Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Aug – Dec 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Dueribluni’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in Germany in 1998. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: Graeme Guy, F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 24 Impatiens varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Dueribluni’</th>
<th>‘Paradise Bonaire’</th>
<th>‘Butterfly Noctua’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF MID VEIN ON UPPER SURFACE</td>
<td>present in full length of the leaf blade</td>
<td>present only in bottom half</td>
<td>present only in bottom half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR OF MID VEIN OF LOWER SIDE</td>
<td>present to the full length</td>
<td>present to the full length</td>
<td>present to the full length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>medium-dark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded) one one one

FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986) 74A-B 74B-C 66B

TIME OF FLOWERING early medium medium

FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL not present not present not present

FLOWER: EYE ZONE present present present

FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE small medium medium

FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE dark red purple– solid dark red purple– with a paler halo dark red purple – solid

FLOWER: COLOUR OF SPUR deep red, not strongly pigmented deep red, strongly pigmented deep red strongly pigmented

PISTIL COLOUR red purple red purple red

‘Duerior’ syn Red Fox Orange Riviera

Application No: 1999/178 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000. Applicant: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany. Agent: F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 31) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early maturing. Stem: reddish, abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side strong, marking of upper side absent, serrations white with ends curved inwards, petiole colour red. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 2-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 40A), secondary colour of upper side of petal absent, eye zone present, size of eye zone small, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 58B), colour of spur red, anther colour red-orange (RHS 34C). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent D8 x pollen parent D0/39 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by very compact growth habit. The pollen parent was characterised by darker green foliage. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1996. From this cross, seedling number 11 was selected in 1996. Selection criteria: flower colour, flower shape, plant architecture. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. ‘Duerior’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the
stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Paradise Timor’ was considered for the comparative trial as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Paradise Timor’. Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar – Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Duerior’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>‘Duerior’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in Germany in 1998. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: Graeme Guy, F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

**Table 25 Impatiens varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Duerior’</th>
<th><strong>‘Paradise Timor’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>very weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: SERRATIONS</td>
<td>white, ends curved inwards</td>
<td>red-brown, ends pointed outwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: COLOUR</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>red (40A)</td>
<td>red (40A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL**

- absent
- absent

- present
- present

- small
- small

- red-purple (58B)
- red-purple (58B)

- red
- red with green tip

- red-orange (34C)
- red (40A)

**‘Dueripinkeye’** syn Red Fox Riviera Pink Eye


Applicant: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Agent: F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 26, Figure 32) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium to broad, early flowering. Stem: deep red purple (RHS 60B), abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side very dark, colour of lower side red, extent of colour of veins of upper side full length, petiole length long, colour red. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 4-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal pink (RHS 56D), secondary colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 73A), distribution of secondary colour _ on flag petal, eye zone present, size of eye zone medium, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 57A), colour of spur red, anther colour red-purple (RHS 57A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: cross between two unidentified seedlings in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1994. Germination, screening and continuous trials conducted in 1994. Selection criteria: flower colour, flower size, plant stability. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. ‘Dueripinkeye’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Paradise Pago Pago’ and ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’ were considered for the comparative trial as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.
Comparative Trial Comparator: ‘Paradise Pago Pago’, ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’. Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar – Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Dueripinkeye’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>‘Dueripinkeye’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: Graeme Guy, F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 26 Impatiens varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Dueripinkeye’</th>
<th><strong>Paradise Pago Pago</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paradise Improved Samoa</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>very dark</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: LENGTH</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: COLOUR</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>green, slightly red at base</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: SERRATIONS</td>
<td>many, crème, ciliate</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: LENGTH</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: RED COLOURATION</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: INTENSITY OF RED COLOURATION</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Duerirest’ syn Red Fox Riviera Red Star

Application No: 1999/176 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 33) Plant: habit large spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early maturing. Stem: greenish, abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side strong, marking of upper side absent, petiole long. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 3-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 55C), secondary colour of upper side of petal orange-red (RHS 33A), distribution of secondary colour on other petals is on the mid line, amount of secondary colour on the flag petal is 50%, eye zone present, size of eye zone large, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 66A), pistil colour green-red with white tip, anther colour red-purple (RHS 66A), intensity of colouration strong. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Sarabande’ x pollen parent K10. The seed parent was characterised by bicolour flower with good contrast of the two colours and very tall growth. The pollen parent was characterised by bicolour flower and vigorous growth. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1994. From this cross, seedling number 3 was selected in 1995. Selection criteria: good vigour, good contrast in flower, flower shape, flower size. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. ‘Duirirest’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from...
stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators ‘Paradise Tagula’ and ‘Paradise Pago Pago’ were considered for the comparative trial to be the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparator: ‘Paradise Tagula’, ‘Paradise Pago Pago’. Location: trials conducted at F& I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar – Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Duerirest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Duerirest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Duerirest’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: Graeme Guy, F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 27 Impatiens varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Duerirest’</th>
<th><em>Paradise Tagula</em></th>
<th><em>Paradise Pago Pago</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>very strong</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: LENGTH</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td>red (55C)</td>
<td>red (55C)</td>
<td>red-purple (62B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)

|                  | orange-red   | orange-red       | red group           |
|                  | (33A)        | (33A)            | (43C)               |

FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON OTHER PETALS

mid-line         absent          absent

FLOWER: AMOUNT OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON FLAG PETAL

50%            15%             30%

FLOWER: EYE ZONE

present          present         present

FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE

large           large           medium

FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1986)

red-purple (66A)  red-purple (66A)  red-purple (66A)

PISTIL: COLOUR

green-red with white tip       reddish all over green-red with white tip

ANTHER COLOUR (RHS, 1986)

red-purple (66A)  red-purple (66A)  red-purple (66A)

ANTHER: INTENSITY OF COLOURATION

strong          strong          medium

‘Dueriwhitayye’ syn Red Fox Riviera White Eye
Application No: 1999/178 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 34) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early maturing. Stem: greenish, abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side dark, marking of upper side absent, colour of veins of upper side green slightly red at base, serrations many creme ciliate, petiole long with red colour present but of weak intensity. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 4-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal white, secondary colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 63D), distribution of secondary colour is on margins, eye zone present, size of eye zone medium, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 66A), petal margin weakly dissected, anther colour red-purple (RHS 66D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent D6 x pollen parent K2 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by irregularly round flower shape and medium to large flower size. The pollen parent was characterised by medium sized eye zone and large flower size. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1995. From this cross, seedling number 1 was
selected in 1996. Selection criteria: flower shape, flower size, plant stability, foliage colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. ‘Dueriwhiteye’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’ was considered for the comparative trial as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’. Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar-Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper / pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. All other varieties selected in 1996. Selection criteria: flower shape, flower size, plant stability, foliage colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. ‘Dueriwhiteye’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’ was considered for the comparative trial as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Paradise Improved Samoa’. Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar-Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper / pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Dueriwhiteye’</td>
<td>Upper Murray Seeds, Tooma, NSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Dueriwhiteye’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Dueriwhiteye’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: Graeme Guy, F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

**Table 28 Impatiens varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Dueriwhiteye’</th>
<th><strong>Paradise Improved Samoa</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</strong></td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE</strong></td>
<td>very dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE</strong></td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETIOLE: LENGTH</strong></td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETIOLE: COLOUR</strong></td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF UPPER SIDE</strong></td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lolium multiflorum**

**Italian Ryegrass, Shortlived Ryegrass**

‘Robust’


**Characteristics** (Table 29) Ploidy: tetraploid. Plant: habit upright, maturity early, height of fertile tillers at maturity medium (mean 105.43cm – pulled). Flag leaf: length long (mean 220.40mm), width wide (mean 11.65mm). Inflorescence: spike length long (mean 379.78mm), spikelet length medium (23.55mm), density medium, early heading (9th Nov).

**Origin and Breeding** Open pollination: between *Lolium multiflorum* ‘USA Tetilla’ and ‘Gulf’. The parental varieties were imported from USA and allowed to outcross at applicant’s property in Tooma, NSW in 1988. The parental variety ‘USA Tetilla’ is characterised by shorter spike length and earlier maturity. During 1989-90 the open pollinated progenies were selected for autumn/winter growth and the ability to grow into the second and third years like diploid Italian ryegrasses. Further testing was...
done for two more years to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: seed yield, larger leaf size and early maturity. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Stewart Sutherland, Tooma, NSW.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Tattoo’, ‘New Tetilla’ and ‘USA Tetilla’ were chosen as the most similar tetraploid varieties of common knowledge on the basis of similar heading dates. ‘USA Tetilla’ is one of the original source materials from which ‘Robust’ was developed. ‘New Tetilla’ is a further selection from ‘USA Tetilla’.


**Prior Applications and Sales**
No prior applications. First Australian sales in May 1997.

**Description:** Ian Aberdeen, Aberdeen Consulting Pty Ltd., Kilmore, VIC.

**Table 29 Lolium varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>220.40</th>
<th>267.23</th>
<th>209.31</th>
<th>218.29</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>51.98</td>
<td>39.69</td>
<td>46.56</td>
<td>52.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>21.32</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>11.65</th>
<th>10.16</th>
<th>10.24</th>
<th>11.40</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PULLED STEM LENGTH (cm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>105.43</th>
<th>102.05</th>
<th>90.06</th>
<th>103.40</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>16.30</td>
<td>14.17</td>
<td>21.28</td>
<td>15.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>7.63</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAYS TO HEADING (from 30/09/99)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>39.98</th>
<th>50.58</th>
<th>44.28</th>
<th>33.46</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>7.03</td>
<td>11.67</td>
<td>8.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPIKE LENGTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>379.78</th>
<th>322.61</th>
<th>314.36</th>
<th>348.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>69.47</td>
<td>51.84</td>
<td>79.03</td>
<td>66.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>30.83</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPIKELET DENSITY (per 100 mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>10.03</th>
<th>11.73</th>
<th>9.79</th>
<th>10.36</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>23.35</th>
<th>19.68</th>
<th>21.65</th>
<th>22.32</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Lonicera nitida**

**Box Honeysuckle**

**‘Little Nikki’**
Applicant: David George Kent, Morayfield, QLD.

**Characteristics** (Table 30, Figure 26) Plant: vigour medium, habit erect, compact, height medium, width medium, size small to medium. Stem: slender straight many branched red brown anthocyanin present weakly and proximally. Leaf: opposite, simple, entire, shortly petioled, length long, width narrow, size small, shape elliptical, apex obtuse/micronulate, base cuneate, incisions of margin absent, undulations of margin weak to medium, variegation present, primary colour green and yellow-green (137A, 141A and 144A), variegation colour white and yellow-white and yellow (155A and 158B and 11B, 12C, 2D) variegation occurrence/expression marginal irregular narrow to broad band, variegation intensity strong, variable, blistering of blade weak. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition)

**Origin and Breeding** Spontaneous mutation: from common form of *Lonicera nitida*. The source material is an old variety, cultivated since the turn of the century, with mid to dark green non-variegated leaves. A variegated mutant was first observed in 1995 on the applicant’s property, which was characterised by green and white-yellow variegated foliage. Selection criteria: selected for variegated leaves repeatedly for 5 selection cycles. Propagation: by cuttings through about 10 generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. ‘Little Nikki’ will be commercially propagated vegetatively, as cuttings, from stock plants. Breeder: David Kent, Morayfield, QLD.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Silver Beauty’ with similar leaf shape and variegation and the common form of *Lonicera nitida* (the parent of the candidate variety) were chosen as the similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Paradise Royal Flush’ and ‘Aurea’ initially considered as widely available varieties, however, were finally excluded as they lacked leaf variegation.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Silver Beauty’ and *Lonicera nitida* common form. Location: trials conducted at D&N Tubestock Nursery, Morayfield, QLD, Jul-Dec 1999. Conditions: 3-5 cm cuttings struck on 10 Jul 1999 in cutting media in cells in igloo, planted on 7 Aug 1999 on their own roots into 140mm pots into commercial 80:20 pinebark/sand potting mix with normal osmocote: Plants were subsequently grown in full sun and watered as required. Trial design: forty pots of each variety were initially arranged in rows in four replicates. Measurements: twenty samples at random for each variety. One sample per plant. Leaf samples on the most recently matured leaf.

**Prior Applications and Sales**
No prior applications. First Australian sales Nov 1999.

**Description:** Peter Beal, Cleveland, QLD.
### Table 30 Lonicera varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Little Nikki’</th>
<th><em>Silver Beauty</em></th>
<th><em>Lonicera nitida</em> common form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT VIGOUR</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT GROWTH HABIT</strong></td>
<td>erect,</td>
<td>erect,</td>
<td>slightly spreading, moderately compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compact</td>
<td>compact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT FOLIAGE DENSITY</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium to strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT HEIGHT (at 3 months) (cm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 12.40</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>16.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 2.30</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 1.12</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT WIDTH (at 3 months) (cm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 14.38</td>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>22.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 3.12</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 1.98</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT SIZE</strong></td>
<td>small to medium</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STEM ANTHOCYANIN</strong></td>
<td>presence</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present present present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>occurrence</td>
<td>proximal</td>
<td>proximal proximal proximal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>intensity</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak medium to strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>colour</td>
<td>red brown</td>
<td>red brown red brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LEAF LENGTH (including petiole) (mm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 8.73</td>
<td>8.53</td>
<td>7.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.99</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.36</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF WIDTH (at widest point) (mm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 3.65</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.29</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.15</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF CHARACTERISTICS</strong></td>
<td>size</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>elliptical</td>
<td>elliptical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tip</td>
<td>obtuse/</td>
<td>acute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mucronulate</td>
<td>obtuse/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mucronulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>base incisions of margin</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>undulations of margin</td>
<td>weak to medium</td>
<td>weak to medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>undulations of margin</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LEAF PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leaf surface – upper</td>
<td>green and yellow-green</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>137A, 141A and 144A</td>
<td>137A, 137B and 144A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lupinus angustifolius

**Narrow-Leafed Lupin**

**‘Quilinock’**

Application No: 1999/230 Accepted: 9 Nov 1999.

Applicant: Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

**Characteristics** (Table 31, Figure 58) Plant: habit semi-erect, early branching, height medium, start of anthesis early, maturity early. Terminal leaflet: length medium, width narrow, average number per leaf 9 (mean 8.94), petiole long, colour at flower bud stage mid to dark green. Stem: strength medium, anthocyanin colouration weak. Stipule: short. Main inflorescence: length short. Flower: colour white with purple hue at opening, wing develops stronger purple colour with age. Pod: length long, number of ovules usually 5 (mean 4.8). Grain: large, ground colour white, ornamentation brown, intensity medium, arrow above hilum narrow, brown, intensity weak, size medium, bitterness absent. Disease Resistance: moderate resistance to phomopsis stem blight, susceptible to phomopsis in pods and seeds. Intermediate resistance to brown spot and moderately resistant cucumber mosaic virus seed transmission. Susceptible to anthracnose.
**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: The final cross was made in 1986 between seed parent 79A078-14-10 x pollen parent F1 of 84A041 ('Gungurru'/CE2-1-1). The seed parent was characterised by higher phomopsis levels (score 3) and seed alkaloid levels (168% of standard), while 'Quilinock' has lower phomopsis levels (score 6) and lower seed alkaloid levels (80% of standard). From this cross, ‘Quilinock’ is a F7 derived single plant selection. The variety was selfed for 7 generations of selection and evaluation in small-scale breeder’s trials and 6 years performance testing in the Crop Variety Testing program run by Agriculture Western Australia. Selection criteria: increased grain-yield, grain quality, adaptation to low and medium rainfall zones of WA, SA, VIC and NSW.

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

**Description:** David Collins, David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

**Table 31 Lupinus varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Quilinock’</th>
<th>‘Gungurru’</th>
<th>‘Kalya’(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY PLANT HEIGHT 6 weeks post sowing (mm)</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>70.40</td>
<td>104.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>10.66</td>
<td>9.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>≤P0.01</td>
<td>≤P0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY INFLORESCENCE LENGTH at maturity (mm)</td>
<td>135.25</td>
<td>221.13</td>
<td>187.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>42.65</td>
<td>36.67</td>
<td>36.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>31.68</td>
<td>≤P0.01</td>
<td>≤P0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAIN:** ornamentation medium strong weak

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POD: LENGTH AT GREEN RIPENING at main inflorescence (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61.81</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57.57</td>
<td>4.19</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PETIOLE: LENGTH at main inflorescence (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59.98</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**100 SEED WEIGHT from midst of main inflorescence (g)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>std deviation</th>
<th>LSD/sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.58</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Characteristics** (Table 32, Figure 40) Plant: type ramified, habit spreading, vigour medium to strong, bearing on shoots and spurs. Dormant one year old shoot: weak, pubescence on upper half, medium thickness, medium number of large lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, length of blade medium (9.1cm), width of blade medium (4.4cm), ratio length/width medium to large, shape of incisions serrate, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) medium, unopened flower dark pink, diameter medium, pelative position free. Fruit: size large, shape uniform flat globose (obloid), symmetrical, ribbing absent to very weak, medium crownng at calyx, aperture of eye small to medium and closed, length of sepal medium, length of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk medium, bloom of skin absent or weak, greasiness of skin absent or weak, ground colour of skin yellow (RHS 4C), amount of overcolour very high, colour of overcolour red (RHS 46A), solid flush, weak amount of russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels medium, firm crisp flesh, flesh colour cream (RHS 10D), aperture of locules partly open, time of maturity early (early February), strong sweetness, medium acidity, resistance to insects and disease good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Malus domestica**

**Apple**

‘Sciearly’

**Application No:** 1999/135 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.

**Applicant:** The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

**Agent:** AJ Park & Son, Canberra, ACT.

**Characteristics** (Table 32, Figure 40) Plant: type ramified, habit spreading, vigour medium to strong, bearing on shoots and spurs. Dormant one year old shoot: weak, pubescence on upper half, medium thickness, medium number of large lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, length of blade medium (9.1cm), width of blade medium (4.4cm), ratio length/width medium to large, shape of incisions serrate, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) medium, unopened flower dark pink, diameter medium, pelative position free. Fruit: size large, shape uniform flat globose (obloid), symmetrical, ribbing absent to very weak, medium crownng at calyx, aperture of eye small to medium and closed, length of sepal medium, length of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk medium, bloom of skin absent or weak, greasiness of skin absent or weak, ground colour of skin yellow (RHS 4C), amount of overcolour very high, colour of overcolour red (RHS 46A), solid flush, weak amount of russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels medium, firm crisp flesh, flesh colour cream (RHS 10D), aperture of locules partly open, time of maturity early (early February), strong sweetness, medium acidity, resistance to insects and disease good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Gala’ x pollen parent ‘Splendour’. The cross was made in 1975 at Havelock North, New Zealand. Seed from the cross was planted and grown onto fruiting where seedling GS494 was selected from the family for outstanding fruit quality. Trees were propagated onto clonal rootstock. GS494 was later commercially released as ‘Sciearly’. The new variety...
differs from the seed parent ‘Gala’ in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, block colour pattern, larger size and from the pollen parent ‘Splendour’ in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, firmer flesh and thicker skin, darker in colour. Selection criteria: eating and storage quality. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: Dr Don McKenzie and Mr Alan White, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators ‘Royal Gala’ and ‘Splendour’ were considered as comparators as these are the similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Splendour’ is also the pollen parent. ‘Royal Gala’ was chosen instead of ‘Gala’ (seed parent) because it is a highly coloured strain similar to the candidate, standard ‘Gala’ has very low colour therefore was excluded. ‘Red Delicious’ was initially considered but later excluded because of its oblong conical fruit shape.

Comparative Trial The information is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report. Testing was done at HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1995-97. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person. The essential difference in fruit characteristics of ‘Sciearly’ and the comparators are presented in the comparative table.

Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Sciearly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Sciearly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Sciearly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Sciearly’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in New Zealand in June 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: Nicola Hall, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.


Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 40) Plant: type ramified, habit spreading, vigour medium, bearing on shoots. Dormant one year old shoot: weak, pubescence on upper half, medium thickness, medium to many number of lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, length of blade medium, width of blade broad, ratio length/width large, shape of incisions crenate, petiole length short. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) medium to late, unopened flower dark pink, diameter medium, petal position free. Fruit: size medium, shape uniform oblong, symmetrical, ribbing absent to very weak, medium crowning at calyx, aperture of eye medium to large and partly open, length of sepal medium, depth of eye basin medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk thick, length of stalk short to medium, bloom of skin absent or weak, greasiness of skin absent or weak, ground colour of skin yellow (RHS 4C), amount of overcolour medium-high, colour of overcolour red (RHS 46A), solid flush, high amount of russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels large, firm crisp flesh, flesh colour yellowish (RHS 14D), aperture of locules closed, time of maturity medium to late, resistance to insects and disease good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Gala’ x pollen parent ‘Splendour’. The cross was made in 1975 at Havelock North, New Zealand. Seed from the cross was planted and grown onto fruiting where seedling GS58 was selected from the family for outstanding fruit quality. Trees were propagated onto clonal rootstock. GS58 was later commercially released as ‘Scired’. The new variety differs from the seed parent ‘Gala’ in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, block colour pattern and from the pollen parent ‘Splendour’ in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, firmer flesh, darker in colour. Selection criteria: eating and storage quality. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: Dr Don McKenzie and Mr Alan White, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators ‘Royal Gala’ and ‘Splendour’ were considered as comparators as these are the similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Splendour’ is also the pollen parent. ‘Royal Gala’ was chosen instead of ‘Gala’ (seed parent) because it is a highly coloured strain similar to the candidate, standard ‘Gala’ has very low colour therefore was excluded. ‘Red Delicious’ was initially considered but later excluded because of its moderately crisp fruit texture.

Comparative Trial The information is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report. Testing was done at HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1995-97. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person. The essential difference in fruit characteristics of ‘Scired’ and the comparators are presented in the comparative table.

Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Scired’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Scired’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Scired’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Scired’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior Applications and Sales


Description: Nicola Hall, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.


Table 32 *Malus* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS</th>
<th>‘Scired’</th>
<th>‘Sciearly’</th>
<th><strong>‘Royal Gala’</strong></th>
<th><strong>‘Splendour’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>oblong</td>
<td>obloid</td>
<td>conical</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribbing</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aperture of eye</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size of eye</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>medium</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground colour</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>cream</td>
<td>yellow – green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overcolour</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>pink/red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern of overcolour</td>
<td>flush</td>
<td>flush</td>
<td>stripe</td>
<td>flush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size lenticels</td>
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<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
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<td>firmness of flesh</td>
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<td>firm</td>
<td>firm</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour of flesh</td>
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<td>white</td>
<td>cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aperture of locules</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td>partly</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>partly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time of maturity</td>
<td>medium – late</td>
<td>very early</td>
<td>early</td>
<td>medium – late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### *Medicago sativa*

**Lucerne, Alfalfa**

#### ‘Salado’


Applicant: *AgriPro Seeds, Inc.*, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, USA.

Agent: *SGB Australia*, Melbourne, VIC.

#### Characteristics

(Table 33, Figure 53) Plant: habit erect leafy, height tall, strong autumn and spring growth, winter active. Stem: internodes medium. Leaf: leaflets length medium, width medium. Inflorescence: raceme. Flower: early, light to dark blue or purple. Salt tolerance: strong by germinating seedlings.

#### Origin and Breeding

Recurrent Phenotypic Selection: ‘Salado’ was derived from an advanced breeding population selected for increased germination and forage yield under saline (NaCl) stress. ‘Salado’ arose after 14 cycles of selection for salt tolerance; nine for germination performance, two for vigour and post-germination performance, three for combined tolerance in germination and forage yield. Parental materials trace to ‘Mesa-Sirsa’ and two germplasm releases by the University of Arizona, ‘AZ-Germ Salt-II’ and ‘AZ90NDC-ST’. ‘Salado’ differs from the parental materials in the level of salt tolerance. The final 3 cycles of phenotypic recurrent selection were based on modifications of procedures described in Crop Science 29:493 and 31: 1098. The modification being that the two procedures were used in tandem, with increasing levels of salinity for each successive generation. ‘Salado’ is a synthetic cultivar derived from 200 plants in the final generation. Selection criteria: salt tolerance and forage yield. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Al Dobrenz, University of Arizona, Tucson, USA.

#### Choice of Comparators


#### Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Salado’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Salado’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Description: Dr Ross Downes, Innovative Plant Breeders, Canberra.
**Table 33 Medicago varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.46</td>
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<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
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<td>0.11</td>
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**PERCENTAGE OF SALT (NaCl) TO REDUCE GERMINATION TO 50%**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>1.27</th>
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<th>1.42</th>
<th>1.36</th>
<th>1.42</th>
<th>1.17</th>
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<th>1.41</th>
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<tr>
<td>std</td>
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<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
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**PERCENTAGE OF SALT (NaCl) TO REDUCE GERMINATION TO 75%**

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<th>1.42</th>
<th>1.17</th>
<th>1.40</th>
<th>1.41</th>
<th>1.28</th>
<th>1.13</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std</td>
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<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Key to variety names**

A **‘Salado’**

B **‘L90’**

C **‘Rapide’**

D **‘Hallmark’**

E **‘Sequel HR’**

F ‘Aquarius’

G **‘SCEPTRE’**

H **‘L69’**

I **‘Quadrella’**

J **‘TRIFECTA’**

K **‘SIRIVER’**

L **‘Cuf 101’**

M **‘PR 5939’**

N **‘AZ-Germ- SaltII’**

---

**Prunus armeniaca**

**Apricot**

‘Huon Pride’


Applicant: Laszlo Kocsis, Wattle Grove, TAS.

Agent: Geoffrey Britton, Neerim East, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 34, Figure 38) Tree: vigour strong, habit spreading, distribution of flower buds on spurs and on one-year old shoots. One year old shoots: anthocyanin on tip weak, lenticels many and prominent, feathering medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 64mm), width medium (mean 66mm). Leaf Blade: colour green (RHS 137A), shape of base sub-cordate, shape of tip cuspidate, angle of tip obtuse, incisions on margin bicrenate, undulation of margin medium, angle of cross section acute. Petiole: length long (mean 40mm), anthocyanin colouration of petiole medium, anthocyanin colouration of upper side strong, anthocyanin colouration of lower side weak, number of glands on petiole mean of 3.65, size of glands medium. Flower: size medium (mean width 30mm). Flower Petal: shape strongly elliptical, length long (mean 13mm), width medium (mean 12mm). Fruit: shape in profile triangular, shape in frontal view rectangular, fruit length medium (mean 45mm), fruit breadth medium (mean 48mm), symmetry along suture asymmetric, shape of tip flat, surface smooth, ground colour of skin orange RHS 13B, intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, extent of anthocyanin colouration medium, distribution of anthocyanin colouration isolated flecks, colour of flesh orange RHS 25B, texture of flesh medium, percentage of stone by weight medium (7.6%), adherence of stone to flesh present and medium. Stone shape oblong, Time of beginning of flowering: late (Sep 10th Cobram, VIC). Time of maturity: medium/late Dec 25 (Cobram, VIC) (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition)

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Tilton’ and ‘Hunter’ were considered for the comparative trial, as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Tilton’ is a widely available commercial variety, which has a very similar maturity time and fruiting characteristics. ‘Hunter’ was selected on the basis of its late maturity time.


**Prior Applications and Sales**

No prior applications. First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: Leslie Mitchell, Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd, Shepparton, VIC.

---

**Table 34 Prunus varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>‘Huon Pride’</strong></th>
<th><strong>‘Tilton’</strong></th>
<th><strong>‘Hunter’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TREE HABIT</td>
<td>spreading</td>
<td>upright</td>
<td>upright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON TIP</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>moderate</td>
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</table>
### Table 34 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ONE YEAR OLD SHOOT: NUMBER OF LENTICELS</th>
<th>many</th>
<th>medium</th>
<th>many</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE COLOUR</td>
<td>RHS 137A</td>
<td>RHS 137B</td>
<td>RHS 137A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE UNDULATION OF MARGIN</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF BLADE: ANGLE OF CROSS SECTION</td>
<td>acute</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>acute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: NUMBER OF PETIOLE GLANDS</td>
<td>mean 3.65</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>3.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.37</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.73</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE: SIZE OF GLANDS</td>
<td>mean 1.57</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF LOWER SIDE</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)</td>
<td>mean 30.31</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>26.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.85</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 1.57</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: PETAL LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 12.80</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>11.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.13</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.78</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: PETAL WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 12.26</td>
<td>13.17</td>
<td>10.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.40</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.78</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER: PETAL LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO (mm)</td>
<td>mean 0.97</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.05</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRUIT LENGTH (mm) at maturity</td>
<td>mean 44.78</td>
<td>44.50</td>
<td>48.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 1.36</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 2.97</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRUIT GROUND COLOUR (at harvest maturity)</td>
<td>RHS 21B</td>
<td>RHS 24B</td>
<td>RHS 23B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRUIT COLOUR OF FLESH (at harvest maturity)</td>
<td>RHS 25B</td>
<td>RHS 25B</td>
<td>RHS 21B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONE TO FRUIT WEIGHT RATIO % (at harvest maturity)</td>
<td>mean 7.58</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>5.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.38</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.59</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| FRUIT ADHERANCE OF STONE TO FLESH (at harvest maturity) | strong | strong | absent |
| TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (Cobram, VIC) | 10th Sep | 7th Sep | 12th Sep |
| TIME OF MATURITY (Cobram, VIC) | 25th Dec | 27th Dec | 10th Jan |

**Rosa hybrid**

*‘Dorothea Howard’*


Applicant: **Mrs H M Barclay**, Findon, SA.

Agent: **Homewood Asset Pty Ltd**, Waterloo Corner, SA.

**Characteristics** (Table 35, Figure 17) Plant: habit bushy, height short to medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin strong reddish brown to purple. Thorns: present, shape of lower side concave, few short thorns, medium number long thorns (mean length 4.2mm). Leaf: size large, colour medium, glossiness weak, cross section slight convex, medium undulation of margin. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 50.0mm), width medium (mean 34.3mm), shape of base rounded, petiole length medium (mean 21.2mm). Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: hairs or thorns few. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many, colour pink, diameter medium (mean 86.5mm), viewed from above irregularly rounded, upper and lower profile flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length mean 36.8mm). Petal: size medium, colour of inner and outer side of midzone RHS 54D-55D, colour of inner and outer side of margin RHS 55C, basal spot present on inner side (RHS 4C) and outer side (RHS 9D), size small, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak; stamen filament colour pink; seed vessel size small, pitch shaped; flowering habit almost continuous, time of beginning of flowering medium. (Note All RHS chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding** Seedling selection: open pollinated seedling selected from a rose bed between varieties ‘First Love’ and ‘Roundelay’ at applicant’s property in Findon, SA. ‘First Love’ is a hybrid tea with large light pink flowers, while as ‘Roundelay’ is also a hybrid tea but with dark red flowers. The seedling was characterised by unique flower colour, deep pink centre with dark pink streaks present on the petals, which is quite distinct from the above varieties. Cuttings were taken from the seedling and propagated through five generation to confirm uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: attractive flower characteristics. Propagation: vegetative through many generations. Breeder: Mrs H M Barclay, Findon, SA.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Queen Elizabeth’ and ‘Sonia’ were chosen as comparators as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. ‘First Love’ and ‘Roundelay’ were not considered for reasons stated above.
Comparative Trial Comparator(s): ‘Queen Elizabeth’, ‘Sonia’. Location: Waterloo Corner, St Kilda, SA, 1997/98 – 1999/2000. Conditions: virus indexed Dr Huey rootstock; plant spacing 1m by 0.9m; pre-ripped, raised open beds, red loam soil; drip irrigated, complete fertiliser as required, chemical and mechanical weed control. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged in two rows in unreplicated blocks. Measurements: twenty random samples from each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 35 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Dorothea Howard’</th>
<th>*‘Queen Elizabeth’</th>
<th>**‘Sonia’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT: GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>bushy</td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
<td>bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT: HEIGHT</td>
<td>short to medium</td>
<td>medium to tall</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT: WIDTH</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORT THORNS: NUMBER</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG THORNS: NUMBER</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: SIZE</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: COLOUR</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: GLOSSINESS</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION</td>
<td>slight convex</td>
<td>slight concave</td>
<td>slight concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 50.0</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>52.9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 6.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 5.9</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 34.3</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 5.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 4.7</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE</td>
<td>rounded</td>
<td>rounded</td>
<td>obtuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBERS OF FLOWERS</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION
  - ovate
  - broad ovate
  - ovate

FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS
  - many (41)
  - many (35)
  - many (31)

FLOWER FRAGRANCE
  - weak
  - medium
  - weak to medium

SEPAL: EXTENSIONS
  - weak
  - medium
  - weak to medium

SEPAL LENGTH (mm)
  - mean 36.8
  - 30.9
  - 31.2
  - std deviation 4.3
  - 4.5
  - 3.3
  - LSD/sig 3.9
  - P(0.01)
  - P(0.01)

PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)
  - midzone outside 55D
  - 56A
  - 50D
  - midzone inside 54D
  - 56B
  - 50D
  - margin outside 55C
  - 55C
  - 55C
  - margin inside 55C
  - 55D
  - 50C

PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE
  - small
  - medium
  - medium

PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE
  - small
  - medium
  - medium

COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1986)
  - outside 9D
  - 8D
  - 9D
  - inside 4C
  - 8C
  - 4C

PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN
  - medium
  - weak
  - medium

PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN
  - weak
  - medium
  - weak to medium

OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT
  - pink
  - pink
  - yellow

SEED VESSEL: SIZE
  - small
  - large
  - medium

TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING
  - medium
  - late
  - late

‘Fryxotic’ syn Warm Wishes
Applicant: Gareth Fryer, Knutsford, Cheshire, England.
Agent: Homewood Asset Pty Ltd, Waterloo Corner, SA.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 18) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width narrow to medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin medium to strong reddish brown to purple. Thorns: present, shape of lower side concave, few short thorns, medium number long thorns (mean length 7.3mm). Leaf: size medium to large, colour medium, glossiness weak, cross section slight concave, medium undulation of margin. Terminal leaflet: length long (mean 53.5mm), width medium (mean 34.9mm), shape of base obtuse, petiole length medium (mean 19.5mm). Flowering shoot:
number of flowers medium to many. Flower pedicel: hairs or thorns few. Flower bud: shape broad ovate to ovate. Flower: type double borne both singly and in well spaced clusters, petal number many, colour peachy apricot, diameter large (mean 91.3mm), viewed from above irregularly rounded, upper and lower profile flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions weak to medium (length mean 32.9mm). Petal: size large, colour of inner and outer side of midzone RHS 23C and 23D, colour of inner and outer side of margin RHS 26D and 27A, basal spot present on inner side (RHS 14B) and outer side (RHS 13B), size small to medium, reflexing of margin weak to medium, undulation of margin medium; stamen filament colour yellow; seed vessel size large, pitcher shaped; flowering habit almost continuous, time of beginning of flowering medium. (Note All RHS chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

**Origin and Breeding**

Controlled pollination: seed parent unnamed seedling x pollen parent ‘Pot-O-Gold’ in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery in Knutsford, England. The seed parent was characterised by very fragrant, pale peachy pink flowers tinged with salmon and gold borne both singly and in clusters, prolific flowering, bushy and vigorous habit, and disease resistance. The pollen parent was characterised by medium fragrance, golden yellow flowers borne both singly and in clusters of several together, medium flowering and disease resistance. Hybridisation took place in Knutsford, England in 1987. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of medium fragrant, beautifully formed large peachy apricot flowers that are borne both singly and in well spaced clusters of several together, bushy and vigorous growth, and prolific flowering. Propagation: vegetative through many generations. Breeder: Gareth Fryer, Knutsford, Cheshire, England.

**Choice of Comparators**

‘Sunauck’ syn Barossa Dream and ‘Just Joey’ were chosen as comparators as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge based on flower colour. The parents were not considered for the trial as ‘Fryxotic’ syn Warm Wishes is clearly distinguishable from both parents on the basis of flower colour and growth habit as stated above.

**Comparative Trial**

Comparator(s): ‘Sunauck’ syn Barossa Dream, ‘Just Joey’. Location: Waterloo Corner, St. Kilda, SA 1997/98 – 1999/2000. Conditions: virus indexed Dr Huey rootstock; plant spacing 1m by 0.9m; pre-ripped, raised open beds, red loam soil; drip irrigated, complete fertiliser as required, chemical and mechanical weed control. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged in two rows in unreplicated blocks. Measurements: twenty random samples from each variety.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Fryxotic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Fryxotic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Fryxotic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Fryxotic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Fryxotic’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Table 36 Rosa varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Fryxotic’ syn Warm Wishes</th>
<th><strong>Sunauck</strong> syn Barossa Dream</th>
<th><strong>Just Joey</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT: GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>bushy</td>
<td>broad</td>
<td>bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT: HEIGHT</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>short to medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT: WIDTH</td>
<td>narrow to medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>reddish brown to purple</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>reddish brown to purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORN LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF: SIZE</td>
<td>medium to large</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION</td>
<td>slight concave</td>
<td>concave</td>
<td>concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBERS OF FLOWERS</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION</td>
<td>broad ovate</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>ovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL: NUMBER</td>
<td>many (54)</td>
<td>many (80)</td>
<td>many (44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:** Peter Scholefield, Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, Adelaide, SA.
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS
weak to weak weak medium

PETAL: SIZE
large medium large

PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)
midzone outside 23D 10D 25D
midzone inside 23C 27A 24C
margin outside 27A 29D 27A
margin inside 26D 29D 24B

PETAL SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE
small to medium small medium

PETAL SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE
small medium small

COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1986)
outside 13B 13C 14B
inside 14B 12A 14B

PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN
weak to weak weak medium

SEED VESSEL: SIZE
large medium large

HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION
pitcher funnel pitcher

TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING
medium medium late

‘Interlene’
Application No: 1998/263 Accepted: 29 Jan 1999.
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 12) Plant: habit narrow bushy, width medium. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration very strong, purple. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size small, medium green, glossiness of upper side medium. Terminal leaflet: size medium, cross section slight concave, margin undulation absent, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: medium prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower: size small, double, flat upper and lower profile, sepal extensions medium, fragrance weak. Petals: size small, colour inner and outer side white (RHS 155D), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation weak, stamen filament white. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)


Choice of Comparator ‘Tineke’ was initially considered as a comparator, however it was not finally included in the trial as it significantly differs from the candidate in stamen filament colour, which is yellow-green in ‘Tineke’ but white in ‘Interlene’. ‘Prebian’ syn Bianca was finally chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour.


Prior Applications and Sales
Country Year Current Status Name Applied
The Netherlands 1996 Granted ‘Interlene’
Zimbabwe 1996 Applied ‘Interlene’
First sold in The Netherlands Jan 1997.

Description: Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 37 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>‘Interlene’</th>
<th>‘Prebian’ syn Bianca</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>very strong</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORN LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 9.0</td>
<td>std deviation 1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.86</td>
<td>LSD/sig P&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF SIZE</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 69.5</td>
<td>std deviation 7.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 6.95</td>
<td>LSD/sig ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 43.0</td>
<td>std deviation 5.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 4.19</td>
<td>LSD/sig ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 37 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>‘JACina’</th>
<th>‘Candy Mountain’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD</td>
<td>ovate</td>
<td>ovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF PETALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>9.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER SIZE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>112.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER PROFILE – UPPER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat</td>
<td></td>
<td>flattened convex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAGRANCE</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL SIZE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midzone outside</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midzone inside</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin outside</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin inside</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASAL SPOT SIZE</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘JACina’ syn Wild Dancer
Application No: 1998/079 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998.
Applicant: Bear Creek Gardens Inc., Somis, California, USA.
Agent: Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit bushy, short, floribunda shrub style. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent. Thorns: present, shape concave, very few short prickles, many long prickles. Leaf: size small, colour medium green, upper surface medium gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat to slight convex, undulation of margin absent, obtuse base. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: single, flower diameter very small, view from above star shaped, side profile flat upper, flattened convex lower, fragrance absent. Petal: size very small, middle zone inner side RHS 63B, marginal zone inner side RHS 64B, middle zone outer side RHS 63B, marginal zone outer side RHS 64B, basal spot present, size medium to large, colour RHS 155B, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin strong. Stamen filament: colour yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘China Doll’ (US Plant Patent 678) × pollen parent ‘MORchari’ syn Sweet Chariot (US Plant Patent 5,975) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent has a medium pink semi-double flower with a slight fragrance. The pollen parent has a strong fragrant bloom with a lavender to purple colouration. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of easy care growing, repeat blooming and growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: John. K. Walden, Somis, California, USA.

Choice of Comparator ‘Candy Mountain’ was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour and growth habit. The seed parent ‘China Doll’ was initially selected as a comparator but later excluded on because of medium pink flower colour, lower petal count and flower number. The actual flower heads of ‘Jacina’ is also larger than ‘China Doll’. The pollen parent was not considered because of different flower colour as stated above.


Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘JACina’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in USA in 1997.
Description: Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 38 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>‘JACina’</th>
<th>‘Candy Mountain’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>bushy</td>
<td>broad bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT WIDTH</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICKLE SHAPE</td>
<td>concave</td>
<td>deep concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR</td>
<td>medium green</td>
<td>dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF GLOSSINESS</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</td>
<td>flat to slight convex</td>
<td>concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>36.33</td>
<td>41.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>7.04</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choice of Comparator Initially ‘Fragrant Cloud’, ‘Lady Rose’ and ‘Fascination’ considered as comparators. Later ‘Lady Rose’ and ‘Fascination’ was excluded on the basis of flower colour and shape as well as bush size and foliage colour and texture. Finally ‘Fragrant Cloud’ was chosen to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour. The parents were not considered because of different flower colour as stated above.


Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>‘JACirst’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘JACirst’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in USA in 1996.

Description: Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 39 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘JACirst’</th>
<th><strong>‘Fragrant Cloud’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT GROWTH HABIT</strong></td>
<td>bushy</td>
<td>bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT HEIGHT</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>short to medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN</strong></td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
<td>bronze to reddish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRICKLE SHAPE</strong></td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>many</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</strong></td>
<td>slight concave</td>
<td>concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN</strong></td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>105.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>7.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>P&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>56.66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 39 Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>120.61</th>
<th>104.70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>9.79</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>14.80 P</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| FLOWER SIDE VIEW LOWER PART | flattened convex | concave
|----------------------------|------------------|--------|

| FLOWER FRAGRANCE | absent or very weak | strong
|-------------------|---------------------|--------|

| SEPAL EXTENSIONS | absent | medium
|-------------------|--------|--------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>midzone inside</th>
<th>48B/39B</th>
<th>48B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>margin inside</td>
<td>48A/39A</td>
<td>48A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midzone outside</td>
<td>48D/49A</td>
<td>48A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin outside</td>
<td>51A/50B</td>
<td>48A-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| BASAL SPOT                  | present | present
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|

| SIZE OF BASAL SPOT | large | medium
|--------------------|-------|--------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</th>
<th>inner side</th>
<th>2B</th>
<th>155D/1D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outer side</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN | weak | medium
|----------------------------|------|--------|

| PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN | medium | weak
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|

| OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR | pink | yellow
|-----------------------------------|------|--------|

**Origin and Breeding**

Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Macauck’ syn Olympiad (US Plant Patent 5519) x ‘Poulman’ syn Ingrid Bergman (US Plant Patent 6264) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a hybrid tea rose bearing flowers of a brilliant red colouration (RHS 53A). The pollen parent has a significantly shorter plant habit bearing flowers of a cardinal red colouration (RHS 46A). Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of flower colouration and plant growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Keith W. Zary, Somis, California, USA.

**Choice of Comparators**

‘Avon’ and ‘Legend’ were considered to be the closest comparators for their similarity in flower colour. The parents were not considered because of different red colouration as stated above.

**Comparative Trial**


**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘JAColber’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

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**‘JAColber’ syn Opening Night**

Application No: 1998/076 Accepted 3 Sept 1998

Applicant: Bear Creek Gardens Inc., Somis, California, USA.

Agent: Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 40, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit narrow, bushy, medium, hybrid tea. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, colour reddish brown. Thorns: short prickles absent, many long prickles, shape concave. Leaf: size medium, colour dark green. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave, margin undulation medium, shape of base obtuse. Flower bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: double, medium petal number, flower diameter large, viewed from above irregularly round, side profile upper flat, side profile lower flattened convex, fragrance weak. Petal: size very large, middle zone inner side ca RHS 45B, marginal zone inner side ca RHS 45A, middle zone outer side RHS 53D, marginal zone outer side RHS 53C, basal spot present, size small, colour RHS 1D, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Stamen filament: colour pink. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

---

**Table 40 Rosa varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘JAColber’</th>
<th>‘Avon’</th>
<th>‘Legend’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>bushy</td>
<td>bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICKLE SHAPE</td>
<td>concave</td>
<td>deep concave</td>
<td>concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</td>
<td>concave</td>
<td>slight concave to flat</td>
<td>flat to slight convex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 63.00</td>
<td>77.83</td>
<td>73.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>10.56 P</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>34.66</th>
<th>46.66</th>
<th>55.16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>14.64</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TERMINAL LEAFLET SHAPE OF BASE**

- obverse
- obverse
- rounded

**FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS AND PRICKLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>few</th>
<th>medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>115.36</th>
<th>134.59</th>
<th>113.24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>7.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>14.64</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLOWER VIEW FROM ABOVE**

- irregularly round
- irregularly round
- round

**FLOWER FRAGRANCE**

- weak
- medium
- weak

**SEPAL EXTENSIONS**

- weak
- absent
- weak

**PETAL SIZE**

- very large
- very large
- medium

**PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)**

- midzone inside: ca 45B 53B 53B
- margin inside: ca 45A 53A 53A
- midzone outside: 53D 53D 53D
- margin outside: 53C 53C 53C

**BASAL SPOT**

- present
- present
- present

**BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)**

- inner side: 1D 5A 3C
- outer side: 1D 4A 3C

**PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN**

- medium
- strong
- medium

**OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT**

- pink
- red
- pink

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**‘JACpihi’ syn Grand Finale ‘98**

Application No: 1998/075 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998
Applicant: Bear Creek Gardens Inc., Somis, California, USA.
Agent: Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 41, Figure 5) Plant: growth habit, upright, branching, hybrid tea. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, colour bronze to reddish brown. Thorns: prickles present, deep concave. Leaf: size large, colour medium green, cross section concave, upper surface medium gloss, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length long, width broad, base shape obtuse. Flower pedicel: many hairs and prickles. Flower bud: profile broad ovate. Flower: double, size medium, view from above irregularly round, side profile upper flat, lower flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size large, middle and marginal zone inner side RHS 155D, middle and marginal zone outer side RHS 155D, basal spot present, size large, colour RHS 1D, petal margin reflexing strong, undulation of margin medium, stamen filament yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘JAColite’ syn Honor (US Patent 4,167) x pollen parent ‘JACpico’ syn Pristine (US Patent 3,997) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent produces a white flower on long stems. The pollen parent produces blooms of excellent form, white blushed pink. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of colouration of bloom and well branched growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Keith W. Zary, Somis, California, USA.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Jacolite’ syn Honor (seed parent) and ‘Pascali’ were considered to be the closest comparators for their similarity in flower colour and growth habit. The pollen parent ‘JACpico’ syn Pristine was not considered because it has a pink tinge to the marginal zone where as the candidate is pure white. ‘Crystalline’ was initially considered but later rejected on the basis of petal colour (RHS 155B) and basal spot colour (10D).

**Comparative Trial** Comparators ‘Jacolite’ syn Honor and ‘Pascali’. Location: Swane’s Nursery, Narromine, NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<td>‘JACpihi’</td>
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First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

---

**Table 41 Rosa varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘JACpihi’</th>
<th>‘JAColite’</th>
<th>‘Pascali’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>syn Honor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLANT GROWTH HABIT**

- bushy
- bushy
- bushy

**YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION**

- medium
- strong
- weak

**YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION**

- bronze
- reddish brown
- reddish brown

**PRICKLE SHAPE**

- deep concave
- deep concave
- concave
Table 41 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</th>
<th>concave</th>
<th>concave</th>
<th>slight concave</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>very weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean: 85.83</td>
<td>106.83</td>
<td>84.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 5.84</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 9.63</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean: 42.00</td>
<td>63.83</td>
<td>59.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 3.74</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>7.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 8.85</td>
<td>P(0.01)</td>
<td>P(0.01)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE</td>
<td>obtuse</td>
<td>rounded</td>
<td>rounded</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</td>
<td>mean: 99.35</td>
<td>106.95</td>
<td>99.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation: 10.10</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 12.54</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPAL EXTENSIONS</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>midzone inside: 155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin inside: 155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midzone outside: 155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin outside: 155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td>155D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASAL SPOT</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL UNDULATION OF MARGIN</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTER STAMEN:PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘JACzor’ syn Fame ‘98

Application No: 1998/073 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998
Applicant: Bear Creek Gardens Inc., Somis, California, USA.
Agent: Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 8) Plant: growth habit bushy, medium, grandiflora. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, colour bronze to reddish brown. Thorns: present, shape concave, very few short prickles, many long prickles. Leaf: size medium, colour dark green, upper surface medium gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave, margin undulation medium, rounded base. Flower bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: double, petal number medium, flower diameter large to very large, viewed from above irregularly round, side profile concave, fragrance weak. Petal: size large, middle zone inner side RHS 67A-B and outer side RHS 67B, marginal zone inner and outer side RHS 67A, basal spot present, size small, colour RHS 4B, petal margin undulation very weak, reflexing of margin stong. Stamen filament: colour pink, Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Jacient’ syn Tournament of Roses (US Plant Patent 6,725) x ‘Zorina’ (US Plant Patent 2,321) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a grandiflora rose bearing flowers of a salmon pink colouration (RHS 49C–52B). The pollen parent has a significantly shorter plant habit bearing flowers of orange red colouration. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of flower colouration and plant growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Keith W. Zary, Somis, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators ‘Maria Callas’ was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour. ‘Jacchry’ syn Breathless was initially considered but later excluded on the basis of more erect plant habit and differences in flower colour (RHS 50A-C). Both parents were not considered because of differences in flower colour as stated above.


Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>‘JACzor’</td>
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</table>

First sold in USA in 1997.
Description: Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 42 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘JACzor’</th>
<th>‘Maria Callas’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>bronze to reddish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF SIZE</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean: 61.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation: 4.30</td>
<td>7.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig: 10.83</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
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</table>
‘Nirpnufdeu’
Applicant: LUX Riviera s.r.l., Latte Di Ventimiglia (IM), Italy.
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 13) Plant: habit narrow bushy. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, reddish brown. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size large, medium green, glossiness of upper side absent to weak. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave. Leaves: size large, medium dark green, glossiness of upper side absent to weak. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave flattened convex lower profile, sepal extensions weak, fragrance absent or weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side yellow (RHS 66C), margin outer side yellow (RHS 10B), margin outer side pale yellow (RHS 2D), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation weak. Stamen: filament: weak. Seed vessel: small, pitch shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘unnamed seedling’ (‘Papa Meilland’ x (‘Ilona’ x ‘Marina’)) x pollen parent ‘unnamed seedling’ (dominated by JP 773372 prior relatives unknown) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by red flower colour and the pollen parent was characterised by fewer thorns. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder’s private collection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of flower size, vase life, good bud and flower form and unusual yellow with red to purple edge colour. Propagation: by vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: GHIONE Luciano, Ventimiglia, Italy.

Choice of Comparator ‘Cocktail’ was chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.


Prior Applications and Sales

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Name Applied</th>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Nirpnufdeu’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Terminated</td>
<td>‘Nirpnufdeu’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Nirpnufdeu’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Nirpnufdeu’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Nirpnufdeu’</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Nirpnufdeu’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Nirpnufdeu’</td>
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First sold in The Netherlands in April 1995.
Description: Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 43 Rosa Varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Nirpnufdeu’</th>
<th><em>Cocktail</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORN LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 11.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 2.48</td>
<td>2.01</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 1.73</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEAF SIZE</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>dark</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 82.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>std deviation 9.85</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 7.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 47.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>std deviation 6.72</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 5.02</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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Table 43 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'Ruiconti'</th>
<th>*‘Cocktail’</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLOWER BUD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF PETALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>61.5</td>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
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<td><strong>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>89.5</td>
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<td>std deviation</td>
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<td>9.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
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<td><strong>FLOWER PROFILE -UPPER</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>flattened convex</td>
<td></td>
<td>flattened convex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRAGRANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absent</td>
<td></td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETAL SIZE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>very large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>midzone outside</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>11C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midzone inside</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>12B</td>
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<tr>
<td>margin outside</td>
<td>2D</td>
<td>13D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin inside</td>
<td>57C</td>
<td>11B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASAL SPOT SIZE</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absent</td>
<td></td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow</td>
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Origin and Breeding
Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘unnamed seedling’ x pollen parent ‘unnamed seedling’ in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands, in 1992. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder’s private collection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of cutflower production in glasshouse or under other transparent condition. Propagation: by vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: Mr. A. A Pouw, De Ruiter’s Nieuwe Roz en B.V., De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparator
‘Korbacol’\(^{(1)}\) syn Texas\(^{(2)}\) was initially considered as a comparator, however it was not finally included in the trial as it is significantly larger in flower size compared to the candidate. ‘Cocktail’ was finally chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. ‘Cocktail’ is the pollen parent of ‘Korbacol’\(^{(3)}\).

Comparative Trial

Prior Applications and Sales

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Ruiconti’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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First sold in The Netherlands in Apr 1996.

Description: Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 44 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Ruiconti’</th>
<th>*‘Cocktail’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT HEIGHT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
<td></td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak</td>
<td></td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronze</td>
<td></td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF SIZE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF COLOUR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Ruiconti’ syn Yellow Unique
Application No: 1998/265 Accepted: 29 Jan 1999.
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics
(Table 44, Figure 14) Plant: habit narrow bushy. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, bronze. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave, large thorns few small thorns many. Leaves: size medium, medium green, glossiness upper side medium. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: many prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower: size medium, double, star shaped upper, concave lower profile, sepal extensions medium, fragrance weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side yellow (RHS 14B), margin inner side yellow (RHS 12B-D), middle zone outer side yellow (RHS 12B), margin outer side yellow (RHS 12B), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation strong, stamen filament orange. Seed vessel: medium, funnel shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)
### TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)
- **mean**: 65.5
- **mean**: 56.5
- **std deviation**: 7.56
- **std deviation**: 10.02
- **LSD/sig**: 6.81
  - **P ≤ 0.01**

### TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)
- **mean**: 46.0
- **mean**: 40.0
- **std deviation**: 6.55
- **std deviation**: 6.35
- **LSD/sig**: 4.95
  - **P ≤ 0.01**

### FLOWER PEDICEL: HAIRS OR PRICKLES
- **many**
- **few**

### FLOWER BUD
- **ovate**
- **ovate**

### NUMBER OF PETALS
- **mean**: 41.5
- **mean**: 19.0
- **std deviation**: 9.43
- **std deviation**: 2.87
- **LSD/sig**: 5.35
  - **P ≤ 0.01**

### FLOWER SIZE
- **mean**: 78.0
- **mean**: 120.0
- **std deviation**: 8.33
- **std deviation**: 9.63
- **LSD/sig**: 6.91
  - **P ≤ 0.01**

### FLOWER PROFILE -UPPER
- **concave**
- **flattened convex**

### FRAGRANCE
- **absent or very weak**
- **strong**

### PETAL SIZE
- **medium**
- **very large**

### PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)
- **midzone outside**: 12B
- **midzone inside**: 14B
- **margin outside**: 12B
- **margin inside**: 12B-D

### BASAL SPOT SIZE
- **absent**
- **absent**

### PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN
- **strong**
- **medium**

### OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT
- **orange**
- **yellow**

---

### 'Ruioran' syn Orange Unique

**Application No:** 1998/264 **Accepted:** 29 Jan 1999.

**Applicant:** De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V., De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

**Agent:** Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

**Characteristics** (Table 45, Figure 15): Plant: habit narrow bushy. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration very strong, purple. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size medium, medium green, glossiness of upper side medium. Terminal leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation medium, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: many prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate.

Flower: size medium, double, star shaped upper, flat lower profile, sepal extensions medium, fragrance weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side orange (RHS 24B), margin inner side orange (RHS 29B), middle zone outer side yellow-orange (RHS 23C), margin outer side orange-red (RHS 37C), basal spot present on both sides, small, colour inner side yellow orange (RHS 15A), outer side yellow (RHS 9B-C), margin reflexing medium, undulation medium, stamen filament orange. Seed vessel: medium, funnel shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

### Origin and Breeding

Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands, in 1992. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of cutflower production in glasshouse or under other transparent condition. Propagation: by vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: Mr. A.A Pouw, De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V., De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

### Choice of Comparator

'Kordaba'(®) syn Lambada(®) was initially considered as a comparator, however it was not finally included in the trial as it significantly differs from the candidate in the following characteristics: anthocyanin colouration being weak to medium with a reddish purple hue compared to very strong and purple in the candidate. ‘Tennessee’(®) was finally chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour.

### Comparative Trial

**Comparator:** 'Tennessee'. **Location:** Cranbourne, VIC, Jul – Dec 1999. Conditions: plants grown in the soil within environmentally controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a five month period.

### Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Applied</th>
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<td>The Netherlands</td>
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<td>'Ruioran'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>'Ruioran'</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Applied</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Applied</td>
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<td>Granted</td>
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First sold in The Netherlands in Apr 1996.

**Description:** Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.
Table 45 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Ruoran’</th>
<th><em>Tennessee</em>&lt;sup&gt;1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>very strong</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>purple</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORN LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF SIZE</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION</td>
<td>slight concave</td>
<td>flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>4.74</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLOWER PEDICEL: HAIRS OR PRICKLES</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD</td>
<td>ovate</td>
<td>ovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF PETALS</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>4.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>8.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER SIZE</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>std deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>8.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>7.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER PROFILE – UPPER</td>
<td>star shaped</td>
<td>star shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAGRANCE</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>absent or very weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL SIZE</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)
- midzone outside: 23C
- midzone inside: 24B
- margin outside: 37C
- margin inside: 29B

BASEL SPOT SIZE: present

BASEL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)
- 9B-C
- 14A

PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN: medium

OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT:
- orange
- yellow

‘Sunluck’
Application No. 1998/266 Accepted: 29 Jan 1999.
Applicant: Frank Bart Schuurman, Whenuapai, New Zealand.
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 46, Figure 16) Plant: habit narrow bushy, medium width. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, bronze to reddish brown. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size medium, light green, glossiness of upper side weak or absent. Terminal leaflet: size medium, cross section flat, margin undulation absent or very weak, leaf base obtuse. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower: size medium, double, rounded upper, lower profile flattened convex, sepal extensions weak, fragrance absent or very weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side yellow-orange (RHS 15B), margin inner side yellow-orange (RHS 15C), middle zone outer side yellow-orange (RHS 16B), margin outer side yellow-orange (RHS 16B), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation weak. Stamen: filament yellow. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding: Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Kordaba’<sup>1)</sup> syn Lambada<sup>1)</sup> x pollen parent ‘Korbacol’<sup>1)</sup> syn Texas<sup>1)</sup> in a planned breeding program in New Zealand in 1994. The seed parent is characterised by orange-pink flower colour (RHS 33C-35B) and the pollen parent was characterised by yellow (RHS 12 B-C) flower colour but with fewer thorns. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of vigorous growth, high production, non fading golden yellow colour. Propagation: vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: F B Schuurman, Franko Roses New Zealand Ltd, Whenuapai, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparator: ‘Cocktail’ was chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. ‘Cocktail’ could be traced back in the pedigree of the candidate through the pollen parent ‘Korbacol’<sup>1)</sup> (‘Berolina’ x ‘Cocktail’). The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Prior Applications and Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Sunluck’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Sunluck’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Sunluck’</td>
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<td>1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Applied</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Sunluck’</td>
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First sold in New Zealand in Nov 1997.

Description: Phil Elliott, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 46 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Sunluck’</th>
<th>*’Cocktail’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
<td>narrow bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THORN LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 9.35</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>std deviation 1.25</td>
<td>2.01</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 1.28</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF SIZE</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>dark</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 73.0</td>
<td>56.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>std deviation 7.65</td>
<td>10.02</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 6.84</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 48.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>std deviation 3.89</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 4.04</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD</td>
<td>ovate</td>
<td>ovate</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF PETALS</td>
<td>mean 54.5</td>
<td>19.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 6.08</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 3.65</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)

|                  | mean 72.1 | 120.0 |
|                  | std deviation 7.21 | 9.63 |
|                  | LSD/sig 6.53 | P≤0.01 |

FLOWER PROFILE – UPPER

|                  | round | flattened convex |

FRAGRANCE

|                  | absent or very weak |

PETAL SIZE

|                  | medium | very large |

PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)

|                  | midzone outside 16B | 11C |
|                  | midzone inside 15B | 12B |
|                  | margin outside 16B | 13D |
|                  | margin inside 15C | 11B |

BASEL SPOT SIZE

|                  | absent | absent |

PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN

|                  | strong | medium |

OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT

|                  | yellow | yellow |

‘WEKdykstra’ syn Rose of Narromine


Applicant: Week’s Roses, Upland, California, USA.

Agent: Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 10) Plant: growth habit narrow, bushy, tall, upright, grandiflora. Young shoot: green, prickles present. Thorns: very few long, short prickles. Leaf: size large, colour dark green, semi-glossy. Terminal leaflet: cross section slight concave, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower bud: profile broad ovate. Flower: double, size large, irregularly round above, flat upper, flattened convex lower profile. Sepal extensions: medium. Fragrance: medium to strong. Petals: size large, colour of middle zone inner side RHS 15A, marginal zone inner side RHS 38A, middle zone outer side RHS 16A, marginal zone outer side RHS 48A, basal spot absent, very weak margin reflexing, absent or very weak undulation, stamen filament yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Burway’ (US Plant Patent 5,827) x pollen parent ‘Aroyqueli’ syn Gold Medal (US Plant Patent 5,177) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a hybrid tea rose and has a significantly shorter plant habit. The pollen parent bears only slightly fragrant flowers of a deep yellow colouration (RHS 14B-C). Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of the following selection criteria: unusual fresh flower colouration, long stems and fruity fragrance. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: A. Michael Dykstra, Canton, Missouri, USA.
Choice of Comparators ‘Broadway’ was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour. The seed parent was excluded because of a shorter plant habit. The pollen parent ‘Aroyqueli’ syn Gold Medal was initially considered as a comparator but later was excluded because of the differences as stated above.


Prior Applications and Sales

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<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<td>‘WEKdykstra’</td>
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First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 47 Rosa varieties

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>‘WEKdykstra’</th>
<th><em>Broadway</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT HEIGHT</strong></td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</strong></td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</strong></td>
<td>slight concave</td>
<td>slight convex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 88.16</td>
<td>92.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>9.81</td>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>13.49</td>
<td>NS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 46.33</td>
<td>54.33</td>
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<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>3.72</td>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<td><strong>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</strong></td>
<td>mean 107.35</td>
<td>110.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>2.67</td>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>8.73</td>
<td>NS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PETAL COLOURS (RHS, 1995)</strong></td>
<td>midzone inside 15A</td>
<td>15A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>midzone outside 16A</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>margin inside 38A</td>
<td>38A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>margin outside 48A</td>
<td>48C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN</strong></td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
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</table>

‘WEKplapep’ syn Scentimental
Application No: 1998/078 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998
Applicant: Week’s Roses, Upland, California. USA.
Agent: Swane Bros Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 48, Figure 11) Plant: growth habit, medium, bushy, upright, floribunda. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, colour reddish brown. Thorns: very few prickles, many long prickles, concave. Leaf: size medium, colour medium green, cross section slight convex, upper surface dull to weak gloss, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length long, width broad, base shape obtuse. Flower pedicel: few hairs and prickles. Flower bud: profile broad ovate. Flower: double, size medium, view from above round, side profile flat, upper flat, lower flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle and marginal zone inner side RHS 155D and RHS 63A, middle and marginal zone outer side RHS 155D and RHS 63B, basal spot present, size small, colour RHS 4A, petal margin reflexing weak, undulation of margin absent or very weak, stamen filament yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Playboy’ x pollen parent ‘JACraw’ in a planned breeding program. The seed parent produces single flowers of an orange blend colouration. The pollen parent bears medium sized flowers with only slight fragrance. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of unusual striped petal colouration. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Thomas F. Carruth, Upland, California. USA.

Choice of Comparator ‘Candy Stripe’ was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in the striped flower appearance. The parents were not considered because of the differences as stated above.


Prior Applications and Sales

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<tr>
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<td>1997</td>
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<td>‘WEKplapep’</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘WEKplapep’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: Geoffrey Swane, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.
### Table 48 Rosa varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>‘WEKplapep’</th>
<th><em>Candy Stripe</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>bushy</td>
<td>broad bushy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>reddish brown</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF GLOSSINESS</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</td>
<td>slight convex</td>
<td>concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 58.50, std deviation 4.76, LSD/sig 9.45</td>
<td>mean 79.66, std deviation 5.33, LSD/sig 4.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 40.16, std deviation 4.87, LSD/sig 10.36</td>
<td>mean 46.00, std deviation 6.35, LSD/sig 11.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD</td>
<td>broad ovate</td>
<td>ovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)</td>
<td>mean 69.94, std deviation 2.34, LSD/sig 4.63</td>
<td>mean 73.67, std deviation 3.83, LSD/sig 7.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER VIEW FROM ABOVE</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>irregularly round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>midzone inside 155D/63A, midzone outside 155D/63B, margin inside 155D/63A, margin outside 155D/63B</td>
<td>mean width 6.9mm, shape spathulate, margin bipinnatisect with acute apices, predominant colour green (RHS 137A). Inflorescence: capitulum, peduncle length medium, Ray floret: 5 lobed, width small (mean 13.8mm), outer lobe length and width short (mean length 9.6mm, mean width 6.9mm), shape spatulate, margin entire, lobe colour red-purple (RHS 74D) at opening. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>4C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL RELFEXING OF MARGIN</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETAL UNDULATION OF MARGIN</td>
<td>absent or very weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scabiosa columbaria

**Scabious, Pincushion**

‘Samanthas Pink’

Application No: 1999/238 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.

Applicant: **Super Perennials Ltd**, Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Ballina, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 49, Figure 27) Plant: habit compact, height short-medium. Stem: internodes medium. Leaf: length and width medium, basal leaf shape oblanceolate, margin bipinnatisect with blunt lobes and obtuse apices, later leaf shape progressing to ovate-elliptical, margin bipinnatisect with acute apices, predominant colour green (RHS 137A). Inflorescence: capitulum, peduncle length medium. Ray floret: 5 lobed, width small (mean 13.8mm), outer lobe length and width short (mean length 9.6mm, mean width 6.9mm), shape spatulate, margin entire, lobe colour red-purple (RHS 74D) at opening. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as an open pollinated seedling in a bed of *Scabiosa* varieties. Most likely parents are ‘Mauve Delight’ and ‘Pink Lace’. ‘Mauve Delight’ shares a similar growth habit and ‘Pink Lace’ was the only pink flowered variety at the site of selection. Selection took place in Auckland, New Zealand in 1995. Selection criteria: compact habit and pink flower colour. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. ‘Samanthas Pink’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Jacquelyn Coleman, Auckland, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Pink Mist’(1), ‘Passion’, ‘Pink Lace’ and ‘Mauve Delight’ were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Passion’ was excluded from the trial due to a taller growth habit with longer internodes. ‘Mauve Delight’ was excluded from the trial as it has mauve flower colour and ‘Pink Lace’ as it has a taller growth habit. ‘Pink Mist’(1) was included due to its similar growth habit and flower colour.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Pink Mist’(1). Location: Kincumber, NSW, spring-summer 1999. Conditions: trial conducted 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Granted</td>
<td>‘Samanthas Pink’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Description: Ian Paananen, Crop & Nursery Services Central Coast, NSW
**Table 49 Scabiosa varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>'Samanthas Pink'</th>
<th><strong>Pink Mist</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT (cm)</td>
<td>mean 37.5</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT WIDTH (cm)</td>
<td>mean 33.6</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 46.8</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 94.6</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 74.2</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 13.8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAY FLORET OUTER LOBE LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 9.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIN FLORET COLOUR (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>red-purple 74D</td>
<td>over white 155D, intensities towards outer lobe margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOWER BUD (just opening) (RHS, 1995)</td>
<td>74D</td>
<td>74C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORET LOBE OVERLAP</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>mean 200</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td><strong>P</strong> ≤ 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sutera cordata  
*Sutera, Bacopa*

**'Lavender Showers'**


**Applicant:** Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd, Ballina, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 50, Figure 28) Plant: habit prostrate, height very short (mean 13.0mm), width broad (mean 77.7mm). Stem: pubescent, internodes short-medium (mean 31.5mm) width narrow (mean 1.8mm), anthocyanin present. Leaf: arrangement opposite, sessile, small, length short (mean 23.7mm), width narrow-medium (mean 18.4mm), shape ovate-oval, margin denticate, acute apices, colour green (RHS 137A-B), pubescent. Inflorescence: solitary, pedicel length medium. Flower: rotate, 5 lobed, sub-equal, fused at base, diameter small (mean 13.3mm), colour violet (RHS 85A fading to RHS 85C-D), reverse colour violet (RHS 85B fading to RHS 85D), throat colour yellow orange (RHS 23A), calyx length short (mean 5.4mm), (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

**Origin and Breeding** Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as an open pollinated seedling in a bed of *Sutera* ‘Snowflake’. The new variety was selected from 17 other seedlings due to its distinctly different violet flower colour. The parental variety is white flowered and shares similar growth habit. There were no other violet coloured *Sutera* present. Selection took place in Macquarie Fields, NSW in 1995. Selection criteria: violet flower colour and performance in Sydney region. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. ‘Lavender Showers’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings and micropropagation from the stock plants. Breeder: Malcolm Morgan, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Pink Domino’<sup>1</sup> and ‘Snowflake’ were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Snowflake’ was excluded from the trial due to white flower colour. ‘Pink Domino’<sup>1</sup> was included due to its similar growth habit and flower colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: ‘Pink Domino’<sup>1</sup>. Location: Kincumber, NSW, spring-summer 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cuttings, 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Name Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Lavender Showers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Applied</td>
<td>‘Sunlav’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First sold in Australia in October 1997.

**Description:** Ian Paananen, Crop & Nursery Services Central Coast, NSW.
Table 50 *Sutera* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANT WIDTH (cm)</th>
<th>‘Lavender Showers’ *</th>
<th>‘Pink Domino’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</th>
<th>‘Lavender Showers’ *</th>
<th>‘Pink Domino’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>briefly violet 85A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fading to 85C-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violet 85A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverse lobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violet 85B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fading to 85D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fading to 85B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trifolium michelianum
Balansa Clover

‘Frontier’
Application No: 1999/023 Accepted: 27 Jan 1999,
Applicant: Minister for Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 51, Figure 56) Plant: annual, herbaceous, aerial seedling legume, habit prostrate as a single plant, becoming semi-erect in dense swards. Stem: glabrous, hollow when elongated, predominantly green with occasional red colouration. Leaf: trifoliate, alternate, glabrous, mid-green. Leaflets mainly obovate-elliptical to oval in shape, margins weakly-strongly serrate, apices truncate-retuse, anthocyanin pigmentation very low. Leaflets plain or display white, silver, brown and/or pink markings. Petioles glabrous, hollow when elongated, light green. Stipules entire, lanceolate-sagittate, green-red in colour. Inflorescence: umbrellate, 20-25 mm in diameter. Florets 35-45 per inflorescence. Pedicels bracteate, green-red in colour. Peduncles glabrous, predominantly green with occasional red colouration. Flower: corolla white-pink, with pink flowers typically in the outer whorl of the inflorescence. Calyx 5mm long, 5 lobes, uneven in length, 2-3 times longer than the tube, green. Seed: typically 3-4/pod, approx. 1.2 x 10^6 per kg, 97% hard at maturity, shatters readily. Seed colour variable including olive green, yellow, light brown, dark brown and black. Other characters: susceptible to redlegged earth mite (*Halotydeus destructor*) and lucerne flea (*Sminthurus viridis*). Tolerant of clover scorch (*Kabatiella caulivora*) but susceptible to *Pythium spp.*, at the seedling stage. Susceptible to spotted alfalfa, blue-green and cowpea aphids in glasshouse screening trials.

Origin and Breeding Recurrent Phenotypic Selection: ‘Frontier’ was developed through 3, and in some cases 4 cycles of single plant selection from ‘Paradana’. Selection commenced in 1989 when 32 early flowering plants were identified in ‘Paradana’ (17 plants) and line WA 426B (15 plants). WA 426B is also a selection made within ‘Paradana’ by R. Snowball, Australian Trifolium Genetic Resource Centre, Perth. Seed was collected from these selections and re-sown in rows in 1990 to confirm flowering dates and for seed increase. In 1991, seed from the 15 earliest flowering lines was re-sown, with 23 new selections being made on the basis of early maturity. In addition, in 1991 another 20 early flowering plants were identified in new sown ‘Paradana’ pastures. In 1992, seed of each of the 1991 selections (43) was sown in rows and 50 selections made on the basis of early flowering and plant vigour. This process was repeated in 1993 (55 selections made). The 1993 selections were grown at Pinnaroo, South Australia in 1995 and assessed for maturity and dry matter yield. Thirty lines were retained and entered into a 3-year national evaluation. Upon completion, 20 of the 30 lines under test were selected and “bulked” in equal quantities to form ‘Frontier’. ‘Frontier’ differs from the parental variety ‘Paradana’ in that it is earlier flowering, it has different leaf markings and degrees of leaf serration and its main stem elongates earlier than that of ‘Paradana’. ‘Frontier’ also produces heavier seed than ‘Paradana’. ‘Frontier’ is a composite cultivar of 20 individual lines. Selection criteria: early flowering and improved plant vigour. Propagation: seed. Breeder: A. D. Craig, Naracoorte, SA.

Choice of Comparators ‘Paradana’ and ‘Bolta’ were selected as comparators as they represent the only two balansa clover cultivars of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Paradana’, ‘Bolta’. Location: Naracoorte, SA (36°54´S., 140°56´E.), conducted over winter-spring-summer 1999/2000. Conditions: single plants (28 per replicate) sown and maintained in a glasshouse for six weeks prior to transplanting in the field on 31 Aug 1999. Fertilised in the glasshouse with foliar nutrients. Single plants sown 1m apart. Field plots (3m x 1m) sown at 30 kg/ha seed on 27 Jun 1999 and fertilised on 10 Aug 1999 with superphosphate (9% phosphorus) at 100 kg/ha. Trial design: single plants and field plots sown using a completely randomised block design, each with five replicates. Measurements: vivid pink leaf markings, leaf serration and length of main stem determined on single spaced plants. Date of full flower, white/silver central leaf markings and degree of leaf serration determined as “counts”.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Andrew Douglas Craig, South Australian Research & Development Institute, Naracoorte, SA.

Table 51 *Trifolium* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAF MARKERS</th>
<th>‘Frontier’</th>
<th>‘Paradana’</th>
<th>‘Bolta’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of a vivid pink marker</td>
<td>many (36.0%)</td>
<td>few (10.9%)</td>
<td>few (15.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of a white/silver central marker</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>very many</td>
<td>very few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>106.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χ²/sig</td>
<td>711.8³/61.18</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 51 Continued

**LEAF SERRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of heavily serrated (dentate/toothed) leaf margins</th>
<th>few (8.0%)</th>
<th>many (23.9%)</th>
<th>very few (0.7%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**STEM LENGTH (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>328.4</th>
<th>183.2</th>
<th>50.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>24.73</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>12.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DAYS TO FULL FLOWER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>101.6</th>
<th>114.0</th>
<th>125.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEED WEIGHT (g/500 seeds)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>9.94 × 10⁻³</th>
<th>8.53 × 10⁻³</th>
<th>4.60 × 10⁻³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.477</td>
<td>0.453</td>
<td>0.519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trifolium resupinatum

**Persian Clover**

**‘Lightning’**

Application No: 97/288 Accepted: 12 Nov 1997.
Applicant: SEEDCO, Hilton, SA.

**Characteristics** (Table 52, Figure 57) Plant: glabrous annual, rosette as seedlings, later erect to decumbent, height medium tall, medium maturity. Stems: few, to 80cm long, branched and hollow. Leaf: trifoliate, petioles long, leaflets vary in size and shape from ovate to wedge shaped, hairless, strongly veined and solid green, margins finely toothed. Inflorescence: small, globular on peduncles in leaf axils. Flower: sub-sessile, pink petals, strongly scented and cross-pollinated. Pod: woolly, bladder like. Seeds: very small, seedcoat dark brown or yellow.

**Origin and Breeding** Open pollination followed by recurrent mass selection: In 1993, plants of ‘Laser’, ‘Leeton’, ‘Stemher’ and ‘Accadia’ were grown in pots in a glasshouse. They were induced to flower together through serial sowing and an extended photoperiod provided by incandescent lights. When flowering began, plants were removed from the glasshouse to allow cross pollination by bees. Open pollinated seed was harvested and resown. Plants were again cross pollinated by bees and seed was harvested from the earliest flowering plants. In the second and third generations, plants were selected on seedling vigour, early flowering and maturity, fine stems and high seed yield in the field in South Australia. Seed of selected plants was bulked for seed increase and evaluation in swards. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr. Ross Downes, Canberra, ACT.

**Choice of Comparators** The comparators selected for field trial were ‘Leeton’, ‘Laser’ and ‘Maral’. ‘Maral’ is the variety most commonly grown in Australia. ‘Maral’ and ‘Felix’ are late flowering (191 days), ‘Laser’ and ‘Leeton’ are medium late flowering (186 days), ‘Stemher’ is early (168 days) and ‘Lightning’ is very early (161 days). ‘Accadia’ and ‘Lupers’ were not included because they are not grown in Australia and are extremely late flowering. In addition ‘Accadia’ has much larger seeds (0.17gm per 100 seeds) than ‘Lightning’ (0.13gm per 100 seeds). For glasshouse assessment of rust resistance, European varieties ‘Felix’, ‘Stemher’, ‘Lupers’ and ‘Archibald’ were considered in addition to the field-grown comparators.

### Comparative Trial

Comparators: ‘Leeton’, ‘Laser’ and ‘Maral’. Location: field trial sown at the Struan Agricultural Research Station, Naracoorte, South Australia on 6 Jun 1997. Conditions: spaced plants in the field with observations on 15 plants from each of 4 replications. Rust resistance trial: screening for resistance to *Uromyces trifolii-repentis* was conducted by Mark Ramsay et al (SARDI). The trial was sown 2 Oct 1998 in a completely randomised design with 8 entries and 4 replications. Plants were inoculated 29 Oct 1998 and rated for rust infection on 14 December 1998. The rating scale was based on that of Trapero-Casas and Kaiser (1992) with a rating of 0 having 0% of leaf areas infected and 9 with 95-100% leaf area infected.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Nil.

**Description:** Dr Ross Downes, Innovative Plant Breeders, Canberra, ACT.

### Table 52a *Trifolium* varieties

**Field Trial**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>‘Lightning’</strong></th>
<th><strong>‘Leeton’</strong></th>
<th><strong>‘Laser’</strong></th>
<th><strong>‘Maral’</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM WIDTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leaf measurements were taken from 3rd or 4th leaf from the top of the tallest flowering stem.
Table 52b *Trifolium* varieties

**Rust resistance trial**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUST RESISTANCE</strong> (rating)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Trifolium subterraneum* subsp *brachycalicinum*

**Subterranean Clover**

**‘Antas’**

Application No: 1999/147 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: *Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere*, Lodi, Italy.
Agent: SEEDCO, Hilton, SA.

**Characteristics** (Table 53, Figure 54) Seedling: moderately upright, medium to large, vigorous. Plant: dense, spreading, prostrate to semi-prostrate, late maturing. Stem: glabrous with rare hairs, green, some red (anthocyanin) pigmentation where exposed to sun in spring. Petioles: sparsely to moderately pubescent, green or with red pigmentation as for stems. Leaf: large, moderately pubescent lower, sparsely pubescent upper surface. Leaf mark: pale green crescent and arms (C$_1$A$_1$$_2$ type, Nicholls *et al.*, 1996), but crescent may be faint or absent in some stages, no fleck or flush. Stipules: green with lower red pigmented veins. Peduncle: medium to long, moderately pubescent, green or red pigmented where exposed to sun. Inflorescence: spikelet of 4 to 5 florets, white to pink. Seed: large, black or dark purplish-brown. Burr: burial poor, calyx teeth moderately pubescent.

**Origin and Breeding** Phenotypic selection: selection from a variable population designated as EP 19, segregating for flowering time, growth habit and leaf markers. Segregates were isolated, multiplied and trialed over 10 years and tested for persistence and seed yield in Sardinia. A number of elite lines were selected and then tested in various trials in Western Australia. One line, EP 19 brachy E was found to produce more herbage and burr, to have a higher percentage of hard seed at harvest and to regenerate more strongly than ‘Clare’. EP 19 brachy E was then used to develop the uniform single line, ‘Antas’ through single plant selection. Selection criteria: winter vigour, dry matter yield, seed and burr yield, regeneration, persistence. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Efisio Piano and staff, *Istituto Sperimentale* per le Colture Foraggere, Lodi, Italy.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Rosedale’, ‘Clare’ and ‘Nuba’$^{(b)}$ were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are the only commonly available varieties of *Trifolium subterraneum* subsp *brachycalicinum*. ‘Rosedale’ was excluded as a comparator, as it is clearly distinguishable from ‘Antas’ in having cream to white seeds (‘Antas’ has dark purplish-brown to black seeds) and flowers over three weeks earlier than ‘Antas’. ‘Clare’ and ‘Nuba’$^{(b)}$ have similar seed colour to and in most circumstances flower within 10 days of ‘Antas’, and were therefore chosen as comparators. The original source material (EP 19) was not considered because it is a heterogenous population and does not have well-defined C$_1$A$_1$$_2$ type leaf markings.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Clare’, ‘Nuba’$^{(b)}$.
Location: Currency Creek, about 75km SSE of Adelaide, SA, between Jun and Nov 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in the field. The soil was a moderately fertile, free draining sandy loam of approximately pH 6. A single spring irrigation of approximately 40mm rainfall equivalent was applied in mid Oct to allow plots to mature with minimum water stress. No chemical or fertiliser treatments were used and plots were hand weeded as required. Trial design: a randomised complete block with 4 replicates, each of 10 plants. Plants were seeded and raised in Jiffy 7 pellets in a shadehouse, and then transplanted into the field at approximately 4 weeks of age in late Jun, 1999. Each replicate was comprised of 10 plants in 4 rows, with 20 cm between plants and 50 cm between rows. Measurements: from all plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

Description: Andrew W.H. Lake, Pristine Forage Technologies, Daw Park, SA.

---

Table 53 *Trifolium* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>‘Antas’</th>
<th>‘Clare’</th>
<th>‘Nuba’$^{(b)}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAYS TO FIRST FLOWER</strong> – days from germination in early June to first open floret</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>126.23</td>
<td>122.75</td>
<td>129.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.287</td>
<td>0.661</td>
<td>0.320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WINTER PETIOLE COLOR/PIGMENTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red-purple</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROXIMAL ANTHOCYANIN FLUSH ON LEAFLET</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absent</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF MARK TYPE</strong> (Nicholls <em>et al.</em>, 1996)$^*$</td>
<td>C$_1$ A$_1$$_2$</td>
<td>C$_3$ A$_2$$_3$</td>
<td>C$_1$ A$_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF MARK PROMINENCE</strong></td>
<td>faint</td>
<td>prominent</td>
<td>faint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLORET COLOUR</strong></td>
<td>white or pink</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registered cultivars of subterranean clover.
Bulletin number 4327, Agriculture Western Australia.
Phenotypic selection: selection from Origin and Breeding good.

Seed: medium, black, 4/burr (1/floret). Burr burial: fair to white to cream, red veining sometimes visible on standard. Calyx: pale green, no red pigmentation. Corolla: moderately pubescent, green. Inflorescence: spikelet of 4 anthocyanin flecking. Peduncle: medium length, about midrib below crescent, slight to moderate sandy loam of approximately pH 6. A single spring in the field. The soil was a moderately fertile, free draining SA, between Jun and Nov 1999. Conditions: trial conducted Location: Currency Creek, about 75km SSE of Adelaide, Comparative Trial population having taller plant heights and later maturity. 56) was not considered because it is a heterogenous maturity to ‘Campeda’. The original source material (EP were selected as comparators, as they are the closest in compared to ‘Campeda’. Hence, ‘Esperance’ and ‘Junee’ have distinctly different individual leaf marks when ‘Campeda’. All three of these potential comparators also ‘Enfield’, ‘Esperance’, ‘Junee’, ‘Green Range’ and ‘Woogenellup’ both flower a week later than ‘Campeda’. All three of these potential comparators also have distinctly different individual leaf marks when compared to ‘Campeda’. Hence, ‘Esperance’ and ‘Junee’ were selected as comparators, as they are the closest in maturity to ‘Campeda’. The original source material (EP 56) was not considered because it is a heterogenous population having taller plant heights and later maturity.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 54 Trifolium varieties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campaed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STEM HAIRINESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STEM, PETIOLE, PEDUNCLE PIGMENTATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STIPULE VEIN COLOUR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAFLET ANTHOCYANIN FLECKING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAFLET ANTHOCYANIN FLUSH</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WINTER LEAFLET CRESCENT PRESENCE AND TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALYX TUBE COLOUR</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Triticum aestivum

Wheat

‘Chara’

Application No: 1999/332 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.


Triticum aestivum

Wheat

‘Chara’

Application No: 1999/332 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.

anthocyanin colouration absent, sheath glaucosity strong. Stem: straw pith thin. Ear: glaucosity medium, semi recurved, tapering, white, lax, fully awned. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape elevated, internal hairs strong, glume beak length medium to long, slightly curved. Lemma: straight. Grain: Prime Hard (PH) grade, white, ovate to elongated, germ face shallow, width medium, brush length medium, end profile medium. Disease Resistance: moderate resistance to stem, leaf and stripe rust. Resistant and intolerant to Cereal Cyst Nematode (CCN), susceptible to flag smut and susceptible to very susceptible to yellow leaf spot.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent BD225 (‘Cook’*2/ ‘Millewa’/TM56) x pollen parent CD87 (‘Pavon’S’/‘Condor’). The seed parent BD225 is moderately susceptible to leaf rust, ‘Chara’ has moderate resistance to leaf rust. The pollen parent CD87 is susceptible to CCN ‘Chara’ is resistant to CCN. The original cross was made in 1988 at VIDA, Horsham, Victoria, single plants selected in the F2 and F2 derived F3 lines were evaluated for disease resistance and agronomic type. Single spike selections were taken in F2 and again in F3 to ensure uniformity for disease resistance and agronomic characteristics. Selection criteria: Stem, leaf and stripe rust resistance, resistance to CCN, agronomic adaptation to southern New South Wales, central and north eastern Victoria. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Peter Martin, Agriculture Victoria Services, Horsham, VIC.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Condor’ was chosen as a comparator because it is a semi dwarf, white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat of medium to late maturity similar to the candidate. ‘Condor’ is used extensively in the seed parent BD225 (‘Cook’*2/Millewa/TM56) via TM56 (Aus10894/4*Condor) and in the pollen parent CD87 (‘Pavon’S’/Condor). ‘Mira’ was chosen as a comparator because it is also a semi dwarf, spring wheat of similar mature height to the candidate. ‘Mira’ has a similar pedigree to ‘Chara’ via its pollen parent XD85 (TM56/Agent//4*Condor). Both comparators are varieties of common knowledge. ‘Cocamba’ (a sister line of TM56) was initially considered but later was excluded because it is susceptible to stem rust and leaf rust.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Condor’, ‘Mira’. Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam WA. Sown 9/6/99. Conditions: plants raised in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCl2 in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99 and Sprayseed® on 10/6/99, Hoegrass® at 1.5l/ha on 1/7/99 was applied for grass control. Brodal® at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control, no treatment for disease or insect control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and Urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales** No prior applications. First Australian sale May 1999.

Description: David Collins, David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

---

**Table 55 Triticum varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Mira’</th>
<th>‘Chara’</th>
<th>‘Condor’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attitude</td>
<td>recurved</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>recurved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATURE HEIGHT:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including stem, ear &amp; awns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>236.6b</td>
<td>187.07a</td>
<td>247.95b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>26.99</td>
<td>24.12</td>
<td>34.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAYS TO EAR EMERGENCE (LSD at P≤0.01 = 2.46mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>103.1a</td>
<td>110.4b</td>
<td>112.2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATURE HEIGHT:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including stem, ear &amp; awns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>935.35b</td>
<td>909.97b</td>
<td>867.75a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>43.42</td>
<td>33.07</td>
<td>41.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWN LENGTH: at tip of primary ear (LSD at P≤0.01 = 6.28mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>63.45c</td>
<td>49.11a</td>
<td>57.09b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>6.51</td>
<td>6.72</td>
<td>6.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: attitude at maturity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi erect</td>
<td>semi prostrate</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER GLUME: from mid third of ear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder shape</td>
<td>elevated</td>
<td>elevated</td>
<td>sloping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder width</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beak length</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium-long</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal hairs</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAIN: from mid third of ear shape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovate</td>
<td>truncated</td>
<td>elongated</td>
<td>oval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush hair</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush end</td>
<td>blunt</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01 according to Duncan’s Multiple Range Test.

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**‘Karlgarin’**

Application No: 1999/226 Accepted: 9 Nov 1999. Applicant: Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

**Characteristics** (Table 56, Figure 47) Plant: semi dwarf, habit intermediate, height medium, maturity medium. Foliage: colour medium green. Flag leaf: length medium, width medium to wide, tendency to be recurved weak, auricle anthocyanin present, intensity very strong, sheath glaucosity medium. Stem: straw pith thin. Ear: horizontal to semi recurved, tapering, white, fully awned, lax. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow to medium, shoulder shape elevated, internal hairs absent to weak, glume beak length medium to long, strong. Lemma: slightly curved. Grain: Australian Premium White (APW) grade, hard, truncated, germ face shallow, width medium to wide, brush length short, end profile blunt. Disease Resistance: intermediate.
resistance to stripe rust, susceptible to stem and leaf rust. Intermediate resistance to yellow spot, moderate resistance to flag smut, susceptible to both *Septoria tritici* and *Nodorum* blotch. Good tolerance to high levels of soil Boron and Aluminium. Season: spring.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Spear’ x pollen parent 79W:781 (fixed line ‘Bodallin’/’Eradu’) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat as is ‘Karlgarin’. The pollen parent is a soft grained, white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat. ‘Karlgarin’ is a hard grained wheat. The original cross was made in 1987 and the variety was developed by the F₁ bulk progeny method. The F₂ selection was carried out in 1988 with reselection at F₅ in 1991. Selection criteria: grain yield, grain quality, tolerance to soil Boron and Aluminium. Propagation: by seed through 5 generations of selection and testing in small scale breeders trials and 7 generations of performance testing by Agriculture Western Australia’s Crop Variety Testing Program in various regional locations in Western Australia. Breeder: Dr Iain Barclay, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Spear’ was chosen as comparator because it is a white chaffed, fully awned, spring wheat of similar mature height to ‘Karlgarin’. ‘Spear’ is also the seed parent of ‘Karlgarin’. ‘Bodallin’ was chosen as comparator because it is a hard grained, white chaffed, fully awned, spring wheat and constitute part of the pedigree of the pollen parent 79W:781 (‘Bodallin’/’Eradu’). Both comparators are varieties of common knowledge.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Bodallin’, ‘Spear’. Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam WA. Sown 2/6/99. Conditions: plants raised in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCl₂ in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99, Hoegrass® at 1.5l/ha on the 1/7/99 was applied for grass control, Brodal® at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control, no treatment for disease or insect control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 l/ha was drilled with the seed and Urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 plants per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

**Table 56 Triticum varieties**

| Description | David Collins, David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Karlgarin’</th>
<th>‘Bodallin’</th>
<th>‘Spear’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAYS TO EAR EMERGENCE</td>
<td>mean 106.62</td>
<td>96.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| FLAG LEAF LENGTH: at ear emergence (mm) | mean | 196.83 | 233.6 | 221.45 |
| std deviation | 24.56 | 30.13 | 30.78 |
| LSD/sig | 23.48 | ≤0.01 | ≤0.01 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STD PITH IN CROSS SECTION</th>
<th>Thin</th>
<th>Thick</th>
<th>Thin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| AWN LENGTH: at top of primary ear (mm) | mean 53.04 | 50.69 | 63.52 |
| std deviation | 6.78 | 8.45 | 6.12 |
| LSD/sig | 6.1 | ns | ≤0.01 |

| GLUME BEAK LENGTH: from mid third of primary ear (mm) | mean 5.93 | 4.13 | 3.24 |
| std deviation | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.83 |
| LSD/sig | 2.48 | ns | ≤0.01 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRAW PITH IN CROSS SECTION</th>
<th>Thin</th>
<th>Thick</th>
<th>Thin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**‘Lang’**

Application No: 1999/325 Accepted: 9 Dec 1999. 
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

**Characteristics** (Table 57, Figure 48) Plant: spring wheat, habit intermediate during tillering, height medium (mean 87cm), maturity medium. Stem: pith thin to medium. Leaf: flag leaf recurved to strongly recurved, flag leaf ligule anthocyanin absent or very weak, flag leaf sheath glaucosity weak to medium. Ear: density medium to dense (node length 4.34mm), length short (mean 87mm), shape in profile tapering to parallel, colour white, glaucosity medium, awns present and short (mean 50mm). Floret: lower glume beak length short to medium (mean 5.5mm) lower glume shoulder narrow. Grain: white and hard.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent QT3765 x pollen parent ‘Sunco’ in a planned breeding program in 1987. The selected F₅ line designated as QT7029, grown in 1993, comprised the progeny of a single F₅ plant. Five years of selection and/or evaluation, including field performance testing, milling, baking quality and disease resistance evaluation, and removal of off-types from QT7029 have occurred since 1993. QT7029 was renamed ‘Lang’ in 1999. ‘Lang’ was developed as a typically intermediate mature winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat-growing region of Australia. Selection criteria: high yield, good agronomic characteristics and high disease resistance. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. Breeders: P S Brennan and J A Sheppard, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

**Choice of Comparators** The seed parent QT3765 was a breeding line within the same breeding program, undergoing trial in 1987. It was subsequently discarded from the program, and seed is no longer available. The pollen parent ‘Sunco’ is a current variety with good agronomic performance in its agroecological range, and good yellow alkaline noodle quality characteristics. ‘Lang’ appears to have a higher yield but similar quality characteristics to ‘Sunco’. ‘Cunningham’ was selected as.
the other comparator, as it is believed to be morphologically and phenologically similar to 'Lang'. 'Lang' is expected to have a similar agroecological range to 'Cunningham', which is the dominant variety in its agroecological range and maturity class.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): ‘Sunco’, ‘Cunningham’. Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, QLD, Jul – Nov 1999. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: three-row plots of approximately 200 plants each, with two different seed sources (representing different generations) of ‘Lang’, arranged in a randomised block with five replications. Measurements: taken from 5 specimens selected at random from each plot, except for height, which was measured for the plot overall. Variation in height was measured from 10 plants from each of two replication and two generations.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 57 Triticum varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'Lang'</th>
<th>*'Sunco'</th>
<th>*'Cunningham'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAR NODE LENGTH (mean of six central nodes of ear), (mm)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EAR LENGTH (excluding awns), (mm)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AWN LENGTH (at ear tip), (mm)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GLUME BEAK LENGTH (mm)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'Mira'

Application No: 1999/333 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 58, Figure 46) Plant: semi dwarf, spring wheat, habit erect, height medium, maturity early to medium. Foliage: colour medium green. Flag leaf: length medium, width medium, tendency to be recurved strong, auricle anthocyanin colouration present, intensity weak, sheath glaucosity medium to strong. Stem: straw pith thin. Ear: glaucosity weak, semi erect, tapering, white, lax, fully awned. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow, shoulder shape elevated, internal hairs medium, glume beak length medium, straight. Lemma: slightly curved. Grain: Australian Premium White (APW) grade, hard, oval to truncated, germ face shallow, width narrow, brush length short, end profile blunt. Disease Resistance: resistant to leaf rust, moderate resistance to stem and stripe rust. Resistant and intolerant to Cereal Cyst Nematode (CCN), moderately susceptible to flag smut, susceptible to very susceptible to yellow leaf spot.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent CW-PC#162/’Matong’ x pollen parent XD85 (TM56/’Agent’/4*’Condor’) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is susceptible to CCN while ‘Mira’ is resistant to CCN. The original cross was made in 1986 at Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture (VIDA), Horsham, VIC, single plants selected in the F2 and F3 derived F3 lines were evaluated for disease resistance and agronomic type. Single spike selections were taken in F3 and again in F4 (100) as the line was segregating for CCN resistance. From these selections in F6 one line was selected for superior CCN resistance and became VG127*14. A further 100 single spike selection was made at F12, 50 of these were retained at F15 for uniformity in disease resistance and agronomic type. Selection criteria: resistance to CCN, resistance to stem, leaf and stripe rust, agronomic adaptation to clay and mallee soils of Victoria and southern New South Wales. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Peter Martin, Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Horsham, VIC.

Choice of Comparators ‘Condor’ was chosen as a comparator because it is a semi dwarf, white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat similar to the candidate variety ‘Mira’. ‘Condor’ was used extensively in the pollen parent XD85 (TM56/’Agent’/4*’Condor’). ‘Chara’ was chosen as a comparator because it is a semi-dwarf, spring wheat of similar mature height to the candidate. ‘Chara’ has a similar pedigree to ‘Mira’ via its pollen parent BD225 (Cook*2/Millewa/TM56). Both comparators are varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Condor’, ‘Chara’. Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam WA. Sown 9/6/99. Conditions: plants raised in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCl2 in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99 and Sprayseed® on 10/6/99, Hoegrass® at 1.5l/ha on 1/7/99 was applied for grass control, Brodal® at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control, no treatment for disease or insect control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and Urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales No prior applications. First Australian sale May 1999.

Description: David Collins, David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.
Table 58 Triticum varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Mira’</th>
<th>‘Chara’</th>
<th>*‘Condor’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF LENGTH:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at ear emergence (LSD at P≤0.01 = 23.35mm)</td>
<td>236.6b</td>
<td>187.07a</td>
<td>247.95b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>236.6b</td>
<td>187.07a</td>
<td>247.95b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>26.99</td>
<td>24.12</td>
<td>34.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAYS TO EAR EMERGENCE:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(LSD at P≤0.01 = 2.46mm)</td>
<td>103.1a</td>
<td>110.4b</td>
<td>112.2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>103.1a</td>
<td>110.4b</td>
<td>112.2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATURE HEIGHT:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including stem, ear &amp; awns (LSD at P≤0.01 = 33.4mm)</td>
<td>935.35b</td>
<td>909.97b</td>
<td>867.75a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>935.35b</td>
<td>909.97b</td>
<td>867.75a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>43.42</td>
<td>33.07</td>
<td>41.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWN LENGTH:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at tip of primary ear (LSD at P≤0.01 = 6.28mm)</td>
<td>63.45c</td>
<td>49.11a</td>
<td>57.09b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>63.45c</td>
<td>49.11a</td>
<td>57.09b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>6.51</td>
<td>6.72</td>
<td>6.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: attitude at maturity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi erect</td>
<td>semi erect</td>
<td>semi prostrate</td>
<td>erect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER GLUME:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from mid third of ear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder shape</td>
<td>elevated</td>
<td>elevated</td>
<td>sloping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder width</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beak length</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium-longmedium</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal hairs</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAIN:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from mid third of ear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>oval-truncated</td>
<td>ovate-elongated</td>
<td>oval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush hair</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush end</td>
<td>blunt</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attitude</td>
<td>recurved</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>recurved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01 according to Duncan’s Multiple Range Test.

‘Petrie’
Application No: 1999/326 Accepted: 9 Dec 1999.
Applicant: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 59, Figure 49) Plant: spring wheat, habit semi-erect to intermediate during tillering, height medium (mean 92cm), maturity medium. Stem: pith thin to medium. Leaf: flag leaf recurved to strongly recurved, flag leaf ligule anthocyanin absent or very weak to weak, flag leaf sheath glaucosity medium. Ear: density medium to dense (node length 4.23mm), length medium (mean 99mm), shape in profile parallel, colour white, glaucosity medium, awns present and medium (mean 64mm). Floret: lower glume beak length short (mean 3.5mm) lower glume shoulder narrow. Grain: white and hard.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Vasco’ x pollen parent ‘Batavia’ in a planned breeding program in 1988. The selected F₂ line designated as QT7634, grown in 1994, comprised the progeny of a single F₂ plant. Five years of selection and/or evaluation, including field performance testing, milling, baking quality and disease resistance evaluation, and removal of off-types from QT7634 have occurred since 1994. QT7634 was renamed ‘Petrie’ in 1999. ‘Petrie’ was developed as a typically intermediate maturing winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat-growing region of Australia. Selection criteria: high yield, good agronomic characteristics and high disease resistance, desirable export quality. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. Breeders: P M Banks and P S Brennan, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The seed parent ‘Vasco’ is a released slow-maturing variety, which has become outclassed. The male parent ‘Batavia’ is a current slow-maturing variety with good agronomic performance in its agroecological range, and good export milling and baking quality characteristics. ‘Sunvale’ was selected as the other comparator, as ‘Petrie’ is believed to have a similar yield to ‘Sunvale’, and a maturity between ‘Sunvale’ and ‘Batavia’. ‘Petrie’ is expected to have a similar agroecological range to ‘Batavia’ and ‘Sunvale’.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): ‘Vasco’, ‘Batavia’ and ‘Sunvale’. Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, QLD, Jul – Nov 1999. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: three-row plots of approximately 200 plants each variety, with two different seed sources (representing different generations) of ‘Petrie’, arranged in a randomised block with five replications. Measurements: taken from 5 specimens selected at random from each plot, except for height, which was measured for the plot overall. Variation in height was measured from 10 plants from each of two replication and two generations.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 59 Triticum varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Petrie’</th>
<th>‘Vasco’</th>
<th>‘Batavia’</th>
<th>‘Sunvale’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>semi erect</td>
<td>semi-erect</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>semi-prostrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>to semi-prostrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AURICLE ANTHOCYANIN</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent or very strong</td>
<td>absent or very weak</td>
<td>weak to weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>very weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EARNODE LENGTH (mean of six central nodes of ear), (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>4.2</th>
<th>4.0</th>
<th>5.0</th>
<th>4.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EAR LENGTH (excluding awns), (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>95</th>
<th>113</th>
<th>94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AWN LENGTH (at ear tip), (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>64</th>
<th>64</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>52</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLUME BEAK LENGTH (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th>7.0</th>
<th>3.2</th>
<th>11.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Wylah’
Application No: 1999/163 Accepted: 18 Nov 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.

Characteristics (Table 60, Figure 50) Plant: growth habit intermediate, height medium. Time of ear emergence: medium. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium, glaucosity medium. Ear: glaucosity medium, shape tapering, density lax to medium, colour white, long awns present. Straw: pith thin. Apical rachis: segment hairiness of convex surface absent or very weak. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow to medium, shoulder shape elevated, beak length medium, beak shape slightly curved. Lowest lemma: beak shape straight. Grain: colour white. Seasonal type: winter wheat.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: bi-parental cross was made in 1984 between seed parent M3458 and pollen parent ‘Osprey’ in a planned breeding program. Both parents were developed by NSW Agriculture. The seed parent was a non-commercial breeding line, which was never released and the pollen parent is a commercial variety characterised by similar seasonal type, growth habit and grain quality classification. F1 seed was grown over summer of 1984-85. One hundred and forty seven single heads were bulked and sown as selection rows in F3 in 1987. Pedigree selection for height, straw strength, disease resistance and maturity was conducted from F3 to F5 generations. Five hundred and twenty six single head selections from the F5 rows were sown in the F6. Sixty-three of these were harvested as a bulk for further evaluation. Unreplicated experiments were grown to establish yield potential, quality and disease resistance. Selection criteria: high yield, disease resistance, grain quality and growth habit. Propagation: by seed.

Breeder: NSW, Agriculture.

Choice of comparators The pollen parent ‘Osprey’ was included in the comparative trial because it is a variety of common knowledge with similar seasonal type, growth habit and grain quality classification. ‘Rosella’ and ‘Sunbrook’(b) were also included, as these are commonly grown similar winter type varieties. ‘Lawson’ and ‘Patterson’ were excluded, as these are red grained varieties. ‘Whistler’ was not considered as it is classified as ASW quality grade. ‘Sunsoft 98’ was excluded for it’s soft grain classification.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Osprey’, ‘Rosella’ and ‘Sunbrook’(b). Location: trial conducted at Temora Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, Temora, NSW, winter-spring 1999. Conditions: sown into red clay soils on good moisture at 40kg/ha seeding rate with 100kg/ha of MAP. Trial design: randomised blocks 10m x 1.42m in 2 replicates. Measurements: 10 specimens per replicate randomly selected from 1,750 plants per plot.

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

Description: Paul Breust, NSW Agriculture, Temora, NSW.

Table 60 Triticum varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Wylah’</th>
<th>‘Osprey’</th>
<th>‘Rosella’</th>
<th>‘Sunbrook’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT (cm)</td>
<td>90.10</td>
<td>94.10</td>
<td>93.90</td>
<td>109.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>90.10</td>
<td>94.10</td>
<td>93.90</td>
<td>109.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>11.31</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td>98.00</td>
<td>96.15</td>
<td>103.40</td>
<td>120.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>98.00</td>
<td>96.15</td>
<td>103.40</td>
<td>120.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>7.84</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>7.98</td>
<td>7.52</td>
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<td>LSD/sig</td>
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<td>ns</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>GROWTH HABIT</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>semi erect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>absent to absent</td>
<td>very weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR EMERGENCE</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>late</td>
<td>very late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF GLAUCOSITY</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>very strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR GLAUCOSITY</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>weak to medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR DENSITY</td>
<td>lax</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>lax</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 60 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANT VARIETIES JOURNAL 2000 VOL 13 NO. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Origin and Breeding**

Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Tetraprelude' x pollen parent 'Waitohi' in a planned breeding program in 1987 in New Zealand. The seed parent is characterised by very short plant height and the pollen parent is characterised by white awn colour. F₁ was sown out in the field in 1988. Pedigree selection was done within F₂-F₃ generations in 1989 and 1990. In 1991, single plant selection was continued within the pedigree generation and selection number 23 was selected to become the breeding line 4210.23. In 1992 and 1993 it was sown as an observation plot. It first entered NZ trials in 1994 as an F₇, trial code 94SHA#4. Seed was rogued and pure seed sent to Australia, which was later named as 'Arrivato'. Selection criteria: maturity, yield and awn colour. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Don Wright, New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd, Lincoln, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators**

'Tamaroi' was chosen as a comparator because of its similarity in maturity. 'Yallaroi' and 'Kronos' where chosen because these are similar varieties of common knowledge in terms of height, maturity and growth habit. 'Kamillaroi' and 'Wallaroi' were excluded because these are white awned varieties and the candidate has light brown awn colour. The parents were not included on the basis of characteristics as stated above.

**Comparative Trial**

Comparators: 'Tamaroi', 'Kronos' and 'Yallaroi'. Location: Howlong, NSW. Conditions: trial conducted in open plots under normal cultural practices. Trial design: 5m x 1.2m plots replicated 4 times in a randomized complete block design. Measurements: taken from 10 plants within each plot giving a total of 40 measurements for each entry.

**Prior Application and Sales**

Nil.

Description: Peter Crane, Heritage Seeds, Howlong, NSW.

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**Triticum turgidum subsp turgidum**

**Durum Wheat**

**‘Arrivato’**


**Characteristics**

(Table 61, Figure 51) Plant: growth habit intermediate, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves medium, maturity medium, length medium (107.7mm). Flag leaf: length short (225mm), width wide (21.77mm), ratio of length to width low (10.33), glaucosity of sheath strong, glaucosity of blade weak. Awn: anthocyanin colouration absent, colour light brown. Culm: hairiness of uppermost node medium, glaucosity of neck strong. Ear: distribution of awns whole length, length excluding awns medium (86.6mm), total length of head (including awns) long (234mm), ratio of length of awns to total head length high (2.71), hairiness of margin of first rachis segment strong, colour slightly coloured, shape in profile view tapering, density dense. Lower glume: shape elongated, shape of shoulder sloping, shoulder width narrow, length of beak very short, shape of beak slight curve, hairiness of external surface absent. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Grain: shape ovoid, length of brush hair in dorsal view medium.

**Origin and Breeding**

Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Tetraprelude’ x pollen parent ‘Waitohi’ in a planned breeding program in 1987 in New Zealand. The seed parent is characterised by very short plant height and the pollen parent is characterised by white awn colour. F₁ was sown out in the field in 1988. Pedigree selection was done within F₂-F₃ generations in 1989 and 1990. In 1991, single plant selection was continued within the pedigree generation and selection number 23 was selected to become the breeding line 4210.23. In 1992 and 1993 it was sown as an observation plot. It first entered NZ trials in 1994 as an F₇, trial code 94SHA#4. Seed was rogued and pure seed sent to Australia, which was later named as ‘Arrivato’. Selection criteria: maturity, yield and awn colour. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Don Wright, New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd, Lincoln, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators**

‘Tamaroi’ was chosen as a comparator because of its similarity in maturity. ‘Yallaroi’ and ‘Kronos’ where chosen because these are similar varieties of common knowledge in terms of height, maturity and growth habit. ‘Kamillaroi’ and ‘Wallaroi’ were excluded because these are white awned varieties and the candidate has light brown awn colour. The parents were not included on the basis of characteristics as stated above.

**Comparative Trial**

Comparators: ‘Tamaroi’, ‘Kronos’ and ‘Yallaroi’. Location: Howlong, NSW. Conditions: trial conducted in open plots under normal cultural practices. Trial design: 5m x 1.2m plots replicated 4 times in a randomized complete block design. Measurements: taken from 10 plants within each plot giving a total of 40 measurements for each entry.

**Prior Application and Sales**

Nil.

Description: Peter Crane, Heritage Seeds, Howlong, NSW.

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**Table 61 Triticum varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANT: GROWTH HABIT</th>
<th>intermediate</th>
<th>intermediate</th>
<th>semi erect</th>
<th>intermediate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (FIRST SPIKELET VISIBLE ON EARS OF 50% OF PLANTS)</th>
<th>medium</th>
<th>high</th>
<th>high</th>
<th>very high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>227</th>
<th>280</th>
<th>226</th>
<th>291</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>9.58</td>
<td>6.90</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>n/s</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>21.75</th>
<th>19.95</th>
<th>17.80</th>
<th>19.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FLAG LEAF: RATIO OF FLAG LENGTH TO WIDTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mean</th>
<th>10.45</th>
<th>14.05</th>
<th>12.69</th>
<th>15.22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
<td>P≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH</td>
<td>strong very strong strong strong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF BLADE (LOWER SIDE)</td>
<td>weak absent weak absent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWN: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION</td>
<td>absent strong moderate absent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULM: HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE</td>
<td>medium very strong very strong strong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK</td>
<td>strong strong very strong medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: GLAUCOSITY</td>
<td>very strong strong weak medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANT: LENGTH (STEM, EAR AND AWNS) (cm)</td>
<td>mean 108.9 118.5 106.3 99.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.83 1.45 1.58 3.68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 3.1 P&lt;0.01 n/s P&lt;0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (mm)</td>
<td>mean 85.5 94.7 83.0 87.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 1.85 0.90 4.62 2.59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 5.3 P&lt;0.01 n/s n/s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: TOTAL LENGTH OF HEAD (INCLUDING HEAD AND AWNS) (mm)</td>
<td>mean 225 214 202 204</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 6.93 1.8 11.07 4.57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 10 P&lt;0.01 P&lt;0.01 P&lt;0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: RATIO OF LENGTH OF AWNS TO TOTAL HEAD LENGTH</td>
<td>mean 2.63 2.26 2.43 2.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>std deviation 0.03 0.03 0.06 0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LSD/sig 0.10 P&lt;0.01 P&lt;0.01 P&lt;0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER GLUME: SHAPE (SPIKELET IN MID-THIRD OF EAR)</td>
<td>elongated ovoid ovoid elongated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF SHOULDER</td>
<td>sloping straight elevated rounded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH</td>
<td>narrow medium medium medium narrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF BEAK</td>
<td>very short short medium short</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION (HALF WAY BETWEEN BASE OF EAR AND STEM NODE BELOW)</td>
<td>thin medium-thin medium-thin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWN: COLOUR</td>
<td>light brown black white white</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: HAIRINESS OF MARGIN OF FIRST RACHIS SEGMENT</td>
<td>strong medium medium absent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE VIEW</td>
<td>tapering parallel parallel tapering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**‘line 4210.23.6’**

Application No: 1999/290 Accepted: 26 Oct 1999.

Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd**, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Howlong, NSW.

**Characteristics** (Table 62, Figure 51) Coleoptile: anthocyanin absent. Plant: growth habit intermediate, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves high, maturity late, length medium (106mm). First Leaf: anthocyanin colouration absent. Flag leaf: length short (237mm), width wide (20.75), ratio of length to width low (11.41), glaucosity of sheath very strong, glaucosity of blade weak. Awn: anthocyanin colouration absent, colour brown. Culm: hairiness of uppermost node very strong, glaucosity of neck very strong. Ear: distribution of awns whole length, length excluding awns medium (90.9), total length of head (including awns) long (223), ratio of length of awns to total head length medium (2.45). Lower glume: shape strongly elongated, shape of shoulder sloping, shoulder width narrow, length of beak short, shape of beak straight, hairiness of external surface present. Straw: pith in cross section thick. Ear: hairiness of margin of first rachis segment very strong, colour white, shape in profile view tapering, density dense. Grain: shape elongated, length of brush hair in dorsal view medium.

**Origin and Breeding** Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Tetraprelude’ x pollen parent ‘Waitohi’ in a planned breeding program in 1987 in New Zealand. The seed parent is characterised by very short plant height and the pollen parent is characterised by white awn colour. F1 was sown out in the field in 1988. Pedigree selection was done within F2-F3 generations in 1989 and 1990. In 1991, single plant selection was continued within the pedigree generation and selection number 23 was selected to become the breeding line 4210.23. In 1992 and 1993 it was sown as an observation plot. It first entered NZ trials in 1994. In 1995, the original segregating bulk population was sent to Australia. Fifteen plants were selected for awn colour and later maturity and grain yield and the selection number 6 was later coded as line 4210.23.6. This line entered trials in Australia in 1997 Selection criteria: maturity, yield and awn colour. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Don Wright, New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd, Lincoln, New Zealand.

**Choice of Comparators** ‘Tamaroi’ was chosen as a comparator because of its similarity in growth habit. ‘Yallaroi’ and ‘Krons’ where chosen because these are similar varieties of common knowledge in terms of height and growth habit. ‘Kamillaroi’ and ‘Wallaroi’ were excluded because these are white awned varieties and the...
Table 62  *Triticum* varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'line'</th>
<th>&quot;Tamaroi&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;Kronos&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;Yallaroi&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4210.23.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLEOPTILE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION**
- absent
- medium
- absent
- very strong

**FIRST LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION**
- absent
- weak
- absent
- weak

**PLANT: GROWTH HABIT**
- intermediate
- intermediate
- semi-erect
- intermediate

**PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES**
- high
- high
- high
- very high

**TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (FIRST SPIKELET VISIBLE ON EARS OF 50% OF PLANTS)**
- 18/10/99
- 23/9/99
- 15/8/99
- 27/9/99

**FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (mm)**
- mean: 253
- standard deviation: 1.66
- LSD/sig: 16.0

**FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)**
- mean: 20.50
- standard deviation: 0.32
- LSD/sig: 1.12

**FLAG LEAF: RATIO OF FLAG LENGTH TO WIDTH**
- mean: 12.34
- standard deviation: 0.19
- LSD/sig: 0.53

**FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH**
- very strong
- very strong
- strong
- strong

**AWN: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION**
- absent
- strong
- moderate
- absent

**CULM: HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE**
- very strong
- strong
- very strong
- strong

**CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF BLADE (LOWER SIDE)**
- weak
- absent
- weak
- absent

**PEAR: LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (mm)**
- mean: 90.5
- standard deviation: 2.85
- LSD/sig: 5.3

**LOWER GLUME: SHAPE (SPIKELET IN MID-THIRD OF EAR)**
- strongly elongated
- ovoid
- ovoid
- elongated

**LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF SHOULDER**
- sloping
- straight
- elevated
- rounded

**LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH**
- narrow
- medium
- medium
- narrow

**LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF BEAK**
- short
- medium
- short

**LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF BEAK**
- straight
- slight curve
- slight curve
- slight curve

**LOWER GLUME: HAIRINESS ON EXTERNAL SURFACE**
- present
- absent
- absent
- absent

**STRAW: PATH IN CROSS SECTION (HALF WAY BETWEEN BASE OF EAR AND STEM NODE BELOW)**
- thick
- medium-thin
- thick

**AWN: COLOUR**
- brown
- black
- white
- white

**EAR: HAIRINESS OF MARGIN OF FIRST RACHIS SEGMENT**
- very strong
- medium
- medium
- absent

candidate has brown awn colour. The parents were not included on the basis of characteristics as stated above. The candidate is distinguishable from its sister line ‘Arrivato’ in terms of later maturity and very strong hairiness of the lower glume.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Tamaroi’, ‘Kronos’ and ‘Yallaroi’. Location: Howlong, NSW. Conditions: trial conducted in open plots under normal cultural practices. Trial design: 5m x 1.2m plots replicated 4 times in a randomized complete block design. Measurements: taken from 10 plants within each plot giving a total of 40 measurements for each entry.

**Prior Application and Sales** Nil.

Description: Peter Crane, Heritage Seeds, Howlong, NSW.
GRANTS

**Agonis flexuosa**  
Peppermint Myrtle, Willow Myrtle

‘Forest Magic’
Certificate No: 1474 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2025.  
Agent: D & A Mansfield & Sons, Box Hill, VIC.

**Alstroemeria hybrid**  
Alstroemeria

‘Amazon’ syn Inca Spice
Application No: 1998/031 Grantee: Konst Alstroemeria BV.  
Agent: Maxiflora Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Delta’ syn Inca Salsa
Application No: 1998/030 Grantee: Konst Alstroemeria BV.  
Agent: Maxiflora Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Miami’ syn Carise Miami
Application No: 1998/032 Grantee: Konst Alstroemeria BV.  
Agent: Maxiflora Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Roma’ syn Pink Roma
Application No: 1998/034 Grantee: Konst Alstroemeria BV.  
Agent: Maxiflora Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Soleil’
Application No: 1998/026 Grantee: Konst Alstroemeria BV.  
Agent: Maxiflora Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

**Anigozanthos hybrid**  
Kangaroo Paw

‘Sunglow’
Application No: 1993/227 Grantee: Sunglow Flowers Pty Ltd, Cannington, WA.  

**Arachis hypogaea**  
Peanut

‘Conder’
Application No: 1999/010 Grantee: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.  

‘Roberts’
Agent: The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD.
Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

‘Solar Flare’®
Agent: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Brachyscome angustifolia
Brachyscome

‘Mauve Delight’®
Agent: Koala Blooms Australia, The Patch, VIC.

Brachyscome hybrid
Brachyscome

‘Sunabell’®
Application No: 1998/197 Grantee: The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Campanula punctata
Bell Flower

‘Mystic Bells’®
Agent: Colourwise Nursery (NSW) Pty Ltd, Glenorie, NSW.

Convolvulus sabatius
Moroccan Glory Bind

‘White Gladys’®
Application No: 1998/117 Grantee: Suzanne Ballinger, Pymble, NSW.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

Cynodon dactylon
Couchgrass

‘Plateau’®
Application No: 1998/023 Grantee: Triodia Pty Ltd, Narrabeen, NSW.

Erysimum linifolia
Wallflower

‘Dawn Breaker’®
Agent: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd, Wonga Park, VIC.

Hypericum androsaemum
Tutsan

‘Bosadua’® syn Dual Flair®
Application No: 1997/230 Grantee: H & BR van den Bosch BV.
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

‘Bosakin’® syn King Flair®
Application No: 1997/227 Grantee: H & BR van den Bosch BV.
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

‘Bosapin’® syn Pinky Flair®
Application No: 1997/229 Grantee: H & BR van den Bosch BV.
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

‘Bosaque’® syn Queen Flair®
Application No: 1997/237 Grantee: H & BR van den Bosch BV.
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

‘Bosasca’® syn Scarlet Flair®
Application No: 1997/228 Grantee: H & BR van den Bosch BV.
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea hybrid Impatiens

‘BFP-368 Rose’® syn Rose Celebration®
Application No: 1997/263 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘BSR-152 Dark Pink’® syn Celebration Deep Pink®
Application No: 1997/264 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘BSR-186 Bonfire Orange’® syn Celebration Orange Bonfire®
Application No: 1997/265 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Purple Star’® syn Celebration Purple Star®
Application No: 1998/006 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.
‘Fiesta White’
Application No: 1998/004 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Lavender Orchid’ syn Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double
Application No: 1998/003 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Pink Ruffle’ syn Fiesta Pink Ruffle
Application No: 1998/005 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Sparkler Rose’ syn Fiesta Sparkler Rose Double
Application No: 1998/002 Grantee: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.
Agent: AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited, Winmalee, NSW.

‘Pukehou’
Agent: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd, Wonga Park, VIC.

‘BY11’
Application No: 1997/289 Grantee: Austraflora Pty Ltd, Yarra Glen, VIC.

‘High Gold’
Application No: 1994/206 Grantee: ARC Fynbos Unit.
Certificate No: 1468 Expiry Date: 17 October, 2014.
Agent: Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Star’
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple Rootstock

‘Cepiland’
Application No: 1989/053 Grantee: Centre d’Experimentation de Pepinieres and Centre Technique Interprofessionnel des Fruits et Legumes.
Agent: Sprouson & Ferguson, Sydney, NSW.

‘Lancep’
Application No: 1989/052 Grantee: Centre D’Experimentation de Pepinieres.
Certificate No: 1424 Expiry Date: 3 August, 2009.
Agent: Sprouson & Ferguson, Sydney, NSW.

Metrosideros umbellata
Southern Rata

‘Harlequin’
Application No: 1997/328 Grantee: Jo Cartman.
Certificate No: 1415 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2025.
Agent: Wyvee Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, Lillydale, VIC.

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

‘Sunbelchip’ syn Cherry Pink
Agent: Yates Botanicals Pty Limited, Somersby, NSW.

‘Sunbelkubu’ syn Trailing Blue
Agent: Yates Botanicals Pty Limited, Somersby, NSW.

‘Sunbelkuho’ syn Trailing White
Agent: Yates Botanicals Pty Limited, Somersby, NSW.

‘Snow Giant’
Certificate No: 1413 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2025.
Agent: Fleming’s Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.
\textbf{‘Sweet Scarlet’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Certificate No: 1440 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2025.
Agent: Fleming’s Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

\textbf{‘Arctic Star’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Certificate No: 1414 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2025.
Agent: Fleming’s Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

\textbf{‘Auscent’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{John Clare}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1998/084 Grantee: David Austin Roses Ltd.
Agent: Sielber Publishing Services, Hartwell, VIC.

\textbf{‘Ausland’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{Scepter’d Isle}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1998/246 Grantee: David Austin Roses Ltd.
Agent: Sielber Publishing Services, Hartwell, VIC.

\textbf{‘Ausmoon’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{Pegasus}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1998/245 Grantee: David Austin Roses Ltd.
Agent: Sielber Publishing Services, Hartwell, VIC.

\textbf{‘Dicsingsong’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{Patio Kaleidoscope}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

\textbf{‘Diestro’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

\textbf{‘Nirpstrip’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{Shiba}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1997/217 Grantee: Lux Riviera s.r.l.
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

\textbf{‘Pretaner’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1997/216 Grantee: Prego Royalty BV.
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

\textbf{‘SUNscent’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{Scentasia}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Agent: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

\textbf{‘Tanadeepdae’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Agent: Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd, Catherine Field, NSW.

\textbf{‘Taniliram’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Agent: Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd, Catherine Field, NSW.

\textbf{‘Tannollipa’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Agent: Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd, Catherine Field, NSW.

\textbf{‘Wekblagab’}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Agent: Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Dural, NSW.

\textbf{‘Golden Robe’}\textsuperscript{(b)}

\textbf{‘Celeste’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{VDW 82-101}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1997/059 Grantee: BV De ZPC.
Agent: Harvest Moon, Forth, TAS.

\textbf{‘Goldstar’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{HAV 84-3}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1996/284 Grantee: Coop “de ZPC” BA.
Agent: Harvest Moon, Forth, TAS.

\textbf{‘Royal Blue’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{RZ 85-618}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1996/197 Grantee: Coop “de ZPC” BA.
Agent: Harvest Moon, Forth, TAS.

\textbf{‘Blizzard’}\textsuperscript{(b)} syn \textit{White Falls}\textsuperscript{(b)}
Application No: 1996/126 Grantee: RW Rother, Emerald, VIC.
**Tagetes hybrid**  
**Marigold**

**‘Polynema’**
Application No: 1997/150  
Grantee: Dr Th JPG van der Heijden.  
Certificate No: 1456  
Expiry Date: 6 March, 2020.  
Agent: Novartis Seeds Pty Ltd, Dandenong South, VIC.

**Thinopyrum ponticum**  
**Tall Wheat Grass**

**‘Dundas’**
Application No: 1997/133  
Grantee: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, VIC.  
Certificate No: 1454  
Expiry Date: 6 March, 2020.

**Torenia fournieri**  
**Torenia**

**‘Sunrenilabu’** syn **Blue Magic**
Application No: 1998/227  
Grantee: Suntory Limited.  
Certificate No: 1462  
Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.  
Agent: Yates Botanicals Pty Limited, Somersby, NSW.

**Trifolium alexandrinum**  
**Berseem Clover**

**‘Elite II’**
Application No: 1995/304  
Grantee: South Australian Seedgrowers Co-operative Limited, Hilton, SA.  
Certificate No: 1401  

**Trifolium repens**  
**White Clover**

**‘Grasslands Nusiral’**
Application No: 1999/129  
Grantee: New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited.  
Certificate No: 1416  
Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.  
Agent: AgResearch Grasslands, Bowna Via Albury, NSW.

**Trifolium vesiculosum**  
**Arrowleaf Clover**

**‘Cefalu’**
Application No: 1997/149  
Grantee: Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture, Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation and Australian Wool Research and Promotion Organisation, Nedlands, WA.  
Certificate No: 1418  
Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.

**Viburnum tinus**  
**Arrowwood**

**‘Anvi’** syn **Spirit**
Application No: 1997/170  
Grantee: Antigone Plantvermeerdering BV.  
Certificate No: 1472  
Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.  
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd, Warragul, VIC.

**Vitis vinifera**  
**Wine Grape**

**‘Cienna’**
Application No: 1997/268  
Grantee: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, VIC.  
Certificate No: 1402  
Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.

**‘Rubienne’**
Application No: 1997/270  
Grantee: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, VIC.  
Certificate No: 1404  
Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.

**‘Tyrian’**
Application No: 1997/271  
Grantee: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, VIC.  
Certificate No: 1405  
Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.

**‘Vermilion’**
Application No: 1997/269  
Grantee: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, VIC.  
Certificate No: 1403  
Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.
DENOMINATION CHANGED

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura

‘Crimson Butterflies’
From: Compact Pink
Application No: 1998/252

‘Sunny Butterflies’
From: Siskiyou PGA1
Application No: 1999/081

Lithodora diffusa
Lithodora

‘Star’
From: The Star
Application No: 1997/239 Certificate Number: 1469

Triticum turgidum subsp durum
Durum Wheat

‘line 4210.23.6’
From: 4210.23.6
Application No: 1999/290

AGENT CHANGED

From: Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd
To: Siebler Publishing Services
for the following varieties:

Rosa hybrid
Rose

‘Ausbloom’ syn The Dark Lady
Application No: 1995/146 Certificate Number: 824

‘Ausblush’ syn Heritage
Application No: 1990/047 Certificate Number: 325

‘Ausbord’ syn Gertrude Jekyll
Application No: 1991/021 Certificate Number: 565

‘Ausbreak’ syn Jayne Austin
Application No: 1994/044 Certificate Number: 823

‘Ausbrid’ syn Mayor of Casterbridge
Application No: 1999/115

‘Auscent’ syn John Clare
Application No: 1998/084 Certificate Number: 1448

‘Auscomp’ syn Happy Child
Application No: 1998/082

‘Auscot’ syn Abraham Darby
Application No: 1990/046 Certificate Number: 326

‘Auscrim’ syn LD Braithwaite
Application No: 1993/104 Certificate Number: 474

‘Ausfin’ syn Financial Times Centenary
Application No: 1993/105 Certificate Number: 476

‘Ausgold’ syn Golden Celebration
Application No: 1996/061 Certificate Number: 1021

‘Ausjo’ syn Jude the Obscure
Application No: 1998/244

‘Ausland’ syn Scepter’d Isle
Application No: 1998/246 Certificate Number: 1450

‘Ausled’ syn A Shropshire Lad
Application No: 1999/117

‘Auslevel’ syn Glamis Castle
Application No: 1996/062 Certificate Number: 1023

‘Ausmak’ syn Eglantyne
Application No: 1997/078 Certificate Number: 1013

‘Ausmit’ syn St Cecilia
Application No: 1992/061 Certificate Number: 475

‘Ausmol’ syn Molineux
Application No: 1998/083 Certificate Number: 1245

‘Ausmoon’ syn Pegasus
Application No: 1998/245 Certificate Number: 1449

‘Aasmus’ syn Pat Austin
Application No: 1999/114

‘Auspale’ syn Redoute
Application No: 1996/063 Certificate Number: 1007

‘Ausreef’ syn Sharifa Asma
Application No: 1994/043 Certificate Number: 822

‘Ausyal’ syn Radio Times
Application No: 1998/081 Certificate Number: 1242

‘Aussaucer’ syn Evelyn

‘Ausvelvet’ syn The Prince
Application No: 1994/042 Certificate Number: 821

‘Auswalker’ syn The Pilgrim
Application No: 1995/147 Certificate Number: 825

‘Ausway’ syn Noble Antony
Application No: 1999/116

‘Auswhite’ syn Swan
Application No: 1991/022 Certificate Number: 324

‘Auswonder’ syn Ambridge
Application No: 1994/045 Certificate Number: 813
From: St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd
To: Homewood Asset Pty Ltd
for the following varieties:

**Rosa hybrid**

*Rosa hybrida*

‘Devilk’<sup>1</sup> syn **Sparkling Orange**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1993/131 Certificate Number: 591

‘Devnovia’<sup>1</sup> syn **Megan**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1993/133 Certificate Number: 593

‘Devrise’<sup>1</sup> syn **Cerise Dawn**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1993/132 Certificate Number: 592

‘Devtinta’<sup>1</sup> syn **Obsession**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1993/134 Certificate Number: 594

‘Dorothea Howard’
Application No: 1994/204

‘Frystar’<sup>1</sup> syn **Liverpool Remembers**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1994/200 Certificate Number: 599

‘Frytranquil’<sup>1</sup> syn **Golden Moments**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1994/199 Certificate Number: 598

‘Frytrooper’<sup>1</sup> syn **Daily Post**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1994/201 Certificate Number: 600

‘Fryxotic’ syn **Warm Wishes**
Application No: 1998/024

‘Smooth Melody’<sup>1</sup> syn **Hadmelody**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1993/264 Certificate Number: 596

‘Smooth Perfume’<sup>1</sup> syn **Hadperfume**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1993/265 Certificate Number: 597

‘Smooth Prince’<sup>1</sup> syn **Hadprince**<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1993/263 Certificate Number: 595

From: Jerd Seeds
To: Novartis Seeds Pty Ltd
for the following variety

**Tagetes hybrid**

*Tagetes patula*

‘Polynema’<sup>1</sup>
Application No: 1997/150 Certificate Number: 1456

**APPLICATIONS REFUSED**

The following application was refused under section 43(6) of Plant Breeder’s Rights Act 1994

*Lavandula angustifolia*

**Lavender**

‘Swampy’
Application No: 1999/396

**APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN**

The following varieties are no longer under protection:

*Achillea millefolium*

*Alstroemeria hybrid*

*Astroemeria*

‘Stanata’ syn **Natasja**
Application No: 1997/244

*Brassica napus*

**Canola**

‘Striker’
Application No: 1997/173

*Gossypium hirsutum*

**Cotton**

‘Sicot 189i’
Application No: 1999/263

*Leucospermum erubescens x cuniforme*

**Leucospermum**

‘Marmalade’
Application No: 1998/242

*Lolium perenne*

**Perennial Ryegrass**

‘Hilltop’
Application No: 1998/213

*Medicago sativa*

**Lucerne**

‘WL 414’
Application No: 1998/206

**CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT**

From: University of Western Australia
To: Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture for the following variety:

*Chamelaucium uncinatum*

**Geraldton Wax**

‘Jurien Brook’
Application No: 1997/140
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solanum tuberosum</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>1998/215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Cycloon'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1999/150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Sunlin'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'WW2449'</td>
<td></td>
<td>1999/162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitis vinifera</td>
<td>Grape</td>
<td>1999/011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Gold Seedless'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRANTS SURRENDERED**

The following varieties are no longer under protection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alstroemeria hybrid</td>
<td></td>
<td>1991/002</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alstroemeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Stapipur' syn Mira</td>
<td></td>
<td>1995/236</td>
<td>1042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Stapula'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boronia megastigma</td>
<td>Brown Boronia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Royale'</td>
<td></td>
<td>1994/240</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica napus var oleifera</td>
<td>Canola</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Range'</td>
<td></td>
<td>1996/214</td>
<td>1124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis hybrid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Jenny Keay'</td>
<td></td>
<td>1996/056</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diascia barberae</td>
<td>Diascia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Fiona'</td>
<td></td>
<td>1994/227</td>
<td>1271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CORRIGENDA**

Corrigenda: The data columns for the candidate ‘Hot Flush’ (formerly ‘Bullock Creek’) and the comparator *Acmena smithii* selected seedling in the description table were transposed. The correct data is given in the following table.
Table 11 Acmena varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>‘Bullock Creek’</th>
<th><em>‘Hedge-master’</em></th>
<th>*Acmena smithii selected seedling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLANT HEIGHT (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>57.29</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF LENGTH (mm) – first fully expanded leaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF WIDTH (mm) – first fully expanded leaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF COLOUR (RHS) – new growth</td>
<td>166A</td>
<td>163A</td>
<td>178A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mature leaf</td>
<td>139A</td>
<td>139A</td>
<td>137A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>15.30</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>6.77</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIRD INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>33.70</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std deviation</td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>8.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD/sig</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>≤0.01</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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APPENDIX 1

FEES
Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights. For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply. The Treasurer has determined that all statutory fees under PBR regulations will be exempted from GST.

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

**Collector of Public Monies**  
C/-Plant Breeders Rights Office  
GPO Box 858  
Canberra, ACT 2601

The application fee ($300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

Consequences of not paying fees when due

**Application fee**
Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be ‘non-valid’ and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

**Examination fee**
Non-payment of the examination fee of an application will automatically result, at the end of 12 months from the date of acceptance, in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see ‘inactive applications’ below).

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

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12 month period may require the prior payment of the examination fee.

**Certificate fee**
Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be required and invoiced to pay the certification fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PBR and issuing the official certificate by the PBR office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PBR.

**Annual fee**
Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.
Inactive applications

An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeders rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

FEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Fees</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination – per application</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Basic Fees</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Assignment – per application</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of an application (Part 1 and/or Part 2) , an objection or a detailed description</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy of an entry in the Register</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging an objection</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application for declaration of essential derivation 800
Application for
  (a) revocation of a PBR 500
  (b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation 500
Compulsory licence 500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer
APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the Plant Breeder’s Rights Act 1994.)

Dr Brian Hare
Director of Research
Pacific Seeds Australia
6 Nugent Crescent
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl McCaffery
Business Development Manager
UniQuest Limited
Research Road
University of Queensland
ST LUCIA QLD 4072
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David Moore
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing Users

Ms Natalie Peate
Nursery Owner
26 Kardinia Crescent
WARRENWOOD VIC 3134

Mr Hugh Roberts
Farmer
‘Birralee’
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694

Professor Margaret Sedgley
Head, Dept. of Horticulture, Viticulture and Oenology
University of Adelaide
Waite Campus, PMB 1
GLEN OSMOND SA 5064

Mr Doug Waterhouse (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the Plant Breeder’s Rights Act 1994, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

26th MEETING OF THE PLANT BREEDER’S RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PBRAC)

The 26th meeting of the Plant Breeder’s Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) was held in Canberra on 16 September 1999. All PBRAC members attended.

Key matters discussed were:

**High Court actions related to the Plant Breeder’s Rights Act 1994 (PBRA) due to be heard on 5/6 October and proposed amendments to the PBRA.** PBRAC noted developments and agreed that proposed draft amendments to the PBRA should remove the source of legal conflict and had the potential to gain the support of the contesting parties.

**PBRAC recommended:** The potential impact of an amended PBRA should be brought to the attention of other statutory marketing organisations, such as the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation and the Australian Horticultural Corporation.

**Disruptive approaches affecting the productivity of the Plant Breeder’s Rights Office (PBRO).** PBRAC considered that frequent, ill-prepared objections under the scheme were disrupting the work of the PBRO.

**PBRAC recommended:** The PBRO should adopt a minimalist response to such objections and establish an advance fee system for the lodgement of objections.

**Plant Industries Committee Task Force survey recommendations on the PBRA.** The terms of reference were to research and collate the experiences of jurisdictions with PBRA to date; to identify commercial opportunities to implement End Point Royalties; and to examine the need for and desirability of amending the PBRA. PBRAC broadly supported the draft recommendations of the PIC which is to present a final report to the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Regional Management (SCARM) in March 2000.

**PBRAC recommended:** A key recommendation was to amend the PBRA to allow for the payment of ‘equitable remuneration’ for plant breeders (through End Point Royalties) when the breeder’s right is restricted in the public interest.

**International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) developments.** PBRAC noted that membership of UPOV had now risen to 44 contracting parties with an increasing number accepting UPOV 91 obligations.

**PBRAC recommended.** Australia should accede to UPOV 91 as soon as possible.
Administrative matters including harmonisation with other UPOV countries (particularly New Zealand), the budgetary position and the structure of fees.

**PBRAC recommended.** If possible Australia’s PBR procedures to be harmonised over time with those of New Zealand. PBRO should undertake an analysis on possible changes to fees for bulk renewals/forward payments. PBRO should examine the feasibility of establishment of a contingency fund.

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY AND AREA IN TABLE 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>CONSULTANT’S NAME</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avocado</strong></td>
<td>Swinburn, Garth</td>
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**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.
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Oat
Collins, David
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Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
Downes, Ross
Kidd, Charles
Poulsen, David
Slatter, John

Olives
Ayash, Abdo
Bazzani, Mr Luigi
Gingis, Aron
Pullar, David

Onions
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Gingis, Aron
McMichael, Prue
Pulzar, David

Ornamentals – Exotic
Abell, Peter
Armitage, Paul
Angus, Tim
Ayash, Abdo
Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
Beal, Peter
Cunneen, Thomas
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Downes, Ross
Eggleton, Steve
Harrison, Peter
Henry, Robert J
Hockings, David
Jack, Brian
Johnson, Margaret
Kirby, Greg
Kirkham, Roger
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lullfitz, Robert
Lunghusen, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Molyneux, W M
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Dee
Stearne, Peter
Tan, Beng
Watkins, Phillip
Winfield, Joel
Worrall, Ross

Ornamentals – Indigenous
Abell, Peter
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Angus, Tim
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Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
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Ornithopus
Foster, Kevin
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Nutt, Bradley
Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
Aberdeen, Ian
Anderson, Malcolm
Avery, Angela
Bahnisch, L
Berryman, Tim
Cameron, Stephen
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Croft, Valerie
Harrison, Peter
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Scattini, Walter John
Slatter, John
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Williams, Warren
Wilson, Frances

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Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Tancred, Stephen
Valentine, Bruce

Persimmon
Swimburn, Garth

Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nicholls, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
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Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Chowdhury, Doza
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue

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Fennell, John
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
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Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Stearne, Peter
Tay, David

Proteaceae
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Kirby, Neil
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Pseudocereals
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Pulse Crops
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## APPENDIX 4

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<td>Zeppa, Aldo</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## APPENDIX 5

### ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

#### International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
Web site: http://www.upov.int

#### Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

**ARGENTINA**
Instituto Nacional de Semillas
Ministerio de Economia
Secretaria de Agricultura
Ganaderia y Pesca
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3.
Piso, 1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 1) 362 39 88
Fax: (54 1) 349 24 17

**AUSTRALIA**
Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
P O Box 858
Canberra  ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650

**AUSTRIA**
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum fur Landwirtschaft
Sortenschutzamt
Postfach 400
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211
JAPAN
Director of Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

KENYA
Plant Breeder’s Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi
Tel: (254 –1) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 80 40

MEXICO
Servicio Nacional de Inspeccion y Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Desarrollo Rural
Lope de Vega 125 8. Piso Col. Capultepec Morales
Mexico, D.F. 11570
Phone: (52-5) 203 9427
Fax: (52-5) 250 64 83

NETHERLANDS
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht (Board of Plant Breeder’s Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen
Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67

NEW ZEALAND
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury
Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 325 29 46

NORWAY
Plantesortsnemnda (The Plant Variety Board)
Fellesbygget
N-1432 As
Phone: (47) 64 94 75 04
Fax: (47) 64 94 02 08

PAKISTAN
Direccion General del Registro De la Propiedad Industrial (DGERPI)
Ministerio de Coercio e Industrias Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4
Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139

POLAND
The Director Research Center of Cultivars Testing (COBORU)
63-022 Slupia Wielka
Phone: (48 667) 535 58 or 523 41
Fax: (48 667) 535 58

PORTUGAL
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da CNPPA Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa
Phone: (351) 1 362 16 07
Fax: (351) 1 362 16 06

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162 C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau
Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
State Commission of the Russian Federation
for Selection Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 3a 107139 Moscow
Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26

SLOVAKIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Dodrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava
Phone: (42) 736 85 61
Fax: (42) 745 62 94

SLOVENIA
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Dunajska 1000 Ljubljana
Phone: (386-61) 178 9117
Fax: (386-61) 178 9120

SOUTH AFRICA
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and Quality Control
Private Bag X 258 Pretoria 0001
Phone: (27 12) 319 7202
Fax: (27 12) 319 7279

SPAIN
Registro de Variedades Subdirección General de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero
Jose Abascal, 4 E-28003- Madrid
Phone: (34 1) 347 66 00
Fax: (34 1) 594 27 68

SWEDEN
Statens vaxtsortnamnd (National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna
Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170

SWITZERLAND
Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft
Buro fur Sortenschutz
Mattenhofstr. 5
CH-3003 Bern
Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Controller (Ag)
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
34 Frederick Street
Port of Spain
Phone: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Approved Genera</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Name of QP</th>
<th>Date of accreditation</th>
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<td>Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre</td>
<td>Toolangi, VIC</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory</td>
<td>R Kirkham, G Wilson</td>
<td>31/3/97</td>
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<td>Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations</td>
<td>Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD</td>
<td>Saccharum</td>
<td>Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology</td>
<td>M Cox</td>
<td>30/6/97</td>
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<td>Ag-Seed Research</td>
<td>Horsham and other sites</td>
<td>Canola</td>
<td>Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses</td>
<td>G Kadkol</td>
<td>30/6/97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture Western Australia</td>
<td>Northam WA</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Field, laboratory</td>
<td>D Collins</td>
<td>30/6/97</td>
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<td>University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute</td>
<td>Camden, NSW</td>
<td><em>Argyranthemum, Diascia, Mandevilla, Oats</em></td>
<td>Field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab</td>
<td>J Oates</td>
<td>30/6/97</td>
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<td>Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Monbulk, VIC</td>
<td>Clematis</td>
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<td>M Lunghusen</td>
<td>30/9/97</td>
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<td>Galston, NSW</td>
<td>Pelargonium</td>
<td>Field, controlled environment house</td>
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<td>Koala Blooms</td>
<td>Monbulk, VIC</td>
<td><em>Bracteantha</em></td>
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<td>Glasshouse</td>
<td>I Paananen</td>
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<td>University of Queensland, Gatton College</td>
<td>Lawes, QLD</td>
<td>Some tropical pastures</td>
<td>Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery &amp; propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage</td>
<td>D Hanger</td>
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<td>Jan and Peter Iredell</td>
<td>Moggill, QLD</td>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>Outdoor, shadehouse</td>
<td>J Iredell</td>
<td>30/9/98</td>
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<td><em>Verbena</em></td>
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<td>Avondale Nurseries Ltd</td>
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<td><em>Agapanthus</em></td>
<td>Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership</td>
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APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES

As amended by the Council at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, on October 25, 1991.

[Recommendation 9]

For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca, Lotus, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis
Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than
(in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

* 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.


APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder’s Rights. Under section 62(1) of the Plant Breeder’s Rights Act 1994 a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territories.

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE-SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293
### APPENDIX 9

**Common Name to Botanical Name Index**

For varieties included in this issue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>BOTanical NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>African Lily</strong></td>
<td>Agapanthus praecox subsp orientalis</td>
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<td><strong>Agapanthus</strong></td>
<td>Agapanthus praecox subsp orientalis</td>
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<td><strong>Alfalfa</strong></td>
<td>Medicago sativa</td>
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<tr>
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Register of Australian Winter Cereal Cultivars

Varietal Descriptions from the Voluntary Scheme for the Registration of Cereal Cultivars

Recently some procedural changes have been implemented in the operations of the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. The Plant Breeder’s Rights (PBR) office and the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme are collaborating to ensure that descriptions of new varieties, whether they are protected by PBR or not, are made available.

The Plant Varieties Journal now includes descriptions of cultivars registered under the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. Please note that publishing a description in the Plant Varieties Journal does not automatically qualify a cultivar to be protected under Plant Breeder’s Rights (PBR). PBR is entirely a different scheme and there are specific requirements under the Plant Breeder’s Rights Act 1994 which must be satisfied to be eligible for registration under PBR. However, it is possible that some cultivars published in this section of the journal are also registered under PBR. When a cultivar is registered under both schemes, the current PBR status of the cultivar is indicated in the descriptions.

A Check list for Registering New Cereal Cultivars in the Voluntary Scheme

Breeders considering submitting a new variety to the voluntary scheme should:

1. Clear the proposed name with Australian Winter Cereal Collection (AWCC). The AWCC will query available information systems to ensure that the proposed name will not be confused with other cultivars of the same group and issue a registration number. The timeframe for this process will usually be less than 24 hours, and can be done by phone, fax or by e-mail.

2. Complete a registration form, including the registration number and forward the form to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch a IBM formatted floppy diskette. The breeders will be notified of the acceptance for a new registration within one week of its receipt.

3. Send an untreated one kilogram (1 kg) reference (or type) sample of seed to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme for long term storage in the AWCC. Please indicate if there are any restrictions on the distribution of this seed. Unless advised to the contrary it will be assumed that seed samples of registered cultivars can be freely distributed by the AWCC to bona fide scientists for research purposes.

4. Provide a description of the new cultivar for publication in the Plant Varieties Journal and send it to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in Word for Windows or in RTF format – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch a IBM formatted floppy diskette. In general, a description should contain the following headings:

   • Common name
   • Botanical name
   • Cultivar name
   • Registration number
   • Registration date
   • Name and address of Originators
   • Name and address of Registrar of Cereal Cultivars
   • Released by
   • Synonyms (if any)
   • Parentage
   • Breeding and selection
   • Morphology
   • Disease Reaction
   • Yield
   • Quality
   • PBR Status (if any)
   • Acknowledgment (if any)
   • Breeder

In addition, you may also include other headings if they are relevant to the description of the variety. Please follow the general style and format of the descriptions published in the current issue. Please note: always format your description in a single column, do not format in two columns. Columns will be formatted during the publication process.

The Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme will electronically forward your description to the Plant Varieties Journal for publication. Plant Varieties Journal reserves the right for editorial corrections and the edited versions will be forwarded to the breeder for review before the final publication. Publication cost will be charged on a cost recovery basis with invoices sent directly from the PBR office to the breeder. The nominal cost will be $400.00 (four hundred dollars) per variety.

There is no descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme included in this issue.
Contact information

**Registration**

**Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme**
C/- Australian Winter Cereals Collection  
RMB 944, Calala Lane  
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Phone: (02) 6763 1149  
Fax: (02) 6763 1154  
e-mail: mackaym@agric.nsw.gov.au

**Publication**

**Registrar PBR**
Plant Breeder’s Rights Office  
GPO Box 858  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6272 4228  
Fax: (02) 6272 3650  
e-mail: Doug.Waterhouse@affa.gov.au
For assistance regarding Plant Breeders Rights and Trade Marks, please contact any of the following

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Dr Vivien Santer  
(Plant Breeders Rights)  
Ann Makrigiorgos  
(Trade Marks)  
Telephone (03) 9243 8300

**Sydney**
Mr John Terry  
(Plant Breeders Rights)  
(02) 9957 5944

**Brisbane**
Peter Williams  
(Trade Marks)  
(07) 3221 7200

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Mark Lunghusen  
Phone (03) 9752 0477  
Fax (03) 9752 0028  
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Email mark@outbackplants.com.au  
Operating in the Melbourne area.

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**GRAFFITH HACK**  
*Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys*

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Plant Breeders and their agents are invited to take this opportunity to promote their new plant varieties by advertising in the Plant Varieties Journal. Consultant Qualified Persons are also invited to advertise their services. The Journal is well circulated throughout the horticultural and agricultural industry. Advertising in the Journal will promote the commercialisation of new plant varieties and the services offered by the qualified persons. Our policy is to promote the varieties which are currently in the PBR scheme and the services of those who are currently accredited by the PBR office.

The Journal also has a Service Directory. This Directory is suitable for advertising the services provided by Consultant Qualified Persons, Agents, Patent Attorneys, CTC sites or photographers.

Advertising is available at a casual space rate as well as a four times rate, attracting a considerable discount of 25%! Advertisements will be published on the back cover or inside front and back covers. The front cover is restricted to full colour photographs of a PBR variety.

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