Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Two 2003 Volume 16 Number 2

'Korkinteral' – a new shrub rose

Treloar ROSES

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

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeders Rights:

Variety	*Synonym*	*Type*	*Applic No.*
KORSCHWAMA	Black Madonna	Hybrid Tea	1994/094
KORCRISETT	Calibra	Cut Flower	1994/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	1997/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	1991/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	1996/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	1996/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	1996/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	1996/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	1997/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	1994/093
KORFISCHER	Hansa-Park	Shrub	1996/085
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	1989/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	1996/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	1994/089
KORSULAS	Limona	Cut Flower	1997/203
KORRUICIL	Our Esther	Cut Flower	1997/205
KORANDERER	Our Copper Queen	Hybrid Tea	1997/201
SPEKES	Our Sacha	Cut Flower	1996/080
KORPLASINA	Our Vanilla	Cut Flower	1996/081
KORBASREN	Pink Bassino	Ground Cover	1996/087
KORBLEKAF		Cut Flower	2000/315
KORMAREC	Sommerabend	Ground Cover	1996/086
KORPINKA	Summer Fairytale	Ground Cover	1994/088
KORVESTAVI	Sunny Sky	Cut Flower	1997/200
KORBACOL	Texas	Cut Flower	1994/092
KORHOCO	Vital	Cut Flower	1997/206
KORDREKES		Cut Flower	1999/204
KORFLEUR		Cut Flower	1999/201
KORKULARIS		Cut Flower	1999/202
KORLUMARA		Cut Flower	1999/199
KORMEERAM		Cut Flower	1999/200
KORROGILO		Cut Flower	1999/105
KORSETAG		Cut Flower	1999/203
KORNAFIRO		Cut Flower	2001/014
KORWARPEEL		Hybrid Tea	2001/015
KORTRAUPFI			2001/175
KORANUL		Cut Flower	2001/295
KORELZODA		Cut Flower	2001/294
KORPANCOM		Ground Cover	2001/293
KORORBE		Floribunda	2001/307
KORNALIST		Cut Flower	2001/306
KORSTESGLI		Ground Cover	2001/305
KORDROPER		Cut Flower	2002/105

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar ROSES

"Midwood", Portland VIC 3305. Phone: (03) 5529 2367. Fax: (03) 5529 2511
E-mail: treloarroses@hotkey.net.au Website: treloar-roses.com.au

Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeder's Rights Australia

QUARTER TWO, 2003 **VOLUME 16 NUMBER 2**

Part 1 – General Information

Part 2 – Public Notices

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

CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 16 NO 3: September 26, 2003.

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Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Plant Breeder's Rights Australia (PBRA) is an agency within the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Doug Waterhouse
Registrar

Nik Hulse
Deputy Registrar

Bob Blazey
Policy Development

Katte Prakash
Examiner

Tanvir Hossain
Examiner

Helen Costa
Examiner

Kathryn Dawes-Read
Administration Officer

Dale Thomas
Finance Co-ordinator

Nadia Giorgi
Resource Co-ordinator

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Breeding Issues

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

The PBR Amendment Bill 2002

The PBR Amendment Bill 2002 was passed by Parliament and subsequently received Royal Assent on 19 December

2002. The amendments to the Plant Breeder's Rights Amendment Bill 2002, as well as related documents (Explanatory Memorandum), are provided on the Parliamentary website: www.aph.gov.au

PBR Infringement

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

On-line Database for PBR Varieties

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

Cumulative Index to *Plant Varieties Journal*

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

Applying for Plant Breeder's Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

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

CPVO Developments

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

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

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

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

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

prohibit the use of that variety in food, or, the growing of that variety as a noxious weed.

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

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 (e.g. particularly verbose methodologies or appendices) are not published, although they do remain part of the detailed description. In some cases some non-distinct characteristics presented in a table may be omitted for publication.

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

Details of the Application

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

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

Example 1

Genus species
Common name of the species

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

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

Example 2

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

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

Example 3

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

Example 4

Origin and Breeding Introduction and selection: 5 cycles of selection within <accession number> originating from <originating country> and supplied by the <company name> under a materials transfer agreement. When grown CI2204 was heterogeneous with both hooded and non-hooded types and differences in seed colour. Repeated selection for hooded types

produced seven breeding lines (726.1-726.7), which were evaluated for forage and seed production potential. From these lines, a uniform single line known as 726.2.1 was selected to become 'Variety'. Selection criteria: seedling vigour, dry matter yield, uniformly hooded (awnless), seed colour (black). Propagation: by seed. Breeder: <name>, <location>, <country>.

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

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

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

Example 7

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

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

Example 8

Comparative Trial Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 38º06′ 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 9

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

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

Example 10

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

Name of the person who prepared the description

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

Example 11

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).
- Arrange the characteristics in order – this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical

guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.

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

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

Plant Breeder's Rights 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overseas Testing/Data

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

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

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

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

Solanum tuberosum	Potato

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Closure of the PBR Office

The PBR office will be closed from 25 December 2003 during the Christmas and New Year holiday period. The office will re-open on 12 January 2004 at 8.30am.

Important Notice

To improve the distrubution and effectiveness, the editorial committee of the Plant Varieties Journal has decided that the publication of the current printed version of the journal will be replaced by an electronic version after the next issue (Volume 16 issue 3). Electronic versions are freely available at www.affa.gov.au/pbr and will run concurrently until Volume 16 Issue 4, when they will entirely supersede the printed version. Please take the hyperlink out from the website address.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

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

ACCEPTANCES

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

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Staprirange' syn Ella

Application No: 2003/082 Accepted: 16 May, 2003
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Anthurium andraeanum
Flamingo Flower

'Changing Love'

Application No: 2003/139 Accepted: 27 June, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Exciting Love'

Application No: 2003/140 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Fresh Love'

Application No: 2003/138 Accepted: 27 June, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Lady Love'

Application No: 2003/137 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Lucky Leny'

Application No: 2003/143 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Orange Love'

Application No: 2003/044 Accepted: 29 April, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Red Love'

Application No: 2003/045 Accepted: 29 April, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Sugar Love'

Application No: 2003/043 Accepted: 29 April, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Tender Love'
Application No: 2003/141 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Arachis hypogaea
Peanut

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

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

Biserrula pelecinus
Biserrula

'Mauro'
Application No: 2002/344 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, Grains Research and Development Corporation, Murdoch University** and **Australian Wool Innovation Limited**.
Agent: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.

Bougainvillea spectabilis
Bougainvillea

'Vera Pink'
Application No: 2003/145 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'CBWA-002'
Application No: 2003/066 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **Canola Breeders Western Australia Pty Ltd**, Shenton Park, WA.

'CBWA-003'
Application No: 2003/067 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **Canola Breeders Western Australia Pty Ltd**, Shenton Park, WA.

'CBWA-004'
Application No: 2003/065 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **Canola Breeders Western Australia Pty Ltd**, Shenton Park, WA.

'CBWA-005'
Application No: 2003/064 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **Canola Breeders Western Australia Pty Ltd**, Shenton Park, WA.

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'KLEC01058' syn **Selecta White**
Application No: 2003/154 Accepted: 27 June, 2003
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunbelkos' syn **Coral Chimes**
Application No: 2003/131 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunbelre' syn **Red Chimes**
Application No: 2003/129 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Camellia sasanqua
Camellia

'Parann'
Application No: 2003/070 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Parsarah'
Application No: 2003/069 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Carthamus tinctorius
Safflower

'CW 99-OL'
Application No: 2003/120 Accepted: 27 June, 2003
Applicant: **Cal/West Seeds**.
Agent: **Adams Australia Pty Ltd**, Maitland, NSW.

Cordyline australis x *Cordyline banksii*
Cabbage Tree, Dracaena

'Jurassic Jade'
Application No: 2003/053 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **Deane Lester Keir and Gina Maree Keir**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'Festival'
Application No: 2003/022 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc.**
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura, Butterfly Bush

'Passionate Rainbow'
Application No: 2003/091 Accepted: 3 June, 2003
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

‘Little Honey’
Application No: 2003/076 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **James Walter Carter and Elva Lorraine Carter trading as Carters Tubes**, Burpengary, QLD.

Grevillea rosmarinifolia
Rosemary Grevillea

‘RP 03’
Application No: 2003/136 Accepted: 27 June, 2003
Applicant: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**.
Agent: **Bill Molyneux**, Yarra Glen, VIC.

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

‘Balcebgrapi’
Application No: 2002/358 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

‘Cobimpbug’
Application No: 2002/376 Accepted: 6 May, 2003
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Liquidambar styraciflua
Interspecific Plum

‘Oakville Highlight’
Application No: 2003/093 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **Vic John Ciccolella**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

‘Kano’
Application No: 2003/058 Accepted: 28 April, 2003
Applicant: **Cropmark Seeds Ltd**.
Agent: **Hemphill & Co**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Status Plus’
Application No: 2003/073 Accepted: 4 June, 2003
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited**.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

Malus domestica
Apple

‘Ambrosia’
Application No: 2003/052 Accepted: 27 April, 2003
Applicant: **Sally & Wilfrid Mennell**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Margarets Wild One’
Application No: 2000/162 Accepted: 28 April, 2003
Applicant: **Joan Margaret Wagenhofer**, Lima East, VIC.

Mangifera indica
Mango

‘Sunset Blush’ syn **Sunset Flush**
Application No: 2003/057 Accepted: 28 April, 2003
Applicant: **Enore and Mary Queri**n, Mareeba, QLD.

Mussaenda hybrid
Flag Bush

‘Capricorn Dream’
Application No: 2003/021 Accepted: 28 April, 2003
Applicant: **Oram’s Nurseries**, Wandal, QLD.

‘Capricorn Ice’
Application No: 2003/108 Accepted: 17 June, 2003
Applicant: **Oram’s Nurseries**, Wandal, QLD.

Nemesia hybrid
Nemesia

‘Confetti Purple’
Application No: 2003/092 Accepted: 3 June, 2003
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

‘Confetti White’
Application No: 2003/090 Accepted: 3 June, 2003
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Nierembergia hybrid

‘Sunnicobu’ syn **Lilac Splash**
Application No: 2003/132 Accepted: 25 June, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

‘Sunnikoho’ syn **White Splash**
Application No: 2003/133 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Petunia x*hybrida*
Petunia

‘Red MP101’ syn **Tiny Tunia Red**
Application No: 2002/377 Accepted: 6 May, 2003
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Philotheca myoporoides
Long Leaved Waxflower, Eriostemon

‘Moon Shadow’
Application No: 2003/081 Accepted: 5 May, 2003
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bywong, NSW.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Yarrum'
Application No: 2002/212 Accepted: 27 June, 2003
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW.

Pittosporum tenuifolium
Pittosporum, Kohuhu

'EMERALDSTAR'
Application No: 2003/080 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **Grant Farmer McKechnie**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

'Going Green'
Application No: 2001/191 Accepted: 6 May, 2003
Applicant: **Jeff Elliot**.
Agent: **Jeff Koelewyn for Braddles Pty Ltd**, Tuerong, VIC.

'SilSta'
Application No: 2003/079 Accepted: 15 May, 2003
Applicant: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

'White Cloud'
Application No: 2003/036 Accepted: 6 May, 2003
Applicant: **Jeff Elliot**.
Agent: **Jeff Koelewyn for Braddles Pty Ltd**, Tuerong, VIC.

Plectranthus hybrid
Spurflower

'Coral Cloud'
Application No: 2002/079 Accepted: 3 June, 2003
Applicant: **Gert J. Brits (Dr)**.
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Plepalila'
Application No: 2003/056 Accepted: 12 May, 2003
Applicant: **National Botanic Institute**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Plectranthus purpuratus x *Plectranthus strigosus*
Spurflower

'Amanda'
Application No: 2002/082 Accepted: 3 June, 2003
Applicant: **Gert J. Brits (Dr)**.
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Plectranthus saccatus x *Plectranthus hilliardiae*
Spurflower

'Edelblau' syn **Blue Angel**
Application No: 2002/080 Accepted: 3 June, 2003
Applicant: **Gert J. Brits (Dr)**.
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Suaprieight'
Application No: 2003/077 Accepted: 14 May, 2003
Applicant: **Sun World International Inc**.
Agent: **Sun World Australasia**, Bathurst, NSW.

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'Arodel'
Application No: 2002/008 Accepted: 27 June, 2003
Applicant: **Societe Anonyme des Pepinieres et Roseraies GEORGES DELBARD**.
Agent: **Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Co. Limited**, Bathurst, NSW.

'Earlisweet'
Application No: 2002/158 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger's Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Minnie Royal'
Application No: 2002/152 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger's Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Panaro Five'
Application No: 2002/265 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **University of Bologna**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Panaro Four'
Application No: 2002/264 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **University of Bologna**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Panaro One'
Application No: 2002/261 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **University of Bologna**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Panaro Three'
Application No: 2002/262 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **University of Bologna**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Panaro Two'
Application No: 2002/263 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **University of Bologna**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Rita'
Application No: 2003/051 Accepted: 5 May, 2003
Applicant: **Research Institute for Fruitgrowing and Ornamentals**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Royal Rainier’
Application No: 2002/153 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus avium x *Prunus campanulata*
Flowering Cherry

‘Yvonne Matthies’
Application No: 2002/341 Accepted: 5 June, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South, NSW.

Prunus cerasifera

‘Oakville Crimson Spire’
Application No: 2003/094 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **Vic John Ciccolella**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica
Peach

‘April Snow’
Application No: 2002/157 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Gayla Rich’
Application No: 2002/164 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Klondike White’
Application No: 2002/161 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Sunlit Snow’
Application No: 2002/162 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

‘Hawkesbury December Ice’
Application No: 2002/373 Accepted: 5 June, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Iced Sun’
Application No: 2002/354 Accepted: 5 June, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**.
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Arctic Mist’
Application No: 2002/156 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Honey Royale’
Application No: 2002/163 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Red Roy’
Application No: 2002/154 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc.**
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

‘Hawkesbury Jupiter Onyx’
Application No: 2003/003 Accepted: 3 April, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**.
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Venus Onyx’
Application No: 2002/340 Accepted: 15 April, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South, NSW.

Prunus salicina x *Prunus armeniaca*
Interspecific Plum

‘Flavor Gold’
Application No: 2002/159 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Flavor Grenade’
Application No: 2002/155 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

‘Flavorfall’
Application No: 2002/160 Accepted: 16 April, 2003
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Genetics, Inc**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus salicina x *Prunus persica*
Pleach

‘Hawkesbury Elk’
Application No: 2002/363 Accepted: 5 June, 2003
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South, NSW.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

‘Constellation’
Application No: 2003/072 Accepted: 5 May, 2003
Applicant: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

‘Delicious’
Application No: 2003/071 Accepted: 5 May, 2003
Applicant: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Aushunter'
Application No: 2003/062 Accepted: 14 May, 2003
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **Leigh Siebler**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Ausjump'
Application No: 2003/063 Accepted: 14 May, 2003
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **Leigh Siebler**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Harbadge'
Application No: 2001/318 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

'Hardwell' syn **Penny Lane**
Application No: 2002/014 Accepted: 17 June, 2003
Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

'Masframb' syn **Jardins de Viels Maisons**
Application No: 2002/301 Accepted: 27 April, 2003
Applicant: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot**.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd**, Clare, SA.

'Masversi' syn **Versigny**
Application No: 2002/299 Accepted: 27 April, 2003
Applicant: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot**.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd**, Clare, SA.

'Maswicri' syn **William Christie**
Application No: 2002/300 Accepted: 27 April, 2003
Applicant: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot**.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd**, Clare, SA.

'Meiafone'
Application No: 2003/107 Accepted: 17 June, 2003
Applicant: **Meilland International S.A.**
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Meijacolet'
Application No: 2003/075 Accepted: 27 April, 2003
Applicant: **Meilland International S.A.**
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Meirameca'
Application No: 2003/074 Accepted: 27 April, 2003
Applicant: **Meilland International S.A.**
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Nirpredhol'
Application No: 2003/117 Accepted: 17 June, 2003
Applicant: **Lux Riviera S.r.l.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Tananilov'
Application No: 2001/291 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q208'
Application No: 2003/089 Accepted: 3 June, 2003
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Schlumbergera truncata
Christmas Cactus

'Blazing Fantasy'
Application No: 2003/055 Accepted: 28 April, 2003
Applicant: **Tillington House Pty Limited**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Aviva'
Application No: 2002/246 Accepted: 13 June, 2003
Applicant: **ARC-Roodeplaat**.
Agent: **Southern Choice Pty Ltd**, Waikerie, SA.

'Caren'
Application No: 2002/243 Accepted: 13 June, 2003
Applicant: **ARC-Roodeplaat**.
Agent: **Southern Choice Pty Ltd**, Waikerie, SA.

'Darius'
Application No: 2002/248 Accepted: 16 June, 2003
Applicant: **ARC-Roodeplaat**.
Agent: **Southern Choice Pty Ltd**, Waikerie, SA.

'Eryn'
Application No: 2002/249 Accepted: 13 June, 2003
Applicant: **ARC-Roodeplaat**.
Agent: **Southern Choice Pty Ltd**, Waikerie, SA.

Sutera diffusus
Bacopa, Sutera

'Inuit'
Application No: 2003/039 Accepted: 5 May, 2003
Applicant: **Brandkamp GmbH**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'SUN 376G'
Application No: 2002/311 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

'SUN 392A'
Application No: 2002/313 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

'SUN 404F'
Application No: 2002/312 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

Vicia faba
Field Bean

‘Brunswick’
Application No: 2003/078 Accepted: 14 May, 2003
Applicant: **Emerald Park Pty Ltd**, Millicent, SA.

Vitis vinifera
Grape

‘90-3437’
Application No: 2003/087 Accepted: 20 June, 2003
Applicant: **L and M Nursery**.
Agent: **Griffith Hack**, Melbourne, VIC.

‘Regal Seedless’
Application No: 2003/088 Accepted: 9 May, 2003
Applicant: **Arc Infruitec Nietvoorbij**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

Abelia x*grandiflora*
Glossy Abelia

‘Sunny’
Application No: 2002/032 Accepted: 10 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **Taylor's Nursery Inc.**, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 33) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium. Stem: arrangement of leaves opposite. Leaf: length mean 16.3mm, width mean 6.3mm, shape of blade lanceolate, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, variegation present, position of variegation marginal, colour of midzone with least intense anthocyanin colouration yellow-green (RHS 147A), colour of midzone with most intense anthocyanin colouration brown (RHS

200B), colour of margin zone with least intense anthocyanin colouration yellow (RHS 9A), colour of margin zone with most intense anthocyanin colouration red (RHS 46B). Flower bud: colour (RHS 70 B-C). Flower: colour of petal white (RHS 155C). Calyx: number of sepals 4 to 5. Note: all RHS numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a branch sport from a field of *Abelia* x*grandiflora* plants growing in applicant's nursery in Raleigh, North Carolina, USA in 1991. Cuttings were taken from the mutated plant and large numbers of plants were asexually reproduced and evaluated for stability. These were found to be completely stable over a number of generations. The new variety is a compact shrub with low mounding habit and shortened primary branches in a flush. Parent plants are characterised by an open habit and elongated primary branches that require frequent pruning to make the plants more uniform. Selection criteria: compact habit, variegated foliage, fewer flowers. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Taylor's Nursery Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: position of variegation marginal and Flower: petal colour white. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Snow Shower'.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Spring-Autumn 2002/2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 24 Oct 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	'Sunrise'
EU	1999	Granted	'Sunrise'
Japan	1999	Applied	'Sunrise'
South Africa	2000	Granted	'Sunrise'

First sold in the USA in Mar 1998. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

Description: **Steven Eggleton**, Lilydale, VIC.

Table 1 *Abelia* varieties

	'Sunny'	*'Snow Shower'
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	dense
LEAF: COLOUR OF MIDZONE (with least intense anthocyanin colouration) (RHS, 2001)	yellow-green 147A	yellow-green 146B
LEAF: COLOUR OF MIDZONE (with most intense anthocyanin colouration) (RHS, 2001)	brown 200B	yellow-green 147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF MARGIN ZONE (with least intense anthocyanin colouration) (RHS, 2001)	yellow 9A	white 155C
LEAF: COLOUR OF MARGIN ZONE (with most intense anthocyanin colouration) (RHS, 2001)	red 46B	red 48C

Acmena smithii var. *minor*
Small Leaf Lilly Pilly

'Allyn Magic'

Application No: 2001/308 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **V.F. and N.C. Jupp**, East Gresford, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 42) Plant: habit bushy, attitude upright, height short. Stem: branching density dense, branch angle acute (30-40 degrees), internodal length short, colour of mature stem greyed-orange (ca. 165A), colour of new growth greyed-orange (177A). Leaf blade: shape ovate, length short, width medium, shape of apex drip-tip, shape of base cunate, glossiness on upper side strong, shape of cross section concave, shape of longitudinal section convex, stiffness medium, prominence of midrib on lower surface prominent, colour of mature leaf on upper side yellow-green (147A), colour of mature leaf on lower side yellow-green (144A), colour of semi-mature leaf on upper side greyed-orange (165A-B), colour of semi-mature leaf on lower side yellow-green (152B), colour of newly emerged leaf on upper and lower side greyed-red (178B), produces flushes of new growth throughout the year (not subject to seasonal influence), variegation absent. Petiole: length short, colour yellow-green (152A). (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: from successive generations of selected parents of *Acmena smithii* var. *minor*. Two seedlings were selected from the fourth generation in 1998. The two seedlings were almost identical and were given the codes ASM4/1 and ASM4/2 respectively. After trialling for two years ASM4/2 was selected to be developed as *Acmena* 'Allyn Magic'. Selection criteria: short plant height, compact growth, flushes of new growth throughout the year. Propagation: this variety was propagated by cutting and grown through five generations showing 100% stability and uniformity through all generations. Breeder: Noel C Jupp, East Gresford, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: height short, Stem: branching density dense, intense colouration of emergent new growth and multiple branching habit. The parent is a recognised distinct form of the species and is the most similar variety of common knowledge. The only other variety derived from this form of the species is *Acmena* 'Hedgemaster'(Ф) and this was included to complete the trial. Other varieties of common knowledge that were initially considered but later rejected were the rheophytic race of *A. smithii* (narrow leaf form) having different habit, leaf shape and colouration; *Acmena* 'Hot Flush'(Ф) and 'Dusky'(Ф) were excluded because of the different leaf shape (lanceolate for 'Dusky'(Ф) and rounded for 'Hot Flush'(Ф)) and taller plant height. *Acmena* 'Sun Blush' was also rejected on the basis

of its height (to 4 metres) and the variegated cream and green foliage. It was considered that all other varieties of Lilly Pilly were derived from the genus *Syzygium* and were rejected on this basis.

Comparative Trial Location: East Gresford, NSW (Latitude 151°33′42″ East and 32°25′30″ South) Conditions: trial was conducted under nursery conditions in an open sided clear plastic film igloo using overhead sprinkler irrigation. Fifteen plants of each comparator were potted into 140mm plastic pots using a potting mix based on pine bark fines and sand. The mix was fortified with slow release fertiliser with added micro-nutrients. Trial design: fifteen replicates of each variety were arranged in a random block design. Measurements: Ten plants chosen at random were measured for each variety.

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

Description: **N.C. Jupp**, Riverdene Nurseries, East Gresford, NSW.

Table 2 *Acmena* varieties

	'Allyn Magic'	*A. *smithii* var. *minor*	*'Hedgemaster'Φ
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm) – soil line to apex			
mean	188.5	752	161
std deviation	29.42	74.67	21.19
LSD/sig	50.89	P≤0.01	ns
INTERNODAL LENGTH (mm) – random selection			
mean	10.8	12.1	6.15
std deviation	1.89	3.24	1.41
LSD/sig	2.29	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – widest point			
mean	13.4	17.1	3.8
std deviation	1.11	1.37	1.01
LSD/sig	1.27	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
BASAL CALIPER (mm) – at soil line			
mean	8.65	14.7	3.8
std deviation	0.89	1.27	0.46
LSD/sig	1.07	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR: EMERGENT NEW GROWTH (RHS, 1995)			
	178B	178A	152B
LEAF COLOUR: SEMI-MATURE GROWTH (RHS, 1995)			
	165A	164A	152B
LEAF COLOUR: MATURE GROWTH (RHS, 1995)			
	147A	141A	137A
LEAF: SHAPE			
	ovate	obovate	narrow lanceolate

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Zanvelvet' syn **Red Velvet**

Application No: 2002/177 Accepted: 30 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V**., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 18) Plant: stem length long, stem thickness thick, density of foliage sparse to medium. Leaf: length long, width medium, shape of blade narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel medium to many, length of branches in umbel medium to long, length of pedicel medium to long. Flower: main colour red, size medium, spread of tepals small to medium. Outer tepal: shape of blade broad obovate, depth of emargination deep, stripes on inner side of blade absent, colour red (RHS 53A) at the apex, greyed-purple (RHS 187B) at tip, red (RHS 53B) at margins, centre and base. Inner lateral tepals: shape elliptic, colour red (RHS 53A) at the apex, white (RHS 155C) at centre, red-purple (RHS 58C) at margins and green-yellow at base, number of stripes medium, thickness of stripes medium to thick. Inner median tepal: white colour absent, number of stripes few. Stamens: filament colour red, spots absent, anther colour brownish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration strong, colour of style red, colour of stigma red, spots on stigma absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 94547-1 x pollen parent 94676-4, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's research station at Hillegom, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial varieties within the breeding programme. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Zanvelvet' was chosen on the basis of flower colour, stem production and quality. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Zanvelvet' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Paul Schoorl, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour dark red. Inner lateral tepal: colour of apex dark red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Stalona'Φ (PVJ 10.4) was considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. Initially, 'Fuego'Φ (PVJ 15.2) and 'Starexan'Φ (PVJ 12.4) were also considered as comparators but were excluded as they have slightly lighter red colour.

Comparative Trial 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 published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in a soil in a multispan polyhouse at Bunyip, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud in May 2003 and transferred to Devon Meadows, VIC and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed 5 days later.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
EU	2001	Applied	'Zanvelvet'

First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table 3 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Zanvelvet'	*'Stalona'ϕ
STEM		
length	tall	medium
thickness	thick	medium
density of foliage	sparse to medium	dense
LEAF		
length	long	medium
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	recurved
INFLORESCENCE		
number of umbel branches	medium to many	medium
length of umbels	medium to long	long
pedicel length	medium to long	short
FLOWER		
spread of tepals	small to medium	medium to large
OUTER TEPAL		
main colour (RHS)	53A, 53B (2001)	46A, 47B, 51B (1986)
INNER LATERAL TEPAL		
main colour of middle zone (RHS)	155C (2001)	6B (1986)
number of stripes	medium	few
stripe thickness	medium to thick	medium
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL		
centre colour	absent	present
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
filament colour	red	red purple
filament spots	absent	n/a
anther colour	brownish	greyed orange
style colour	red	red purple
stigma colour	red	red purple
spots on stigma	absent	n/a
anthocyanin in ovary	strong	weak

Begonia boliviensis
Begonia

'Bonfire'

Application No: 1999/243 Accepted: 16 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 28) Plant: growth habit bushy, number of basal shoots many, branching strong, sex monoecious (male and female flowers on same plant). Stem: thickness of internode below first inflorescence thin. Leaf blade: length of midrib medium (mean 81.39mm), width narrow (mean 30.07mm), colour of upper side medium green, colour of lower side light green, hairiness on upper side present, glossiness of lower side medium, base closed, shape of apex acute, width of apex narrow, type of incisions of margin serrate, undulation of margin weak. Bract: colour red, shape of apex acute. Flowering shoot: intensity of anthocyanin colouration (last five nodes) strong to medium. Flower: type single, number of petals four to five. Flower: incisions of petal absent, undulation of petal margin absent, colour of anthers at beginning of flowering yellow. Petal: colour bright red (RHS 40A). Time of beginning of flowering under natural long days: medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Selection: *Begonia boliviensis* seeds were obtained in 1990 from selected plants in Northern Argentina. The area where the seed was collected had many of these plants, however selection of seeds came from plants judged to be of value as an ornamental crop. The seeds were germinated in New Zealand and a second selection of the most suitable plants took place. In 1997/8, three distinct forms were identified of which *Begonia* 'Bonfire' was considered the best. This selection has been maintained and has remained stable through several generations of plants produced by vegetative cuttings. No off types have been observed. Selection criteria: short bushy growth, bright red flowers, narrow leaves, suitability as a ornamental container plant. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Initial selection by Stephen Halloy, final selection by R.J. Cross, both of Crop and Food Research Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparator *Begonia boliviensis* was used as the comparator as there are no other varieties with similar characteristics. A number of plants were sourced from different locations, and were found to be variable. The closest to *Begonia* 'Bonfire' was selected and used as the comparator in this trial. The characteristics the comparator plants had in common was the flower colour and intensity of anthoycanin colouration (last five nodes). The original source material was excluded because none of the original plants grown from seed from the original batch of Argentinean plants had the significant leaf hairs that give 'Bonfire' the duller appearance of foliage.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), Autumn 2003, measurements taken in late March. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film. Cutting grown plants were planted into containers filled with soilless potting mix (pinebark), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten 150mm pots of Begonia 'Bonfire' and six *Begonia boliviensis* pots of variable sizes placed on trays. Measurements: The *Begonia boliviensis* plant closest to the new variety was selected for the measurements.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Bonfire'

First Australian sale Mar 2002. Overseas sale nil.

Description: **Christopher Prescott**, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC.

Table 4 *Begonia* varieties

	'Bonfire'	**B. boliviensis*
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	closed	open
PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	40A	40C

Boronia heterophylla
Boronia

'Cascade'

Application No: 2001/169 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 39) Plant: height medium, habit bushy, vigour strong, density dense. Leaf: length medium. Bud: colour pink (RHS 49A). Flower: shape rounded bell-shaped, diameter large, ratio length/width as broad as long, spreading of petals medium. Petal: shape of apex pointed, length long. Outer petal: main colour pale pink (RHS 62C), colour of midrib on outer side dark pink (RHS N66A). Inner petal: main colour pale pink (RHS 62C), colour of base pale pink (RHS 62C). Calyx tube: anthocyanin colouration weak-medium. Anther: colour purple-red. Stigma: shape elongated cone-shaped, colour dark olive green. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition except those prefixed with N, which refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from *B. heterophylla* in 1996. The parents are characterised by dark pink inner and outer petal colour and tall upright plant habit. 'Cascade' is characterised by pale pink flower colour and medium plant height and was developed over 4 cycles of selective propagation between 1997 and 2000. 'Cascade' has been found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: soft pink flowers, low bushy plant habit, vigour in cultivation, flower production and rust tolerance. Propagation: cuttings. Breeder: Department of Agriculture, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit low bushy, Flower: colour pale pink, Petal: colour of midrib dark pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the comparator varieties 'Cameo' and 'UWA Near White' were included in the trial. The parental population was not considered because of the differences in flower colour and growth habit as stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA. Conditions: plants propagated by cuttings and planted in pots of sandy soil with drip irrigation and fertigation. Trial design: randomised block design with 12 plants of each variety of same age and given identical conditions. Measurements: made on 36 typical organs from all plants.

Prior Application and Sales nil.

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

Table 5 *Boronia* varieties

	'Cascade'	*'Cameo'	*'UWA Near White'
PLANT: HEIGHT			
	medium	medium	tall
PLANT: VIGOUR			
	strong	medium	strong
PLANT: DENSITY			
	dense	sparse	sparse-medium
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	35.8	33.0	44.0
std deviation	3.5	4.2	0.9
LSD/sig	1.51	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
BUD: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	49A	49B	49C
FLOWER: SHAPE			
	rounded bell-shaped	rounded bell-shaped	slightly flared bell-shaped
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	9.4	8.4	10.6
std deviation	0.68	0.65	0.83
LSD/sig	0.34	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: RATIO OF LENGTH/WIDTH			
	as broad as long	longer than broad	broader than long
FLOWER: SPREADING OF PETALS			
	medium	weak	strong
PETAL: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	9.4	8.5	9.6
std deviation	0.70	0.33	0.59
LSD/sig	0.27	P≤0.01	ns
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX			
	pointed	pointed	slightly rounded
OUTER PETAL: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	62C	56B	56C
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF BASE (RHS, 1986)			
	62C	58B	58B
CALYX TUBE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	weak-medium	absent-very weak	strong
ANTHER: COLOUR (before dehiscence)			
	purple-red	red	dark brown
STIGMA: COLOUR			
	dark olive green	light olive green	maroon
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING			
	very early 26 Aug	very early 6 Sep	early 11 Sep

'Purple Rain'

Application No: 2001/171 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **The State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 40) Plant: height tall, habit upright, vigour strong, density medium-dense. Leaf: length long. Flower: shape rounded bell-shaped, diameter large, ratio length/width as broad as long, spreading of petals medium. Petal: shape of apex rounded, length long. Outer petal: colour red-purple (RHS 61A). Inner petal: main colour red-purple (RHS 64A), colour of base red-purple (RHS 71A). Calyx tube: anthocyanin colouration strong. Anther: colour maroon. Stigma: shape elongated cone-shaped, colour green. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from *B. heterophylla* in 1996. The parents are characterised by dark pink inner and outer petal colour and tall upright plant habit. 'Purple Rain' is characterised by purple flower colour and was developed over 4 cycles of selective propagation between 1997 and 2000. 'Purple Rain' has been found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: purple flowers, bushy plant habit, stem length, flower production and rust tolerance. Propagation: cuttings. Breeder: Department of Agriculture, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Growth: habit upright and bushy, Flower: colour purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the comparator variety 'Purple Jared'(Φ) was included in the trial. No other varieties of *Boronia* other than 'Purple Jared'(Φ) have purple flowers. The original parental species *B. heterophylla* from which the variety was developed also included.

Comparative Trial Location: Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA. Conditions: plants propagated by cuttings and planted in pots of sandy soil with drip irrigation and fertigation. Trial design: randomised block design with 11 plants of each variety of same age and given identical conditions. Measurements: made on 32 typical organs from all plants.

Prior Application and Sales nil.

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

Table 6 *Boronia* varieties

	'Purple Rain'	***'Purple Jared'(Φ)**	***Boronia heterophylla***
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	35.7	19.4	32.2
std deviation	5.2	2.2	6.6
LSD/sig	2.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE	rounded bell-shaped	flared bell-shaped	flared bell-shaped
FLOWER: RATIO LENGTH/WIDTH	as broad as long	broader than long	longer than broad
FLOWER: SPREADING OF PETALS	medium	strong	not observed
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	rounded	pointed	pointed
PETAL: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	9.4	8.6	9.1
std deviation	0.64	0.66	0.95
LSD/sig	0.39	P≤0.01	ns
OUTER PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	61A	71A	74A
INNER PETAL: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	64A	71A	74A
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF BASE (RHS, 1986)	71A	157A	74A
CALYX TUBE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	weak	absent
ANTHER: COLOUR (before dehiscence)	maroon	green-yellow	green
STIGMA: SHAPE	elongated cone-shaped	squat cone-shaped	squat cone-shaped
STIGMA: COLOUR	green	maroon	maroon
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	very early 9 Sep	medium 26 Sep	medium 28 Sep

'Stella'

Application No: 2001/170 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 41) Plant: height very tall, habit bushy, vigour very strong. Leaf: length long. Bud: colour dark pink (RHS N66A). Flower: shape rounded bell-shaped, diameter medium, ratio length/width broader than long. Petal: shape of apex rounded, length short. Outer petal: colour pink red (RHS N74A). Inner petal: main colour pink red (RHS 74A), colour of base red (RHS 74B). Calyx tube: anthocyanin colouration absent. Anther: colour deep maroon. Stigma: shape large squat cone-shaped, colour olive-grey. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition except those prefixed with N, which refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from *B. heterophylla* in 1996. The parents are characterised by dark pink inner and outer petal colour, tall upright plant habit and late September flowering. 'Stella' is also characterised by dark pink flowers but is taller and early flowering. 'Stella' was developed over 4 cycles of selective propagation between 1997 and 2000. 'Stella' has been found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: early flowering, vigour in cultivation, growth habit, stem length, flower production and rust tolerance. Propagation: cuttings. Breeder: Department of Agriculture, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit upright and vigorous, Leaf: length long, Flowering time: very early, Flower: colour pink red, shape bell shaped. The original parental species *B. heterophylla* from which the variety was developed was chosen as the comparator as no other variety of common knowledge has more similar characteristics other than flowering time.

Comparative Trial Location: Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA. Conditions: plants propagated by cuttings and planted in pots of sandy soil with drip irrigation and fertigation. Trial design: randomised block design with 11 plants of each variety of same age and given identical conditions. Measurements: made on 31 typical organs from all plants.

Prior Application and Sales nil.

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

Table 7 *Boronia* varieties

	'Stella'	***Boronia heterophylla***
PLANT: HEIGHT		
	very tall	tall
PLANT: VIGOUR		
	very strong	strong
FLOWER: SHAPE		
	rounded	flared
	bell-shaped	bell-shaped
FLOWER: RATIO OF LENGTH/WIDTH		
	broader than long	longer than broad
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX		
	rounded	pointed
PETAL: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	7.4	9.1
std deviation	1.16	0.92
LSD/sig	0.62	P≤0.01
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF BASE (RHS, 1986)		
	74B	74A
ANTHER: COLOUR (before dehiscence)		
	deep maroon	yellow green
STIGMA: SHAPE		
	large squat	squat
	cone-shaped	cone-shaped
STIGMA: COLOUR		
	olive grey	maroon
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	very early	medium
	5 Aug	28 Sep

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'45C05'

Application No: 2002/088 Accepted: 27 May 2002.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.**, Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 55) Plant: height short (99.17cm), maturity early-medium. Seedlings: variable for hairs on the first true leaf. Leaf: length mean 15.53cm, width mean 8.22cm, intensity of green colour light, lobes present, number of lobes many, dentation of margin medium. Flowers: petal length mean 13.51mm, petal width mean 6.69mm, length/width ratio of 2.02. Siliqua: length medium (66.06mm), peduncle length medium (18.93mm), beak length medium (9.77mm).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Dunkeld' x pollen parent 'Barossa'. Followed by a modified pedigree breeding method. 'Dunkeld' is characterised by later flowering. 'Barossa' is characterised by susceptibility to blackleg disease. Selection criteria: yield, height, canola quality oil and protein and blackleg resistance (*Leptosphearia maculans*). Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Jay Patel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Georgetown, Ontario Canada.

Choice of Comparators 'Rainbow'Φ, 'AG-Outback'Φ, 'AG-Emblem'Φ and 'Oscar'Φ were considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge and have similar plant types and maturity. The seed parent 'Dunkeld'Φ was also chosen as it is a widely available variety of with similar maturity. The pollen parent 'Barossa' was not considered as it has limited resistance to Blackleg.

Comparative Trial Location: Wagga Wagga, NSW, May to Dec 2002. 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 8 *Brassica* varieties

	'45C05'	*'Rainbow'Φ	*'Dunkeld'Φ	*'AG Outback'Φ	*'AG Emblem'Φ	*'Oscar'Φ
LEAF: COLOUR (Light, Medium, Dark – Shades of Green)						
	light	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
LEAF: LOBE NUMBER (Few, Medium, Many)						
	many	medium	medium	few	few	few
LEAF: DENTATION OF MARGIN (1 = Small 9 = Large)						
	6	6	7	5	6	5
LEAF: LENGTH (cm)						
mean	15.53	15.14	15.24	15.02	16.39	13.81
std deviation	2.43	2.13	3.45	3.17	2.70	2.16
LSD/sig	1.20	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 31-5-02)						
days	109	111	116	107	111	116
PETAL: WIDTH (mm)						
mean	6.69	7.31	8.22	7.50	7.70	6.99
std deviation	0.70	0.63	0.86	1.27	0.82	0.85
LSD/sig	0.39	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)						
mean	99.17	97.50	98.33	90.83	93.33	90.83
std deviation	2.04	7.58	2.58	4.92	4.08	2.04
LSD/sig	3.35	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SILIQUA: LENGTH OF BEAK (mm)						
mean	9.77	9.12	12.00	7.13	9.78	7.48
std deviation	2.34	1.68	2.36	1.79	1.91	1.74
LSD/sig	0.88	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
SILIQUA: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)						
mean	18.93	19.39	25.75	17.85	19.76	17.87
std deviation	4.26	3.84	4.58	2.65	2.91	3.20
LSD/sig	1.66	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns

'46C04'

Application No: 2002/089 Accepted: 27 May 2002.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.**, Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 56) Plant: height short (92.5cm), maturity medium. Seedlings: variable for hairs on the first true leaf. Leaf: length mean 12.90cm, width mean 7.75cm, intensity of green colour medium, lobes present, number of lobes medium, dentation of margin strong. Flowers: petal length mean 16.05mm, petal width mean 8.78mm, length/width ratio of 1.83. Siliqua: length medium (60.02mm), peduncle length medium (19.11mm), beak length medium (8.92mm).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination : seed parent 'Rainbow' x pollen parent 'Barossa'. Followed by a modified pedigree breeding method. 'Rainbow' is characterised by early flowering. 'Barossa' is characterised by susceptibility to blackleg disease. Selection criteria: yield, height, canola quality oil and protein and blackleg resistance (*Leptosphearia maculans*). Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Jay Patel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Georgetown, Ontario Canada.

Choice of Comparators '46C03', 'AG-Outback'Φ, 'AG-Emblem'Φ and 'Oscar'Φ were considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge and have similar plant types and maturity. The seed parent 'Rainbow'Φ was also chosen as it is a widely available variety of with similar maturity. The pollen parent 'Barossa' was not considered as it has limited resistance to Blackleg.

Comparative Trial Location: Wagga Wagga, NSW, May to Dec 2002. 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 9 *Brassica* varieties

	'46C04'	*'Rainbow'Φ	*'46C03'	*'AG Outback'Φ	*'AG Emblem'Φ	*'Oscar'Φ
LEAF: LOBE NUMBER (Few, Medium, Many)						
	medium	medium	medium	few	few	few
LEAF: DENTATION OF MARGIN (1 = Small 9 = Large)						
	7	6	7	5	6	5
LEAF: LENGTH (cm)						
mean	12.90	15.14	14.99	15.02	16.39	13.81
std deviation	2.50	2.13	2.16	3.17	2.70	2.16
LSD/sig	1.08	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (cm)						
mean	7.75	8.69	8.19	7.87	8.74	7.87
std Deviation	1.39	1.57	1.55	1.51	1.51	1.25
LSD/sig	0.64	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns
TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 31-5-02)						
days	112	111	116	107	111	116
PETAL: LENGTH (mm)						
mean	16.05	15.08	13.99	14.00	15.48	13.65
std deviation	0.64	0.64	1.10	1.31	1.20	1.39
LSD/sig	0.47	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETAL: WIDTH (mm)						
mean	8.78	7.31	7.52	7.50	7.70	6.99
std deviation	0.63	0.63	0.96	1.27	0.82	0.85
LSD/sig	0.39	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)						
mean	92.50	97.50	100.00	90.83	93.33	90.83
std deviation	2.74	7.58	5.48	4.92	4.08	2.04
LSD/sig	3.79	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
SILIQUA:LENGTH (mm)						
mean	60.02	64.78	64.04	55.27	67.00	56.16
std deviation	6.96	6.96	5.15	5.75	6.79	5.93
LSD/sig	2.72	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SILIQUA: LENGTH OF BEAK (mm)						
mean	8.92	9.12	8.23	7.13	9.78	7.48
std deviation	1.68	1.68	2.18	1.79	1.91	1.74
LSD/sig	0.80	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

'NS04397'

Application No: 2002/087 Accepted: 27 May 2002.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.**, Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 57) Plant: height tall (110.0cm), maturity early-medium. Seedlings: variable for hairs on the first true leaf. Leaf: length mean 15.60cm, width mean 8.55cm, intensity of green colour medium, lobes present, number of lobes many, dentation of margin strong. Flowers: petal length mean 14.88mm, petal width mean 7.25mm, length/width ratio of 2.05. Siliqua: length medium (58.23mm), peduncle length medium (16.86mm), beak length medium (7.66mm).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Rainbow' x pollen parent 'Rainbow' x ('45A71' x 'Quantum'). Followed by a modified pedigree breeding method. 'Rainbow' is characterised by early flowering. Both '45A71' and 'Quantum' are characterised by susceptibility to blackleg disease. Selection criteria: yield, height, canola quality oil and protein and blackleg resistance (*Leptosphearia maculans*). Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Jay Patel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Georgetown, Ontario Canada.

Choice of Comparators '46C74', '44C73', '45C75' and 'Surpass 603CL' were considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge and have similar plant types and maturity. 'Rainbow' was not chosen, as it is not tolerant to the chemical Onduty®. The other parents '45A71' and 'Quantum', were not considered as they have limited resistance to Blackleg.

Comparative Trial Location: Wagga Wagga, NSW, May to Dec 2002. 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

	'NS04397'	***'46C74'**	***'45C75'**	***'44C73'**	***'Surpass603CL'**
LEAF: COLOUR (Light, Medium, Dark – Shades of Green)					
	medium	medium	light	medium	dark
LEAF: LOBE NUMBER (Few, Medium, Many)					
	many	few	few	medium	many
LEAF: DENTATION OF MARGIN (1 = Small 9 = Large)					
	8	6	5	8	6
LEAF: LENGTH (cm)					
mean	15.60	15.61	15.91	15.05	13.86
std deviation	2.45	2.69	2.72	2.31	2.61
LSD/sig	1.23	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (cm)					
mean	8.55	8.93	8.74	8.74	7.10
std deviation	1.30	1.71	1.42	1.12	1.21
LSD/sig	0.66	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 31-5-02)					
days	115	116	110	105	113
PETAL: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	14.88	15.30	14.57	14.48	15.16
std deviation	0.97	0.91	0.65	0.87	0.75
LSD/sig	0.40	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
PETAL: WIDTH (mm)					
mean	7.25	8.84	7.18	8.18	6.92
std deviation	0.57	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.59
LSD/sig	0.31	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)					
mean	110.00	104.17	97.50	90.00	106.67
std deviation	3.16	5.85	7.58	3.16	4.08
LSD/sig	4.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
SILIQUA: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	58.23	72.16	62.71	65.64	59.53
std deviation	4.99	6.34	9.03	7.14	5.20
LSD/sig	3.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
SILIQUA: LENGTH OF BEAK (mm)					
mean	7.66	9.67	8.50	10.32	9.10
std deviation	1.36	2.92	2.32	2.54	1.88
LSD/sig	1.09	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SILIQUA: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)					
mean	16.86	21.55	19.86	18.99	18.43
std deviation	2.19	4.27	3.55	2.92	2.31
LSD/sig	1.52	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Camellia sasanqua
Camellia

'ParBarb'

Application No: 1999/040 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.
Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 22) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium, branching strong, height medium. Leaf: colour of upper side dark green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of upper side glossy, glossiness of lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base attenuate, length medium (av. 70mm, range 65-75mm), width narrow (av. 34mm range 30-40mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form single, size medium (av. diameter 96mm, range 80-100mm), shape in profile flat, colour white (RHS 155D) with an occasional light pink blush to the outer apex of the newly open petals (RHS 63C) usually disappearing with age. Petal: av. petal number 6 (range: 5-8), shape obovate–obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length av. 44mm (range 32-46), width av. 45mm (range 31-46mm), Stamens: presence of true stamens present, presence of petaloid stamens absent. Flower buds: shape ovate, colour white (RHS 155D). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral form is as described in the International Camellia Register. All leaf measurements are taken from leaves no closer than two nodes from any growing point. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent 'Gulf Glory'. The seed parent is characterised by early flowering, dark green glossy foliage with white, single flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Sixty seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. 'ParBarb' was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: large white flowers, good vigour, upright growth. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: size medium, colour white, form: single-semi double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'ParJanell', 'Setsugekka' and the parent 'Gulf Glory' were selected as comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW between Dec 1999 and May 2002. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertilizer as required. Trial design: twelve plants arranged in a randomised complete block. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Feb 1998.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

'ParJanell'

Application No: 2000/083 Accepted: 19 Apr 2000.
Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 22) Plant: growth habit spreading, density sparse, branching weak, height tall. Leaf: colour of upper side dark green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of upper side glossy, glossiness of lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic-obovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length medium (av. 84mm, range 66-100m), width narrow (av. 41mm range 36-48mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form single, size large (av. diameter 109mm, range 100-120mm), shape in profile flat-recurved, colour white (RHS 155D) with an occasional light pink blush to the outer apex of the newly open petals (RHS 63C) usually disappearing with age. Petal: av. petal number 6 (range: 5-7), shape obovate–obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base attenuate, length av. 57mm (range 51-64mm), width av. 48mm (range 40-57mm), Stamens: presence of true stamens present, presence of petaloid stamens absent. Flower buds: shape ovate-lanceolate, colour white (RHS 155D). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral form is as described in the International Camellia Register. All leaf measurements are taken from leaves no closer than two nodes from any growing point. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent 'Exquisite'. The seed parent is characterised by early flowering, dark green glossy foliage with single-semi double light pink flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty eight seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. 'ParJanell' was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: large white flowers, spreading growth. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour: white, form: single. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'ParBarb' and 'Gulf Glory' were selected as comparators. The seed parent 'Exquisite' was not included in the comparison as it has pink flowers of a single-semi double form.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW between Dec 1999 and May 2002. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertilizer as required. Trial design: twelve plants arranged in a randomised complete block. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

'ParJenni'

Application No: 1999/046 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.
Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 22) Plant: growth habit erect, density medium, branching medium, height tall. Leaf: colour of upper side dark green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of upper side glossy, glossiness of lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate/attenuate, length medium (av. 52mm, range 45-55mm), width narrow (av. 36mm range 30-40mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form open informal peony, size medium (av. diameter 85mm, range 70-100mm), shape in profile rounded, colour white (RHS 155D), often with a dark pink blush (RHS 64B) at the apex of the outer 2-3 rows of petals at first opening, fading to lighter pink (RHS 66D) or white (RHS 155D) as flowers age. Petal: av. petal number 16 (range: 14-19), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse, shape of base attenuate, length av. 44mm (range 35-50), width av. 39mm (range 31-47mm), Stamens: presence of true stamens present, presence of petaloid stamens present, frequency of petaloidy high. Flower buds: shape ovate-elliptic, colour dark pink (RHS 60A). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral form is as described in the International Camellia Register. All leaf measurements are taken from leaves no closer than two nodes from any growing point. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent 'Exquisite'. The seed parent is characterised by early flowering, dark green glossy foliage with light pink, single-semi double flowers. Open pollination ocurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty eight seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. 'ParJenni' was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: large white flowers, good vigour, upright growth. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: size medium, colour white, form open informal peony. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Paradise Helen'(Φ) was selected as the comparator. The seed parent 'Exquisite'was not included in the comparison as it has pink flowers of a single-semi double form.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW between Dec 1999 and May 2002. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertilizer as required. Trial design: twelve plants arranged in a randomised complete block. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Feb 1998.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table 11 *Camellia* varieties

	'ParBarb'	'ParJanell'	'ParJenni'	*'Gulf Glory'	*'Setsugekka'	*'Paradise Helen'Φ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT						
attitude (of limbs)	semi erect	spreading	erect	spreading	spreading	spreading
branching	strong	weak	medium	medium	medium	very strong
density	medium	sparse	medium	medium	medium	dense
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.9						
mean	70.1[c]	84.4[d]	52.0[a]	57.9[b]	56.1[ab]	51.7[a]
std deviation	3.2	11.2	3.7	5.0	5.8	3.8
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2						
mean	33.5[b]	40.5[c]	35.7[b]	28.7[a]	25.9[a]	22.9[a]
std deviation	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	1.9
FLOWER: CHARACTERISTICS – as defined by the International Camellia Register						
form	single	single	double	single	semi double	double
type	saucer shape	saucer shape	open informal peony	saucer shape	standard	open informal peony
FLOWER: COLOUR						
petal main colour	white	white	white	white	white	white
RHS (1966)	155D	155D	155D	155D	155D	155D
petal margin blush	present	present	present	present	present	present
blush colour	pink	pink	pink	pink	pink	pink
persistence of blush	very weak	very weak	medium	weak	very weak	very weak

FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.1						
mean	95.6[c]	109.3[d]	85.3[ab]	88.8[b]	90.1[bc]	79.1[a]
std deviation	5.5	7.6	6.1	4.1	8.2	6.8
PETAL: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.1						
mean	44.1[b]	57.0[c]	43.8[b]	47.0[b]	46.7[b]	38.4[a]
std deviation	7.8	4.6	3.7	2.4	3.6	2.0
PETAL: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.1						
mean	45.1[bc]	48.3[c]	38.4[ab]	34.0[a]	41.3[b]	33.8[a]
std deviation	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.6	2.7
NUMBER OF PETALS LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.4						
mean	6.3[a]	6.2[a]	15.9[c]	7.0[ab]	7.6[b]	17.8[d]
std deviation	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.0	1.3

Note: the mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at P≤0.01.

Cannabis sativa
Industrial Hemp

'Finola'

Application No: 2001/003 Accepted: 2 May 2001.
Applicant: **James C. Callaway, PhD**, Kuopio, Finland.
Agent: **Finola Australasia**, Ashgrove, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 61) Seedling: cotyledon shape ovate-oblong, cotyledon colour medium green, anthocyanin coloration medium. Plant: diploid, height short (mean 642mm), type of flowering dioecious, sex expression mixed, branching medium. Stem: length of internodes short to medium (mean 159.83mm), thickness thin (mean 6.05mm), colour green. Leaf: size small to medium, number of leaflets 3-5 to 5-7, length of middle leaflet medium, width of middle leaflet very narrow to narrow, colour green, intensity of colour medium, anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Leaf stalk: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium. Time of flowering: very early to early. Anthocyanin coloration of male flowers: present. Time of ripening: early. Seed: shape elliptical to round, colour grey, net structure of seed coat strong, marbling of seed coat very weak to weak, horseshoe on base of grain weak, oil content typically 35% by weight, fatty acid profile typically linoleic acid (55%), alpha-linolenic acid, gamma-linolenic acid (4%) and stearidonic acid (2%). Seed protein: typically 25% by weight. Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content: very low.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: recurrent mass selection of two early flowering accessions 'VIR-313' and 'VIR-315'. Selection was done in Hallola and Hankasalami, Finland (> 60 degrees North Latitude). Male flowers formed at 40 days after planting and began to release pollen within two weeks. Subsequent breeding and selection methods were based on recurrent mass selection at high latitude, and the resulting variety ('Finola') is earlier flowering than either of the parent seeds after two selection cycles. Selection criteria: were essentially defined by environmental and geographic conditions, particularly high latitude and ambient thermal energy. The resultant F_1 hybrid was multiplied to produce an F_2 which was evaluated for distinctness, uniformity and stability compared to the parents and known cultivars. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr. James C. Callaway, Kuopio, Finland.

Choice of Comparators 'Futura 77' and 'Fasamo' were chosen as similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Fasamo' is the commercial variety of industrial hemp most similar to 'Finola' in Europe being shorter and earlier flowering than most other varieties, but taller and later flowering than 'Finola'. 'Futura 77' is widely known, including in Australia, and is representative of fibre varieties throughout industrial hemp cropping and trials. No other varieties of industrial hemp are known to produce pollen as early as 'Finola', particularly at high latitudes, where the photoperiod approaches 20 hours of light at the time of inflorescence. The parents 'VIR-313' and 'VIR-315' are characterised by early flowering, independent of photoperiod, with dark green leaves, producing a single columnar seed head. 'Finola' differs from its parents as it is shorter and earlier flowering.

Comparative Trial Location: The detailed description is based on the technical report of the Raad vor het Kweckersrecht, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 1997 and confirmed in a trial at the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Forthside Vegetable Research Station, Forth, Tasmania, 2002. Comparative data on plant height, internode length and internode width is from the Australian trial. Conditions: seed was sown directly into plots in the field using a cone seeder with row spacing of 150mm. Fertiliser, irrigation and crop protection chemicals were applied as required. Hand weeding was used to control weeds. Trial design: randomised complete block with 3 replicates, 3 plots per replicate with each plot having approximately 100 plants, this population having been determined by the sowing rate of the seed. Measurements: all measurements were taken in the year of planting and were taken on 30 plants in each plot.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Surrendered	'Finola'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Finola'
EU	1999	Granted	'Finola'

First sold in Canada in Apr 2000. Australian sale nil.

Description: **R S Smith**, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, TAS.

Table 12 *Cannabis* varieties

	'Finola'	*'Futura 77'	*'Fasamo'
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	642.00	1791.67	1347.33
std deviation	98.19	102.17	146.79
LSD/sig	104.09	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INTERNODE: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	159.83	236.83	182.67
std deviation	27.21	28.90	16.28
LSD/sig	14.91	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INTERNODE: THICKNESS (mm)			
mean	6.05	11.34	8.30
std deviation	1.04	2.26	1.58
LSD/sig	1.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Waxflower

'Champagne Pink'

Application No: 2000/027 Accepted: 25 May 2000.
Applicant: **Sunregal Holdings Pty Ltd for the Australian Flora Unit Trust T/A Boutique Australian Flora**, Wanneroo, WA.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 38) Plant: growth habit erect, height tall, width medium, density dense. Stem: branch angle small-medium. Leaf: length long, thickness thin. Inflorescence: density dense. Flower bud: apical colour after cap dehiscence purple-violet (RHS 81D). Flower: type double, diameter medium, main colour of petal on first day of opening purple (RHS 75B-75C), main colour of petal 10 to 14 days after opening purple (RHS 75B), colour of waxy centre on first day of opening yellow-green (RHS 151B), colour of waxy centre 10 to 14 days after opening greyed-purple (RHS 187C). Calyx tube: shape very broadly campanulate and flared, longitudinal furrowing strong. Time of beginning of flowering: last week of Oct. Flowering season: late spring. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from a population of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* plants. Following an extensive evaluation this double flowering variety was identified. The original source population was self-maintaining, i.e. fertile. While this selected plant has been shown to be unique in that it is sterile. Plants were vegetatively propagated at Lullfitz Nursery by cuttings selected from this plant in 1991. Plants from these cuttings were planted in trial area during 1992 and 1993 for evaluation. Four more generations were further propagated. All plants were found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: double flowers, late flowering over extended period, dense flower heads, vigorous growth, hardiness. Propagation: cutting, grafting and tissue culture. Breeder: George Lullfitz, Wanneroo, WA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: type double, colour purple. On the basis of these characteristics the variety 'Dancing Queen' was identified as most suitable as a variety of common knowledge. This variety was selected since it was the only double flowering, and purple flowering variety of common knowledge. The original source population was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Muchea, WA (55km north of Perth). Conditions: trial was conducted in open nursery conditions under sprinkler irrigation. Plants were potted into 200mm pots containing a bark/sawdust/sand media with slow release fertiliser and micronutrients. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety were arranged in separate blocks. Measurements: taken at random from all trial plants.

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

Description: **Robert Lullfitz**, Duncraig, WA.

Table 13 *Chamelaucium* varieties

	'Champagne Pink'	*'Dancing Queen'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	spreading
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	medium
LEAF: THICKNESS (mature non-axillary leaves)	thin	thick
FLOWERING BRANCH: ANGLE OF LATERAL	small-medium	large
FLOWER BUD: APICAL COLOUR (after cap dehiscence)	81D purple-violet	77A-77B purple
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF PETAL (on first day of opening)	75B-75C purple	75A purple
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF PETAL (10-14 days after opening)	75B purple	75B-75C purple
FLOWER: COLOUR OF WAXY CENTRE (on first day of opening)	151B yellow-green	152D yellow-green
FLOWER: COLOUR OF WAXY CENTRE (10-14 days after opening)	187C greyed-purple	146C yellow-green
CALYX TUBE: SHAPE	very broadly campanulate and flared	broadly campanulate
CALYX TUBE: LONGITUDINAL FURROWING	strong	medium

TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	last week Oct	last week Aug
FLOWERING SEASON	late spring	late winter – mid spring

Cordyline brasiliensis
Cordyline

‘Pink Joy’

Application No: 2002/189 Accepted: 11 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Walter John Drane & Doreen Joy Drane**, Ningi, QLD

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 31) Plant: growth habit erect, height short, width medium-broad, foliage density dense, distinctiveness of new growth slight, variegation present, number of colours more than two. Stem: mainly single stem, leaf coverage retained, diameter at lower third of stem thin (less then 5cm), texture of bark corky, colour brown with pink underlay. New leaf: ground colour of upper and lower sides greyed-green (RHS 189A), colour of veinal stripe greyed-green (RHS 189D), colour of marginal stripe greyed-purple (RHS 186C-D) Leaf: attitude of lower third semi-erect, attitude of upper third semi-erect to horizontal, length of blade including petiole short (ca. 10 to 15cm), width at broadest part narrow (ca. 3cm), definition of midrib weak, definition of petiole weak, venation parallel, margin entire, ground colour of upper and lower sides greyed-green (RHS 189A), colour of veinal stripe greyed-green (RHS 189C-D), colour of marginal stripe greyed purple (RHS 186A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition and obtained from local observation.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: From *Cordyline brasiliensis* ‘Glauca’ at Ningi, QLD, in 1998. From the original sucker, cuttings were taken and selected for variegated form compared to normal non-variegated green parent. Cutting propagated plants are true to type. Selection criteria: strong purple colouration on margins. Propagation: cuttings and micro-propagation at this stage. Breeders: Walter John & Doreen Joy Drane, Ningi, QLD.

Choice of Comparators ‘Glauca’ was chosen as the comparator because it is the parent and is similar in growth habit but is plain green with some brownish anthocyanin on the lower side of young leaves. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Ningi, QLD, 2001 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in shade-house, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: completely randomised Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 14 *Cordyline* varieties

	‘Pink Joy’	***‘Glauca’**
FOLIAGE DENSITY	dense	dense
DISTINCTIVENESS OF NEW GROWTH	slight	clear
VARIEGATION	present	absent
NUMBER OF COLOURS	more than two	one
STEM: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	brown with pink overlay	brown
NEW LEAF: GROUND COLOUR – UPPER (RHS, 1995)	greyed-green RHS 189A	yellow green RHS 147A with overlay 200A
NEW LEAF: GROUND COLOUR – LOWER (RHS, 1995)	greyed-green RHS 189A	brown RHS 200A
NEW LEAF: COLOUR OF VEINAL STRIPE (RHS, 1995)	greyed-green RHS 189D	none
NEW LEAF: COLOUR OF MARGINAL STRIPE (RHS, 1995)	greyed-purple RHS 186C-D	none
LEAF: BASE GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	greyed-green RHS 189A	yellow green RHS 147A
LEAF: BASE GROUND COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	greyed-green RHS 189A	yellow green RHS 147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF VEINAL STRIPE (RHS, 1995)	greyed-green RHS 189C-D	none
LEAF: COLOUR OF MARGINAL STRIPE (RHS, 1995)	pink RHS 186A	none

Cordyline hybrid
Cordyline

‘Red Fountain’

Application No: 2000/153 Accepted: 21 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Mark C Jury**, Waitara, North Taranaki, New Zealand.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 30) Plant: form clumping, height medium, width broad, branching absent, suckering strong. Aerial roots: absent. Leaf: length long

(mean 116.6cm), width of widest part (middle third) narrow (mean 25.58mm), width at narrowest part (lower third) narrow (mean 8.1mm), number of colours on upper side one, predominant colour of upper side greyed-purple (ca. RHS 187A), colour of midrib greyed-purple (ca. RHS 185A), colour of middle zone of lower third greyed-purple (ca. RHS 185A), colour of margin of lower third greyed-purple (ca. RHS 187A), predominant colour of lower side greyed-purple (ca. RHS 187A), glossiness of upper side strong to medium, ribbing on upper side strong, undulation of margin weak, curvature of longitudinal axis deep concave, attitude of lower third semi-upwards, attitude of middle third horizontal, attitude of upper third downwards, shape of lower third in cross section deep concave. Leaf tip: curvature of longitudinal axis flat, curvature of margin concave. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent F_1 hybrid between *C. banksii* and *C. australis* 'Purple Tower' x pollen parent *C. pumilio*. The seed parent is characterised by its upright growth habit with single stems of dull red brown foliage. The pollen parent is characterised by its very narrow and dull brown red foliage. Hybridisation took place in North Tarnaki, New Zealand. Selection criteria: foliage colour, compact height and clumping nature. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through division and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Red Fountain' will be commercially propagated by division or through tissue culture from the stock plants. Breeder: Felix M Jury, North Taranaki, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf shape: long strap like with no petiole. Leaf colour: greyed-purple to brown red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Red Sensation', 'Purpurea'. *C. australis* (parent of 'Purple Tower') was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), Autumn 2003, measurements taken in late March. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film. Plants produced by division and tissue culture were planted into containers filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark mix, or scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: six 200mm pots of Cordyline 'Red Fountain', three 200mm pots of *C. baveri* 'Red Sensation', one 150mm pot of *C. australis* 'Purpurea' and six 200mm pots of *C. australis* placed on trays. Measurements: from plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Red Fountain'
EU	1999	Granted	'Red Fountain'

First sale in New Zealand in Nov 1996.

Description: **Christopher Prescott**, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC.

Table 15 *Cordyline* varieties

	'Red Fountain'	*'Red Sensation'	*'Purpurea'	*C. australis
PLANT: SUCKERING				
	strong	strong	weak	weak
LEAF: LENGTH (cm)				
mean	166.6	54.7	n/a	81.7
std deviation	7.72	3.16	n/a	4.32
LSD/sig	4.94	P≤0.01	n/a	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – widest part of middle third				
mean	25.58	30.65	n/a	25.65
std deviation	2.38	2.65	n/a	3.50
LSD/sig	4.33	P≤0.01	n/a	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – narrowest part of lower third				
mean	8.13	12.61	n/a	14.82
std deviation	0.98	1.73	n/a	1.19
LSD/sig	1.64	P≤0.01	n/a	P≤0.01
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	ca. 187A	ca. 200A	ca. 200C	146A
MIDRIB: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	ca. 187B	N199A	ca. 199B	146B
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE				
	medium to strong		weak	weak weak
LEAF: ATTITUDE				
lower third	semi-upwards	upwards	upwards	upwards
middle third	horizontal	upwards 45 degrees	horizontal	horizontal
upper third	downwards	upwards 45 degrees	horizontal to semi-downwards	horizontal
LEAF: SHAPE OF LOWER THIRD IN CROSS SECTION				
	strongly concave		concave	concave flat

Note: 'Purpurea' was not fully mature at time of measurements.

Cornus florida
Dogwood

'D-376-15'

Application No: 1996/213 Accepted: 17 Oct 1996.
Applicant: **Rutgers University**, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC

Characteristics (Figure 26) Tree: habit rounded, size small, trunk smooth as a young plant but becoming shaggy with age, colour of trunk greyed-green (RHS 197C), average height of mature tree 2.8m, average width of mature tree 4.03m. Branch: size medium to stocky, number of side branches very high, texture smooth, colour greyed-green (RHS 197C). Leaf: shape elliptic, shape of base broadly cuneate (sometimes mildly oblique), shape of tip abruptly acuminate, length ranges from 8.8cm to 16.5cm, width at widest point ranges from 5.0cm to 9.7cm, petiole length ranges from 0.9cm to 1.9cm, colour of upper surface green (RHS 137A), colour of lower surface green (RHS

138B). Flower: bud size medium-large, shape nearly globose with flattened base, width ranges from 5.5mm to 8.5mm, number of petals 4 (true flowers are tiny and relatively inconspicuous that are borne in dense heads and are enclosed over winter by four involucral bracts). Flower bract: colour of upper side when fully expanded greyed-purple (RHS 184C), size from tip to tip of the opposing inner bracts approximately 95.6mm, diameter of involucre approximately 84.3mm (measured from tip to tip of the opposing outer bracts), mean length of inner bracts 46mm, mean length of outer bracts 41mm (length and width of the floral bracts can vary considerably from year to year though in general the inner bracts most likely will be both longer and narrower than the outer bracts). Peduncle: mean length 34mm at the time of flowering. Duration of flowering: 10-15 days depending on the weather conditions. Fruit: shape ovoid, length ranging between 11mm to 14mm, colour bright red (RHS 45A – 46B).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent unnamed seedling from a cross of *Cornus florida* var. *rubra* and *Cornus florida* 'Pygmy' x pollen parent unnamed seedling from a cross of *Cornus florida* 'Royal Red' and *Cornus florida* 'Pygmy'. This new variety is the product of a long standing planned breeding program. Selection criteria: exceptionally small and compact form with dark red bracts. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Elwin R Orton, Department of Plant Science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – flower colour magenta-red, flowering time and autumn colour. On these bases *Cornus florida* var. *rubra* 'Cherokee Brave' and 'Cherokee Chief' were selected as comparators. The new variety differs from the comparators as it commences flowering later than 'Cherokee Brave' (yet at the same time as 'Cherokee Chief') and also begins to achieve it's peak autumn colour display approximately a week earlier than both 'Cherokee Brave' and 'Cherokee Chief'. All cultivars have similar magenta-red flowers, yet 'D-376-15' has the greatest propensity for setting fruit. Neither the seed parent or pollen parent were included in the trial because these are proprietary breeding stock plants.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Patent: PP 8,214, dated Apr 27, 1993. Where possible, data has been verified by the qualified person in Australia. Location: Fleming's Nurseries Pty. Ltd., Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38°, elevation approximately 205m).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'D-376-15'

First Australian sale June 2000.

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

Cuphea hyssopifolia
False Heather

'Aspen Snow'

Application No: 2002/093 Accepted 19 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **Juna Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.
Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 32) Plant: growth habit erect, height short (mean 14.69mm), density very dense. Stem: colour of young stem orange-red (RHS N34A), degree of hairiness low. Leaf: length short (mean 18.46mm), width narrow (mean 5.10mm), shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acute, shape of base attenuate, colour of upper side green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side green (RHS 137C), glossiness weak-medium. Flower: diameter large (mean 13.49mm), colour white (ca. RHS N155B). Flowering habit: profuse. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection and hybridisation: seed parent 'Minnie' x pollen parent 'Sassy Pink' in a planned breeding programme. 'Bianca' seedlings were raised and 'Minnie' was selected as a dwarf compact form and was commercialised in 1997. Seedlings from 'Mad Hatter' were also raised and from this 'Mauve Madness', a variety with larger round leaves and bigger flowers was selected and commercialised in 1995. From 'Mauve Madness', seedlings were raised and 'Sassy Pink', a pink flowering form was selected and commercialised in 1995. 'Minnie' and 'Sassy Pink' were crossed and seedlings were raised for further selection. Selection criteria: from these seedlings, 'Aspen Snow' was selected for its floriferousness and compact habit. Propagation: there have been 6 generations of vegetative propagation done with no off types. First selection occurred in 1998. 'Aspen Snow' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Juna Kebblewhite, Florabundance, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower colour white. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Bianca', 'Minnie' and 'Mad Hatter White'. 'Minnie' is also the maternal parent of 'Aspen Snow'. The pollen parent 'Sassy Pink' was not included for its pink flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Florabundance, Verrierdale, QLD, Summer-Autumn 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated vegetatively, transferred from 50mm tubes to 175mm pots. Plants grown in soilless, pinebark based media and maintained with appropriate controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from each trial plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First Australian sale Jan 2003.

Description: **Tony Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Table 16 *Cuphea* varieties

	'Aspen Snow'	*'Bianca'	*'Mad Hatter White'	*'Minnie'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-prostrate
PLANT: DENSITY	very dense	medium	dense	sparse

PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	14.69	25.79	31.23	12.22
std deviation	1.35	2.58	2.60	1.12
LSD/sig	2.21	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (cm)				
mean	26.35	43.61	43.53	22.22
std deviation	1.24	3.29	3.92	1.75
LSD/sig	3.02	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
YOUNG STEM: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	N34A	187B	144A	166A
STEM: DEGREE OF HAIRINESS				
	low	high	high	medium
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE				
	elliptic	oblong	oblong	narrow-oblong
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	18.46	30.78	31.67	25.23
std deviation	1.01	4.22	2.68	3.81
LSD/sig	3.47	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	5.10	9.23	10.82	4.20
std deviation	0.45	1.22	0.72	0.48
LSD/sig	0.85	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE				
	attenuate	cuneate	obtuse	cuneate
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
upper side	137A	137A	ca. 137B	137C
lower side	137C	137D	144A	144A
LEAF: GLOSSINESS				
	weak-medium	strong	strong	weak
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)				
mean	13.49	8.93	10.01	6.94
std deviation	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.44
LSD/sig	0.73	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	ca. N155B	ca. N155B	ca. 155D	ca. 155D
FLOWERING HABIT				
	profuse	medium	medium	sparse

Dahlia hybrid
Dahlia

'Gallery Art Fair' syn **Art Fair**

Application No: 2001/044 Accepted: 10 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height very short to short (about 25cm), habit semi erect to rounded (round and spreading). Stem: internode length very short, strength strong, anthocyanin colouration absent, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length medium to long (compound about 200mm, simple about 100mm), width narrow to medium (compound about 170mm, simple about 33mm), colour upper side light green (RHS 137A), colour lower side (greyed green RHS 191B to 191C) – RHS 148B in US Plant Patent, glossiness very weak to weak. Peduncle: length short, colour (RHS 146B with streaks of RHS 137A), anthocyanin absent. Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle 45 degrees (less than 45 degrees), position relative to foliage (above), number per stem (one to three) – one in US Plant Patent, type double, diameter small to medium (about 97mm) – 110mm in US Plant Patent, height short (about 54mm) – 40mm in US Plant Patent, bracts among ray florets clearly visible, number of ray florets very many, fragrance (absent). Ray floret: length short to medium (about 45mm), width medium (about 25mm), length width/ratio low, longitudinal axis straight, transverse axis at midpoint concave, lateral margin at middle of floret flat, tip rounded, distribution of pigment uniform, opening colour (white group RHS 155A) – RHS 155C in US Plant Patent, principal colour of inner side white 155B (RHS 155A), principal colour of outer side white 155B but slightly greener along the veins (RHS 155A with base yellow group RHS 1A). Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant 10-14 days, in vase 6-7 days. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: originated as an open-pollinated seedling from seed parent 'Aspen', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by white flower colour with twisted tips and lighter green leaf colour. The putative pollen parent is 'Claudette' which is characterised by purple flower colour. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: white flower colour, freely branching, short plant height. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant height: very short to short; Flower head: colour group white. Based on these characteristics, the seed parent 'Aspen' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was finally rejected because of its ray floret longitudinal axis is twisted and the transverse axis is convex. For the candidate variety the expression of these two ray floret characteristics is straight and concave respectively. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified. Therefore, only 'Gallery Art Fair' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions. The putative pollen parent was not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/98) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1997. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP11356. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Gallery Art Fair'
EU	1998	Granted	'Gallery Art Fair'
USA	1998	Granted	'Gallery Art Fair'
Canada	1999	Granted	'Gallery Art Fair'

First sold in the Netherlands in May 1997. First Australian sales Mar 2000.

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

'Gallery Art Nouveau' syn **Art Nouveau**

Application No: 2001/043 Accepted: 3 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height short (about 30cm), habit semi erect (round and spreading). Stem: internode length very short, strength strong, colour, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium to strong, distribution of anthocyanin uniform, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length long (compound about 120mm, simple about 54mm), width broad (compound about 90mm, simple about 37mm), colour upper side dark green (RHS 139A) – RHS 137C in US Plant Patent, colour lower side greyed green (RHS 191B) – RHS 191A in US Plant Patent, glossiness very weak. Peduncle: length short to medium about 100mm to 150mm, colour (yellow green RHS 144B), anthocyanin (present – greyed purple RHS 183B). Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle less than 45 degrees, position relative to foliage (above), number per stem (one to three) – one in US Plant Patent, type double, diameter medium (about 110mm), height short (about 30mm), bracts among ray florets clearly visible, number of ray florets very many, fragrance (absent). Ray floret: length medium (about 55mm), width narrow (about 15mm), length width/ratio high, longitudinal axis recurved, transverse axis at midpoint concave, lateral margin at middle of floret flat, tip dentate, distribution of pigment non uniform, opening colour (red purple RHS 64A) – RHS 187A in US Plant Patent, principal colour of inner side nearest red purple 74D in the upper part – not a solid colour (between RHS 66C and 66D), secondary colour of inner side between red purple 61B and 61C toward the base (between RHS 66A and 66B), tertiary colour of inner side red purple 70B at the tip, principal colour of outer side red 53C but slightly darker (RHS 61A and fading to RHS 62B), secondary colour of outer side nearest red purple 64B at the tip and along the veins, tertiary colour of outer side. Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant about 10 days. Flower head longevity: in vase about 7 days. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a branch sport from 'Gallery Art Deco' in The Netherlands. The parental variety is characterised by orange flower colour. The mutant was selected for further development for its red-purple flower colour. Selection criteria: strong red-purple colouration. Propagation: the sport was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower head: classification group decorative, colour group purple, wine and violet. Based on these characteristics, the parent 'Gallery Art Deco' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was finally rejected because of its brown-orange (RHS 168C). No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified. Therefore, only 'Gallery Art Nouveau' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/101) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1997. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP11341. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Gallery Art Nouveau'
EU	1998	Granted	'Gallery Art Nouveau'
USA	1998	Granted	'Gallery Art Nouveau'
Canada	1999	Granted	'Gallery Art Nouveau'

First sold in the Netherlands in Nov 1997. First Australian sales Mar 2000.

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

'Gallery Cezanne' syn **Cezanne**

Application No: 2001/042 Accepted: 10 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height very short to short (about 20cm), habit semi erect (upright and spreading). Stem: internode length short, strength strong, anthocyanin colouration absent, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length short (compound about 110mm, simple about 60mm), width very narrow to narrow (compound about 100mm, simple about 50mm), colour upper side medium green (RHS 137A) – RHS 137B in US Plant Patent, colour lower side (greyed green RHS 191B), glossiness very weak to weak. Peduncle: length very short to short (about 3-7cm), colour (yellow green RHS 145A). Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle less than 45 degrees occasionally 45 degrees, position relative to foliage (above), number per stem (two), type double, diameter small to medium (about 99mm) – 90mm in US Plant Patent, height very short to short (about 58mm), bracts among ray florets not clearly visible, number of ray florets many, fragrance (absent). Ray floret: length short to medium (about 48mm) 40mm in US Plant Patent, width narrow to medium (about 22mm) – 14mm in US Plant Patent, length width/ratio low to medium, longitudinal axis straight, transverse axis at midpoint concave, lateral margin at middle of floret flat, tip pointed, distribution of pigment non uniform, opening colour (yellow group RHS 5A), principal colour of inner side green yellow 1A in the distal two thirds (yellow group RHS 3A), secondary colour of inner side yellow 2A in the basal third, principal colour of outer side yellow 2B in the distal two thirds (yellow group RHS 4B), secondary colour of outer side nearest yellow 3B in the basal third. Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant about 21 days, in vase about 7 days.

(Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: originated as an open-pollinated seedling from seed parent 'Munchen', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by taller plant height, less branching and larger flower diameter. The pollen parent is an open-pollinated hybrid used only for breeding purposes. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: very short plant height, yellow flower colour. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant height: very short to short; Flower head: colour group yellow. Based on these characteristics, the seed parent 'Munchen' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was finally rejected because of its taller plant height (about 50cm), less branching habit and larger flower diameter. Also the ray floret transverse axis at midpoint is convex in 'Munchen', where as it is concave in the candidate variety. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified. Therefore, only 'Gallery Cezanne' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/86) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1997. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP10511. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Gallery Cezanne'
EU	1998	Granted	'Gallery Cezanne'
USA	1998	Granted	'Gallery Cezanne'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Gallery Cezanne'
Japan	1999	Applied	'Gallery Cezanne'

First sold in the USA in Jun 1997. First Australian sales nil

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

'Gallery Cobra' syn **Cobra**

Application No: 2001/038 Accepted: 3 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height short to medium (about 50cm), habit semi erect (upright to spreading). Stem: internode length medium, strength strong, colour yellow green (RHS 146C), anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak, distribution of anthocyanin spreading from the nodes, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length very long, width broad to very broad, colour upper side dark green (RHS 147A), colour lower side (RHS 147B), glossiness weak to medium. Peduncle: length short. Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle less than 45 degrees, position relative to foliage (above), number per stem 2, type double, diameter medium to large (about 100mm), height short to medium (about 50mm), bracts among ray florets not clearly visible, number of ray florets medium, fragrance (absent). Ray floret: length medium to long (about 45mm), width broad (about 27mm), length width/ratio low, longitudinal axis twisted, transverse axis at midpoint concave, lateral margin at middle of floret flat occasionally revolute, tip dentate, distribution of pigment uniform, opening colour orange (RHS 28A), principal colour of inner side nearest to yellow-orange RHS 22A but slightly paler with red around the extreme margin (apex yellow orange group RHS 23A, base yellow group RHS 9A, margin red group RHS 44A), principal colour of outer side between red RHS 40B and red RHS 40C (red group RHS 40BC), secondary colour of outer side yellow orange RHS 22B at tip, the base and along the veins (RHS 9C). Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: originated as an open-pollinated seedling from seed parent 'Gallery Art Deco', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by shorter plant height (about 35cm), brown-orange flower colour and more anthocyanin in leaf. The pollen parents are selected hybrids used only for breeding purposes. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: orange-red flower colour, freely branching, early blooming. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower head: classification group decorative; colour group orange. Based on these characteristics, the seed parent 'Gallery Art Deco' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was finally rejected because of its brown-orange (RHS 168C) flower colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified. Therefore, only 'Gallery Cobra' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/117) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1997. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP12286. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Gallery Cobra'
USA	1999	Granted	'Gallery Cobra'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Gallery Cobra'

First sold in the Netherlands in Jul 1997. First Australian sales nil

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

'Gallery Singer' syn **Singer**

Application No: 2001/040 Accepted: 10 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height very short to short (about 25cm), habit semi erect (rounded and spreading). Stem: internode length short, strength strong, colour (yellow green RHS 146C), anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration strong, distribution of anthocyanin uniform, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length short to medium (compound about 150mm, simple about 60mm), width very narrow to narrow (compound about 100mm, simple about 40mm), colour upper side medium green (immature RHS 137A, mature RHS 139A), colour lower side (immature RHS 191B, mature RHS 191B), glossiness very weak to weak. Peduncle: length short. Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle between 90 and 45 degrees, position relative to foliage above, number per stem (one to two), type double, diameter small (about 70mm), height very short to short (about 48mm), bracts among ray florets not clearly visible, number of ray florets many, fragrance (absent). Ray floret: length short (about 39mm), width medium (about 18mm), length width/ratio low, longitudinal axis recurved, transverse axis at midpoint concave, lateral margin at middle of floret revolute, tip pointed, distribution of pigment non uniform, opening colour (red group RHS 53A), principal colour of inner side red RHS 46A but brighter and with a rich velvety appearance in the distal third (red group RHS 53A), secondary colour of inner side nearest red RHS 45A but darker with a rich velvety appearance in the basal two thirds, principal colour of outer side between red RHS 46A and 45A but slightly greyer tinged with green along the ribs red group RHS 46B, fading to almost yellow RHS 18A. Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant about 14-20 days, in vase about 6 days. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: originated as an open-pollinated seedling from seed parent 'Gallery Vermeer', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by less branching, longer internodes and bronze-yellow coloured flowers. The pollen parents are selected hybrids used only for breeding purposes. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: red flower colour, freely branching, early blooming. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant height: very short to short; Flower head: colour group red. Based on these characteristics, 'Dahlietta Ohio' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was finally rejected because of its shorter internodes, shorter height (about 20cm) and semi-double flower type. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified. Therefore, only 'Gallery Singer' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/99) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1997. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP11315. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Gallery Singer'
EU	1998	Granted	'Gallery Singer'
USA	1998	Granted	'Gallery Singer'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Gallery Singer'
Japan	1999	Applied	'Gallery Singer'

First sold in the USA in Jun 1997. First Australian sales nil

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

'Karma Amanda' syn **Amanda**

Application No: 2001/056 Accepted: 3 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height medium to tall (about 90cm), habit erect to semi erect (upright and spreading). Stem: internode length medium to long, strength medium to strong, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak, hairs at nodes absent. Leaf: length very long (compound about 200-250mm, simple about 50mm), width medium to broad, colour upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour lower side (yellow green RHS 148B), glossiness very weak. Peduncle: length long to very long (about 60cm), colour (RHS 146D), anthocyanin (RHS 183C). Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle 45 degrees, position relative to foliage (above), number per stem (one), type double, diameter medium to large (about 127mm) – 140mm in US Plant Patent, height medium (about 33mm), bracts among ray florets clearly visible, number of ray florets very many, fragrance absent. Ray floret: length medium to long (about 58mm) – 61mm in US Plant Patent, width broad (about 28mm) – 24mm in US Plant Patent, length width/ratio low to medium, longitudinal axis recurved, transverse axis at midpoint convex, lateral margin at middle of floret revolute, tip dentate, distribution of pigment non uniform, opening colour (violet group RHS 84A at apex, base white group RHS 155B), principal colour of inner side nearest purple 75A in the distal third (RHS 84C with RHS 155B at base), secondary colour of inner side purple violet 80D but slightly paler in the basal two thirds, principal colour of outer side nearest purple 78D in the distal third (RHS 84C with RHS 155B at base), secondary colour of outer side nearest purple violet 80D but slightly paler in the basal two thirds. Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant about 15-20 days, in vase about 10-12 days. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Stratos' x pollen parent 'Oriental Dream', in planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is

characterised by branching stem and almost ball shaped flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by purple and white waterlily-shape flowers. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: cut flower type, bi-colour flower, upright growth habit. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: Aad Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower head: classification group semi-cactus; colour group bi-colour. Based on these characteristics 'Veritable' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was finally rejected because of its less branching habit, differences in colour blend (white centre purple top) and flower shape cactus. The parents were not selected for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties have been identified. Therefore, only 'Karma Amanda' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/94) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1997. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP11399. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Karma Amanda'
EU	1998	Granted	'Karma Amanda'
USA	1998	Granted	'Karma Amanda'

First sold in the Netherlands in Jul 1997. First Australian sales Mar 2000.

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

'Karma Lagoon' syn **Lagoon**

Application No: 2001/057 Accepted: 14 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height short to medium (about 80cm), habit erect to semi erect (upright and spreading). Stem: internode length long, strength medium, colour (greyed purple group RHS 187A), anthocyanin colouration present, colour (RHS 187A), intensity of anthocyanin colouration strong, distribution of anthocyanin uniform, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length long to very long (compound about 220mm, simple about 87mm), width medium to broad (compound about 130mm, simple about 49mm), colour upper side dark green (RHS 137A), colour lower side (greyed green RHS 191B) – RHS 191A in US Plant Patent, glossiness very weak to weak. Peduncle: length medium (about 60 to 70cm), colour (greyed purple group RHS 187A). Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle less than 45 degrees (45 degrees), position relative to foliage (above), number per stem (one to two), type double, diameter medium (about 107mm) – 120mm in US Plant Patent, height short (about 44mm), bracts among ray florets clearly visible, number of ray florets many to very many, fragrance absent. Ray floret: length medium (about 46mm) – 58mm in US Plant Patent, width medium to broad (about 26mm) – 21mm in US Plant Patent, length width/ratio low, longitudinal axis straight, transverse axis at midpoint flat, lateral margin at middle of floret flat, tip dentate, distribution of pigment uniform, opening colour (purple violet group RHS 80A to 80B), principal colour of inner side between purple violet 82B and purple violet 82C (RHS 80A to 80B fading to RHS 78B to 78C, point of attachment RHS 80C), principal colour of outer side purple violet 82C (RHS 80A to 80B fading to RHS 78B to 78C, point of attachment RHS 80C). Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant about 20 days, in vase about 7-9 days. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Stratos' x pollen parent 'Claudette', in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by violet flower colour, shorter plant height (ca. 70cm) and bushy growth habit. The pollen parent is characterised by short plant height (ca. 50cm) and bushy growth habit. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: cut flower type, flower colour purple violet, upright growth habit. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower head: classification group decorative; colour group purple violet. Based on these characteristics, 'Requiem' was initially considered as a compartor, however it was finally rejected because of its taller plant height (120cm) and lesser branching habit. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties have been identified. Therefore, only 'Karma Lagoon' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/58) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1995. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP11346. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Karma Lagoon'
EU	1996	Granted	'Karma Lagoon'
USA	1998	Granted	'Karma Lagoon'

First sold in the Netherlands in Mar 1997. First Australian sales nil

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

'Karma Naomi' syn **Naomi**

Application No: 2001/055 Accepted: 10 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height very tall (about 120cm), habit erect. Stem: internode length very long, strength strong to very strong, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, distribution of anthocyanin uniform, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length very long (compound about 210mm, simple about 87mm), width broad to very broad (compound about 110mm, simple about 49mm), margin (dentate), colour upper side dark green (RHS 147A) – RHS 146B in US Plant Patent, colour lower side (yellow green RHS 147C), glossiness very weak to weak. Peduncle: length very long (about 100-140mm), colour (yellow green RHS 145B), anthocyanin (greyed purple ca RHS 182B-182C). Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle between 90 and 45 degrees (90 degrees), position relative to foliage (above), number per stem (one to two), type double, diameter medium (about 102mm) – 130mm in US Plant Patent, height medium (about 33mm), bracts among ray florets clearly visible, number of ray florets very many, fragrance (absent). Ray floret: length medium to long (about 42mm) – 52mm in US Plant Patent, width medium to broad (about 22mm), length width/ratio low to medium, longitudinal axis straight, transverse axis at midpoint convex, lateral margin at middle of floret flat, tip rounded, distribution of pigment non uniform, opening colour (purple group RHS N79D) – RHS 66A in US Plant Patent, principal colour of inner side between red purple 59B and 60A but much darker with a velvety appearance (ca RHS 59A) – RHS 64A in US Plant Patent, secondary colour of inner side red purple 61A but darker and with a velvety appearance, principal colour of outer side nearest red purple 59B in the basal two thirds (ca RHS 59B) – RHS 64A in US Plant Patent, secondary colour of outer side red purple 61A in the distal third, tertiary colour of outer side. Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant 20-25 days, in vase about 10 days. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Stratos' x pollen parent 'Oriental Dream', in planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by shorter (ca. 80cm) plant height, branching stem and almost ball shaped flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by shorter (about 70cm) plant height and mahogany coloured flowers. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: cut flower type, flower colour velvety red, upright growth habit. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower head: classification group decorative; colour group red purple. Based on these characteristics, 'Arabian Nights' was initially considered as a compartor, however it was finally rejected because of its shorter plant height (about 80cm), deep mahogany flower colour and weaker stems. The parents were not selected for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties have been identified. Therefore, only 'Karma Naomi' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/95) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1997. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP11413. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Karma Naomi'
EU	1997	Granted	'Karma Naomi'
USA	1998	Granted	'Karma Naomi'

First sold in the Netherlands in Mar 1997. First Australian sales Mar 2000.

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

'Karma Serena' syn **Serena**

Application No: 2001/053 Accepted: 10 May 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**, Lisse, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 19) Plant: height medium to tall (about 80cm), habit erect (upright and bushy). Stem: internode length very long, strength strong, anthocyanin colouration absent, hairs at nodes present. Leaf: length very long (compound about 260mm, simple about 89mm), width broad to very broad (compound about 160mm, simple about 53mm), colour upper side medium green (RHS 147A) – RHS 146A in US Plant Patent, colour lower side (greyed green RHS 191B to 191C) – RHS 147C in US Plant Patent, glossiness very weak to weak. Peduncle: length very long (about 60cm), colour (yellow green RHS 150C) – ca RHS 151A in US Plant Patent, anthocyanin absent. Flowering habit: continuous. Flower head: angle relative to peduncle less than 45 Degrees, position relative to foliage (above), number per stem (one), type double, diameter medium (about 107mm) – 120mm in US Plant Patent, height short (about 35mm), bracts among ray florets clearly visible, number of ray florets very many, fragrance absent. Ray floret: length short to medium (about 43mm) – 61mm in US Plant Patent, width medium (about 21mm) – 23mm in US Plant Patent, length width/ratio low, longitudinal axis recurved, transverse axis at midpoint concave, lateral margin at middle of floret revolute, tip pointed, distribution of pigment non uniform, opening colour (yellow RHS 1C), principal colour of inner side white 155A in the distal third (RHS155B), secondary colour of inner side green yellow 1D but paler in the mid third (RHS 1A), tertiary colour of inner side green yellow 1B in the basal third, principal colour of outer side white 155A (RHS 155B), secondary colour of outer side green yellow 1D but paler in the basal half. Limit of cold tolerance: zero degrees centigrade. Flower head longevity: on plant about 20-25 days, in vase about 10-12days. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers in brackets refer to 2001 edition. All notes in brackets are from local observations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Ambiance' x pollen parent 'Oriental Dream', in a planned

breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by taller plant height (about 100cm), larger flower diameter and bushy growth habit. The pollen parent is characterised by shorter plant height (ca. 70cm), flower colour white with purple top and bushy growth habit. From this cross, a seedling was selected for further development. Selection criteria: cut flower type, flower colour white, upright growth habit. Propagation: the selected seedling was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Breeder: A. W. M Verwer, Fa Gebr Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower head: classification group decorative; colour group white. Based on these characteristics, 'Snowstorm' was initially considered as a comparator, however it was finally rejected because of its taller plant height (about 120cm) and larger flower diameter. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above. Therefore, only 'Karma Serena' was grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data taken from Report on Technical Examination (Ref: AFP 99/71) from the Plant Variety Rights Office (PVRO), United Kingdom. The testing was done by PVRO, Cambridge, UK in 1996. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under Australian conditions. The data was further checked against United States Patent: PP11429. Location: Victoria Point, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Karma Serena'
EU	1997	Granted	'Karma Serena'
USA	1998	Granted	'Karma Serena'

First sold in the Netherlands in Mar 1997. First Australian sales nil.

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

Dianella revoluta
Spreading Flax Lily

'DR5000'

Application No: 2002/132 Accepted: 12 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 47) Plant: growth habit upright, height short (mean 29.8cm), density of shoots very dense. Leaf: attitude upright, width medium (mean 7.5mm), colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), colour of lower side greyed-green (RHS 189A), glaucosity strong, shape ligulate, apex acute, cross section concave, margin flat to weakly revolute. Basal sheath: anthocyanin colouration red-purple. Basal shoot: attitude upright, arrangement cluster. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: 'DR5000' originated as a seedling selection from *Dianella revoluta* 'DR4000'. The parent is characterised by wide leaf, tall plant height and medium plant density. Selection took place in Clarendon, NSW in 1996. Selection criteria: bluish leaf colour, compact habit. Propagation: vegetative divisions and micropropagation were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit upright, height short. Leaf: width narrow-medium. Based on this 'DR2000' was selected as the most similar comparator. The parent 'DR4000' was included in the trial. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, summer 2002-autumn 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from divisions, planted into 130mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Plants did not flower during trial. Trial design: twenty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
Prior applications nil. First Australian sale Jan 2003.

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

Table 17 *Dianella* varieties

	'DR5000'	***'DR2000'**	***'DR4000'**
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	29.8	36.9	54.0
std deviation	2.6	4.0	6.2
LSD/sig	5.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: DENSITY OF SHOOTS	very dense	medium	very dense
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	7.5	5.8	10.3
std deviation	0.5	1.1	1.1
LSD/sig	1.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: GLAUCOSITY	strong	weak	weak
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
upper side	147A	147A	147A
lower side	189A	147B	147A-B
BASAL SHEATH: COLOUR	red-purple	reddish brown	red-purple

Freesia hybrid
Freesia

'Varafoc' syn Focus

Application No: 2002/006 Accepted: 26 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 23) Plant: length medium to long. Foliage: attitude pendulous. Stem: length medium, width broad, surface smooth. Leaf: width broad (mean 2.7cm, std deviation 0.2) Inflorescence: length medium to long (mean 24.3cm, std deviation 5.1), number of flowers medium (mean 12.5, std deviation 0.7), distance between first and second flower short to medium (mean 26.8mm, std deviation 7.9), distance between second and third flower medium (mean 15.5mm, std deviation 2.0), degree of zigzagging of axis weak, curvature of axis absent, angle between rows of flowers small, angle of distal three-quarters with peduncle medium. Flower bud: (length 44.8mm, std deviation 3.4), (width mean 12.5mm, std deviation 0.7), ratio length/width medium (3.6). Flower: type single. Perianth: attitude of inner segments semi erect, shape of outer segments elliptical, shape of inner segments broad-elliptic to broadly ovate, cross section of inner segment concave, folds on margins of inner segment present, main colour of inner side of all segments white ca. RHS 155B, size of the macule of inner side absent or very small, colour of macule yellow, opening of the throat medium, main colour of outer side of throat white ca. RHS 155C with a flush of green, main colour of inner side of throat white ca. RHS 155B with a yellow base ca. RHS 8A, stripes on ventral part of inner side of throat absent of very weak, length of tube medium. Stamen: main colour of filament white. Anther: main colour of stoma white. Style: main colour white. Stigma: position relative to anthers same level, length of lobes medium, lobes appearance medium, colour in relation to upper part of the style same. (Note: All RHS colour numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 88 4 0135 AT3 x pollen parent 88 4 0128 AT1 in a planned breeding program in 1989. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: production of quality flowers under high soil temperatures, and enhanced growth rate. Propagation: 'Varafoc' proved stable through numerous generations of corm propagation. Breeder: Joost Kos of Van Staaveren B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: colour white. Based on this grouping characteristic 'Twin Snow' was selected as the closest comparator. 'Twin Snow' differed in that flowers are smaller, leaf width narrow to medium, and most anthers are petaloids giving the flower a double appearance. 'Varayel'(b) was originally selected by the breeder as the comparator for 'Varafoc' based on good performance at high soil temperature. However it differed from 'Varafoc' in flower colour being yellow. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines and therefore, were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on Report of Technical Examination, Holland (Reference number FRS 539, 2000), based on UPOV guidelines and confirmed from local examinations. 'Varafoc' and the comparator 'Twin Snow' were grown as production crops at Devon Meadows, Victoria over hot summer/autumn months 2002/2003. Corms planted into grey sandy loam within a plastic-clad greenhouse with natural ventilation. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics and maintained under sound cultural procedures to ensure freedom from all stress factors except for high to very high temperatures characteristic of seasonal conditions. Observations and measurements taken at random from within the plant populations.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Granted	'Varafoc'
EU	2000	Granted	'Varafoc'
Japan	2002	Applied	'Varafoc'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 2000.

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

Hebe hybrid
Hebe

'Magenta Cloud'

Application No: 2002/023 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **J. Van Niekerk**, Waadinxveen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 29) Plant: growth habit upright, height short, density dense. Leaf: shape of blade lanceolate, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, colour green (RHS 137C). Pedicel: intensity of anthocyanin colouration strong. Flower: height mean 7.3mm, width mean 5.7mm, colour at first opening red-purple (RHS74B), colour of margin at first opening absent, colour when fully expanded red-purple (RHS 74C-D). Petal: shape of apex acute. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: a number of *Hebe* species and named varieties were grown in breeder's trial garden in the Netherlands for cross-pollination. These were *Hebe albicans*, *Hebe rakaiensis*, *Hebe diosmifolia*, *Hebe* 'Wiri Dawn', 'Mistery', 'Nicola's Blush', 'Wiri Splash' and 'Youngii'. Open-pollinated seeds were collected from these plants and seedlings were grown for evaluation. One of these seedlings was selected in 1997. The selected seedling has broader growth habit and magenta coloured flowers, which is different from other *Hebe* varieties. Selection criteria: growth habit and flower colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeders: J. Van Niekerk, Waadinxveen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant height: short and Flower colour: red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Pink Cloud' and 'Rosie'. The parental varieties and species were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Mar 2002 to Jun 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 200mm pots on 15 May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release

fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Purple Paradise'
South Africa	2000	Applied	'Purple Paradise'

First sold in The Netherlands in Apr 1998. First sold in Australia in Oct 2001.

Description: **Steven Eggleton**, Lilydale, VIC.

'Pink Cloud'

Application No: 2001/026 Accepted: 1 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **J. Van Niekerk and L. Vergeer**, Boskoop, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 29) Plant: growth habit upright, height short, density dense. Leaf: shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex obtuse, shape of base cuneate, colour green (RHS 137C). Pedicel: intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium. Flower: height mean 8.8mm, width mean 6.9mm, colour at first opening red-purple (RHS 62B), colour of margin at first opening red-purple (RHS 74B), colour when fully expanded red-purple (RHS 62D). Petal: shape of apex acute. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: a number of *Hebe* species and named varieties were grown in breeder's trial garden in the Netherlands for cross-pollination. These were *Hebe albicans*, *Hebe rakaiensis*, *Hebe diosmifolia*, *Hebe* 'Wiri Dawn', 'Mistery', 'Nicola's Blush', 'Wiri Splash' and 'Youngii'. Open-pollinated seeds were collected from these plants and seedlings were grown for evaluation. One of these seedlings was selected in May 1995. The selected seedling is proved to be an early flowering variety and reasonable hardy compared to the parental population. It also has smaller leaves compared to other *Hebe* varieties. After observation of 3 subsequent generations it was considered to be stable with no off-types. Selection criteria: early and abundant flowering. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeders: J. Van Niekerie & LO. Vergeer Den Ham, Boskoop, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: height short and Flower: colour red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Magenta Cloud' and 'Rosie'. The parental varieties and species were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Mar 2002 to Jun 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 200mm pots on 15 May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Pink Paradise'
South Africa	2000	Applied	'Pink Paradise'

First sold in The Netherlands in Apr 1998. First sold in Australia in Oct 2001.

Description: **Steven Eggleton**, Lilydale, VIC.

Table 18 *Hebe* varieties

	'Pink Cloud'	'Magenta Cloud'	*'Rosie'
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	medium	dense
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic	lanceolate	lanceolate
LEAF: COLOUR	green 137C	green 137C	green 137A
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN PIGMENTATION INTENSITY	medium	strong	absent or very weak
FLOWER: COLOUR (at first opening)	red-purple 62B	red-purple 74B	red-purple 63B
FLOWER: COLOUR OF MARGIN (at first opening)	red-purple 74B	n/a	red-purple 63A
FLOWER: COLOUR (when fully expanded)	red-purple 62D	red-purple 74C	red-purple 63D
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	acute	acute	obtuse

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Cobimpbug'

Application No: 2002/376 Accepted: 6 May 2003.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 21) Plant: type perennial, growth habit bushy, height medium (mean height 49.1cm), mean height to width ratio 0.77. Stem: branching multi-basal, attitude ascending. Leaf: arrangement alternate, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of blade elliptic, shape of tip acute, shape of base attenuate, margins crenate, undulation weak, shape of cross section flat, longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, mean length to width ratio 2.14, colour green; adaxial surface ca. RHS 139A, abaxial surface between veins RHS 191A. Flower: form double, type zygomorphic, diameter medium (mean 42.68mm), colour RHS N74B. Eye zone: present on outer petals at base of inner sections of the two lateral wing petals, colour of eye zone RHS 71A, mean

length 4.91mm. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Flowering habit: continuous. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Cobimpbug' was selected from a batch of tissue culture plantlets of 'Codimpca'Φ in 2000. 'Codimpca'Φ is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower double, diameter small, main flower colour pink, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower type, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'Cobimpbug' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. It was grown in the field at Cobbitty and exhibited unique flower colour as the only difference from 'Codimpca'Φ. Breeder: Mr G N Brown, Pennant Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy. Flower: type double, colour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Codimpca'Φ and 'Cobimpto'. 'Codimpca'Φ is the parental variety and 'Cobimpto' has the similar origin as the candidate variety. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie NSW 2550 (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial in field under 70% shade, using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty plants of 'Cobimpbug', twenty plants of 'Cobimpto' and fifteen plants of 'Codimpca'Φ arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No overseas application. First Australian sale Sep 2002.

Description: **Mr J D Oates**, VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 19 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Cobimpbug'	*'Cobimpto'	*'Codimpca'Φ
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	42.68	39.58	42.75
std deviation	2.17	1.81	1.65
LSD/sig	1.96	P≤0.01	ns
EYE ZONE: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	4.91	5.51	5.99
std deviation	0.40	0.35	0.56
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
flower: colour (RHS, 2001)			
	N74B	52A fading to 52B	68A
eye zone: colour (RHS, 2001)			
	71A	71A	61A

Leucadendron salicifolium x *Leucadendron procerum*
Leucadendron

'Pixy Red'

Application No: 2001/024 Accepted: 27 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Amarillo Proteas**, Karnup, WA.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 35) Plant: sex male, growth habit erect, height medium (500-1500mm), diameter medium, density of foliage medium, lignotuber absent, number of flowering branches on 30cm length of flowering material 2 to 5. Leaf: blade always upright absent, predominant attitude in relation to branch oblique, length long (64mm), width narrow (8mm), ratio length/width large (8), position of broadest part in middle, shape of apex acute, shape of base tapered, shape in cross-section flat, predominant colour green, undulation of margin absent, colour of margin greenish, fringe on margin absent, colour change out of flowering season absent. Flowering branch: length long (400mm-900mm), thickness medium (3mm-7mm), rigidity medium, pubescence inconspicuous, predominant colour greenish. Flowering head: number of floret masses one or more (1 to 5), fragrance absent, number of involucral leaves medium. Outer involucral leaf: length 40mm on terminal floret mass, width 8mm on terminal floret mass, ratio length/width medium (5), position of broadest part in middle. Inner involucral leaf: predominant attitude (in relation to axis of flower head) spreading, length medium (35mm), width narrow (7mm), ratio length/width medium (5), position of broadest part below middle, shape of apex acute, incurving of apex absent, inrolling of margin at apex present, pubescence inconspicuous, fringe of margin absent, predominant colour yellow. Floret mass: degree of concealment by involucral leaves fully exposed, length long (30mm), diameter large (26mm), ratio length/diameter medium (1.15), colour of basal part red, pubescence absent, size of basal bract medium, curvature of basal bract inconspicuous, predominant colour of basal bract green. Male floret mass: colour distal part red, colour distal part red. Time of flowering (Southern Hemisphere): early (Aug/Sep).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: between neighbouring female (*L. salicifolium*) and clonal population of male plants (*L. procerum*) in absence of other pollinating plants. Variation initially created through selecting superior male plants of *L. procerum* plantings and establishing them next to female *L. salicifolium* plants being grown for commercial purposes on Amarillo Proteas with a view to facilitating hybridisation. Selection criteria: the most vigorous seedlings from beneath the *L. salicifolium* growing at Amarillo Proteas were selected in Spring of 1996 and transplanted to Coastal Flora (property of Mr and Mrs P Cockburn) under the supervision of an employee of Amarillo Proteas, Mr Peter Cornock. Propagation: vegetatively propagated plants were produced from seedlings in 1998 and were found to be stable. Subsequent cutting propagated generations were produced in 2000, 2001 and 2002. All of these plants were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Amarillo Proteas, Karnup, WA.

Choice of Comparators No other hybrid varieties of similar parentage have been identified. Therefore, the similar varieties within each parental species have been considered for comparison. 'Don Allen' a male *L. procerum* characterised by its erectness, vigour and large red floret mass and 'Gary' a male *L. salicifolium* selection (male form of female parent) were selected as comparators

based on their similar morphological characteristics to 'Pixy Red'. Those two are the most commonly known selections from the parental species. 'Pixy Red' is the combination of the distinctive large bright yellow brackets with red flower head from the male parent and the vigorous, bushy and erect form from the female parents. The most striking difference between the variety and comparators is the large and acute form of leaves on stem and involucre.

Comparative Trial Location: Amarillo Proteas, Karnup, WA, Autumn 2001-Spring 2002. Conditions: plants raised from rooted cuttings and planted out in single row at 1m spacing, soil type Bassendean sand, fertilised through trickle irrigation. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety, replicated randomised block design. Measurements: made on 70 different plant parts from all plants.

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

Description: **Ralph H Sedgley**, Nedlands, WA, and **Guijun Yan**, School of Plant Biology, The University of Western Australia, WA.

Table 20 *Leucadendron* varieties

	'Pixy Red'	*'Gary'	*'Don Allen'
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	63.95	47.31	35.27
std deviation	3.19	4.24	3.14
LSD/sig	2.18	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	8.27	4.56	9.62
std deviation	1.20	0.31	2.10
LSD/sig	0.86	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
OUTER INVOLUCRAL LEAF: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	39.97	8.05	32.15
std deviation	2.23	0.71	2.59
LSD/sig	1.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
OUTER INVOLUCRAL LEAF: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	7.95	3.96	11.05
std deviation	1.02	0.47	0.99
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INNER INVOLUCRAL LEAF: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	34.92	5.01	32.10
std deviation	0.80	0.27	2.10
LSD/sig	0.80	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INNER INVOLUCRAL LEAF: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	7.13	4.00	8.35
std deviation	0.72	0.32	0.74
LSD/sig	0.38	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLORET MASS: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	25.76	6.02	19.85
std deviation	2.86	0.52	1.92
LSD/sig	1.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
MALE FLORET MASS: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	45B	19A	47A
	red	yellow	red

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'ALMERIA' syn VLETAL

Application No: 2002/039 Accepted: 24 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 13) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 72.6cm, std deviation 6.3), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem absent, number of leaves on middle third of stem medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment to stem above, distal part recurved, length (medium) to long (mean 132.0mm std deviation 10.3), width medium to broad (mean 28.4mm, std deviation 3.0), glossiness of upper side very weak, cross section angled to flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers (few) to medium (mean 4.0), pubescence absent. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect, length of longest outer tepal medium (mean 127.8mm, std deviation 3.6), width of widest outer tepal narrow to medium (mean 46.4mm, std deviation 2.3), main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 73B/C (RHS 73C), main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 73B/D, main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 73B/C (RHS 73C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal bicoloured, secondary colour white RHS 155D, secondary colour at margin absent, secondary colour on basal half present, colour of the nectar furrow green (to yellowish green). Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side many, size of spotted area on inner side large, spots on papillae absent, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side yellow green, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved part tip only, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament whitish green, colour of anther purple. Pollen: colour orange brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour purple. Flower: position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: medium (to late). (values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent genotype 87-121 x pollen parent genotype 87-69; both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: vigorous growth, large vertical to horizontal flowers, good colour and patterns, long shelf life suitable for cut flower production. Propagation: 'Almeria' proved stable through numerous generations via in-vitro propagation followed by scaling of mature bulbs. Breeder: C. A. Van der Voort, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple group. Based on this grouping characteristic 'Lombardia'(ϕ) and 'Stargazer' were selected as the closest comparators. 'Lombardia'(ϕ) differed in that the flower colour is slightly different pink (red-purple near RHS 65A/C), tepal single coloured and stigma colour creamy grey. 'Stargazer' differed in that tepal margin colour white, style colour yellow. The parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, Research Centre for Cultivar Testing, Stupia Wielka, Poland, Reference number 0680, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002-3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1987	Terminated	'Almeria'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Almeria'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Almeria'
South Africa	2002	Applied	'Almeria'

Prior sale nil.

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

'CONCA D'OR' syn VLETCON

Application No: 2002/040 Accepted: 24 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 14) Plant: height medium. Stem: (length mean 92.0cm, std deviation 5.8), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem absent to very weak, distribution of anthocyanin colouration even, number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment to stem same level, distal part straight, length medium to long (mean 130.4mm, std deviation 6.8), width medium to broad (mean 25.6mm, std deviation 1.1), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few to medium (mean 5.0), pubescence absent to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium to long (mean 128.2mm, std deviation 4.4), width of widest outer tepal medium to broad, main colour of inner side of inner tepal yellow RHS 9B/12B (RHS 10A), main colour of outer side of inner tepal light yellow RHS 9D (RHS 10B/C), main colour of inner side of outer tepal yellow RHS 9B/12B (RHS 10A), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards top, colour of the nectar furrow green. Tepal: spots on inner side absent, spots on papillae absent, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side yellow, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved part distal part only, degree of recurving medium to strong. Stamen: length long, main colour of filament green, colour of anther purple. Pollen: colour orange brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Flower: position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: (medium to) late. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling". Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: vigorous growth, large vertical to horizontal flowers, good colour and patterns, long shelf life suitable for cut flower production. Propagation: 'Conca D'Or' proved stable through numerous generations via in-vitro propagation followed by scaling of mature bulbs. Breeder: C. A. Van der Voort, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal yellow. Based of this grouping characteristic 'Nippon' was selected as the closest comparator and differed in that tepal yellow colour situated around main vein, tepal margin light pink, and stigma white. The parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1751, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002-3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Conca D'Or'
New Zealand	2001	Granted	'Conca D'Or'
Poland	2002	Applied	'Conca D'Or'
South Africa	2002	Applied	'Conca D'Or'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 1999.

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

'DORDOGNE' syn VLETDOR

Application No: 2002/041 Accepted: 24 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 15) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 91.8cm, std deviation 5.1), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem absent, number of leaves on middle third of stem few. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment to stem same level, distal part straight, length medium (mean 156.0mm, std deviation 8.5), width medium to broad (mean 30.4mm, std deviation 3.4), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few (to medium) (mean 4.6), pubescence absent to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium to long (mean 138.0mm std deviation 4.5), width of widest outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 58A (RHS 61A/B), main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 58A (RHS 61A/B), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 58A (RHS 61A/B), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, colour of the nectar furrow green (with yellow surrounding). Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium, size of spotted area on inner

side medium, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side yellow overlaid with purple, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved part distal part only, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament light green, colour of anther purple. Pollen: colour reddish brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour light purple. Flower: position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: early to medium. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling". Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: vigorous growth, vertical to horizontal flowers, good colour and patterns, long shelf life suitable for cut flower production. Propagation: 'Dordogne' proved stable through numerous generations via in-vitro propagation followed by scaling of mature bulbs. Breeder: C. A. Van der Voort, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple group. Based on this grouping characteristic 'Sartre' and 'Stargazer' were selected as the closest comparators. 'Sartre' differed in that flower colour lighter shade of red-purple, stem anthocyanin colour present and even, stigma dark purple. 'Stargazer' differed in that inner tepal inner side colour red-purple with white margin, style colour yellow, stigma dark purple. The parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1389, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002-3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Dordogne'
Belgium	1998	Granted	'Dordogne'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Dordogne'
Germany	1998	Granted	'Dordogne'
France	1998	Granted	'Dordogne'
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'Dordogne'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Dordogne'
South Africa	2002	Applied	'Dordogne'

Prior sale nil.

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

'MANISSA' syn VLETMAN

Application No: 2002/042 Accepted: 24 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 16) Plant: height tall. Stem: (length mean 93.3cm, std deviation 5.0), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and striped, number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment to stem same level, distal part straight, length medium to long (mean 137.2mm, std deviation 4.2), width medium to broad (mean 27.2mm, std deviation 1.3), glossiness of upper side medium (weak), cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few to medium (mean 2.2), pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect and horizontal, length of longest outer tepal long (mean 163.6mm, std deviation 3.5), width of widest outer tepal medium to broad, main colour of inner side of inner and outer tepals yellow RHS 12A fading to pale yellow RHS 11D (RHS 8D) at top and sides, main colour of outer side of inner tepal yellow near RHS 12D, type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal self coloured, colour distribution lighter towards top, colour of the nectar furrow green. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side yellow, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin weak to medium, type of undulation of margin coarse, recurved part distal part only, degree of recurving weak. Stamen: length long to very long, main colour of filament green, colour of anther orange brown (purple). Pollen: colour reddish brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Flower: position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: late (to very late). (values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent genotype PH95-48 x pollen parent 'Aubade'. The seed parent is restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. The pollen parent is characterised by tepal predominantly white with yellow banding along main vein, tepal degree of recurving medium to strong. Selection criteria: vigorous growth, large vertical to horizontal flowers, good colour and patterns, long shelf life suitable for cut flower production. Propagation: 'Manissa' proved stable through numerous generations via in-vitro propagation followed by scaling of mature bulbs. Breeder: C. A. Van der Voort, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal yellow. Based of this grouping characteristic 'Nippon' was selected as the closest comparator and differed in that flower colour predominantly white with yellow band along main vein, tepal margin undulations medium to strong, stigma colour white. The pollen parent was excluded for reasons stated above. The seed parent is a non-commercial breeding line and therefore was excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO,

Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1833, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan, Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002-3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	2000	Granted	'Manissa'
New Zealand	2001	Applied	'Manissa'
Poland	2002	Applied	'Manissa'

Prior sale nil.

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

'VLETRIA'

Application No: 2002/043 Accepted: 14 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 17) Plant: height medium to tall. Stem: (length mean 93.4cm, std deviation 9.5), anthocyanin colouration midway along stem absent, number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment to stem same level, distal part straight, length medium (mean 127.4mm, std deviation 10.7), width broad (mean 37.0mm, std deviation 2.2), glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few (mean 4.0), pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect and horizontal, length of longest outer tepal medium (mean 140.4mm, std deviation 7.4), width of widest outer tepal medium to broad, main colour of inner side of inner and outer tepals white RHS 155D, main colour of outer side of inner tepal white RHS 155D, type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal self coloured, outer side of outer tepal small red purple tinge at base present, colour of the nectar furrow green. Tepal: spots on inner side absent, spots on papillae absent, colour at the base of the main vein on inner side white, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved part tip and distal part, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament green, colour of anther reddish brown. Pollen: colour light brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour grey. Flower: position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Time of flowering: early to medium. (values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart refers to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "un-named seedling" x pollen parent "un-named seedling". Both parents are restricted to breeder's private collection of breeding lines. Selection criteria: vigorous growth, vertical to horizontal flowers, good colour and patterns, long shelf life suitable for cut flower production. Propagation: 'Vletria' proved stable through numerous generations via in-vitro propagation followed by scaling of mature bulbs. Breeder: C. A. Van der Voort, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal white. Based on this grouping characteristic 'Simplon'(b) and 'Siberia' were selected as the closest comparators. 'Simplon'(b) differed in that leaves longer, stigma purple. 'Siberia' differed in pollen colour golden brown, stigma colour purple. The parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1772, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study conducted at Silvan,Victoria in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer 2002-3. Cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18cm deep. 10-15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Plant growth vigorous, free of stress. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Rialto'
New Zealand	2001	Granted	'Rialto'
Poland	2002	Applied	'Rialto'
South Africa	2002	Applied	'Rialto'

Prior sale nil.

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

Liriope gigantea
Turf Lily

'Arizona'

Application No: 2000/285 Accepted: 12 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Tony and Juna Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 34) Plant: type herbaceous perennial, growth habit bushy, height medium, width small, density dense. Stem: degree of hairiness absent or very low, presence of anthocyanin in new growth absent. Leaf: type simple, size small, attitude semi-erect, arrangement clustered, mean length of blade 14.58 cm, mean width of blade 6.3mm, shape of blade linear, shape of apex subulate, incision of margin absent, undulation of the margin absent, shape of cross section slightly concave, curvature of longitudinal axis recurved, glossiness of upper side weak, colour of upper side green (RHS 137A, 2001), variegation absent. Flowering time: late.

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seeds from 'Evergreen Giant' were collected and raised at Flroabundance Nursery, Verrierdale, QLD. Plants were grown into 140mm pots and 'Arizona' was selected due to its dark leaf colour and compact growth habit. It was divided and these plants were grown on. From these, tissue culture was implemented because of the difficulty of dividing the plants due to its unique clumping growth habit. Selection criteria: dwarf form, compact habit and leaf colour. Propagation: 'Arizona' will continue to be propagated commercially by tissue culture. Breeder: Juna Kebblewhite, Florabundance, QLD.

Continued on page 49

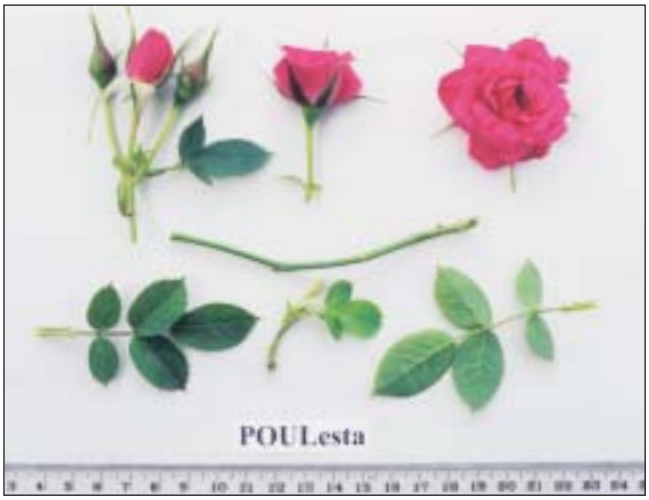

Fig 1 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULesta'.

Fig 2 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULezy'.

Fig 3 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULfio'.

Fig 4 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULobe'.

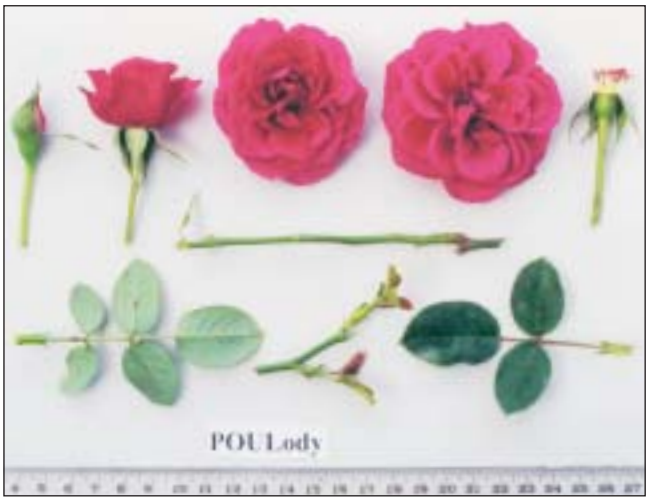

Fig 5 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULody'.

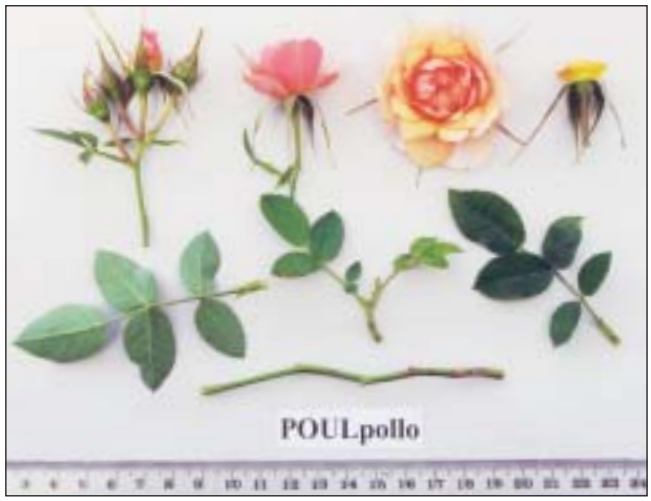

Fig 6 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULpollo'.

Fig 7 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULyn'.

Fig 8 Rose – 'Intersnapni' (left) with comparator 'Meidunkel' (right) showing differences in flower size and colour, petal size and stem anthocyanin colouration.

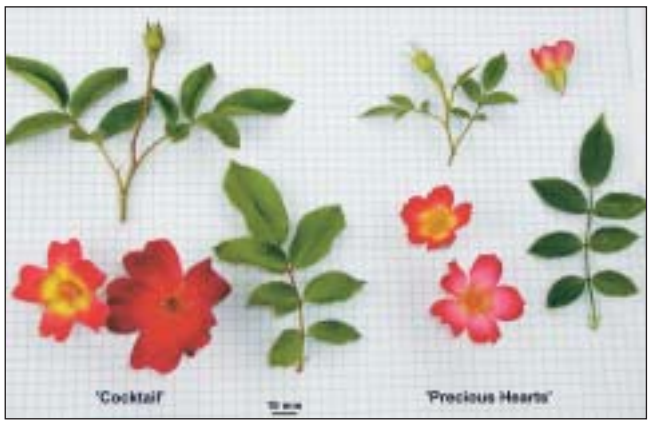

Fig 9 Rose – 'Precious Hearts' (right) with comparator 'Cocktail' (left) showing differences in flower diameter, petal size and petal colour.

Fig 10 Rose – 'JACshaq' (left) with comparator 'JACyap' (right) showing differences in leaf base shape, leaf glossiness, petal colours and stem anthocyanin colouration.

Fig 11 Rose – 'WEKplapic' (left) with comparator 'Red Gold' (right) showing differences in flower colour and stem anthocyanin colouration.

Fig 12 Rose – 'Burgundy Iceberg' (left) with comparator 'Brilliant Pink Iceberg' (right) showing differences in flower colour.

Fig 13 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Almeria' syn Vletal.

Fig 14 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Conca D'or' syn Vletcon.

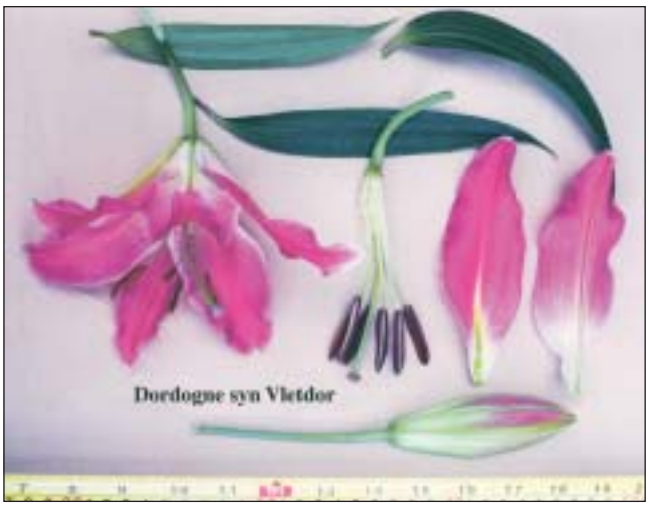

Fig 15 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Dordogne' syn Vletdor.

Fig 16 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Manissa' syn Vletman.

Fig 17 Lily – flower, floral parts and leaves of 'Vletria'.

Fig 18 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Zanvelvet'.

Fig 19 Dahlia – (from top left) 'Karma Amanda', 'Gallery Art Fair', 'Karma Serena', 'Gallery Cezanne', 'Karma Naomi', 'Gallery Art Nouveau', 'Gallery Cobra', 'Karma Lagoon' and 'Gallery Singer' showing differences in flower head classification and colour groups.

Fig 20 Petunia – 'Red MP101' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'MP3', 'MP5', 'MP8', 'MP19', 'MP21', 'MP24', 'Peppola' and 'Revolution Bluevein' showing differences in flower colour and size, anther colour, pedicel length and sepal length.

Fig 21 Busy Lizzie – 'Cobimpbug' (left) with comparators 'Cobimpto' (centre) and 'Codimpca' (right) showing differences in flower colour.

Fig 22 Camellia – 'ParJenni' (top left), 'ParBarb' (centre right) and 'ParJanell' (bottom left) with comparators 'Setsugekka' (top right), 'Paradise Helen' (centre left) and 'Gulf Glory' (bottom right) showing differences in flower characteristics.

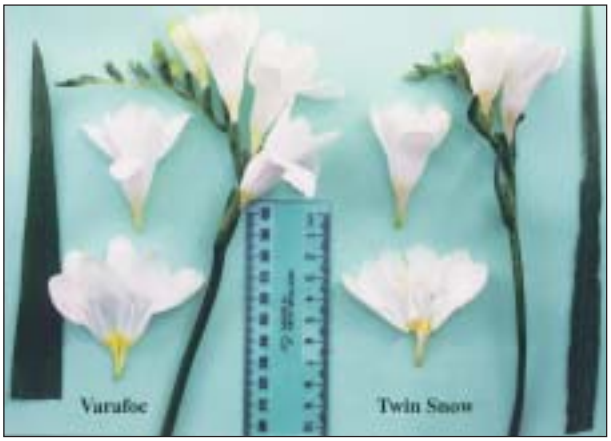

Fig 23 Freesia – 'Varafoc' (left) with comparator 'Twin Snow' (right) showing differences in flower characteristics, most anthers in 'Twin Snow' are petaloids giving the flower a double appearance.

Fig 24 Mussaenda – 'Capricorn Dream' (left) with comparators 'Dona Luz' (centre) and 'Queen Sirikit' (right).

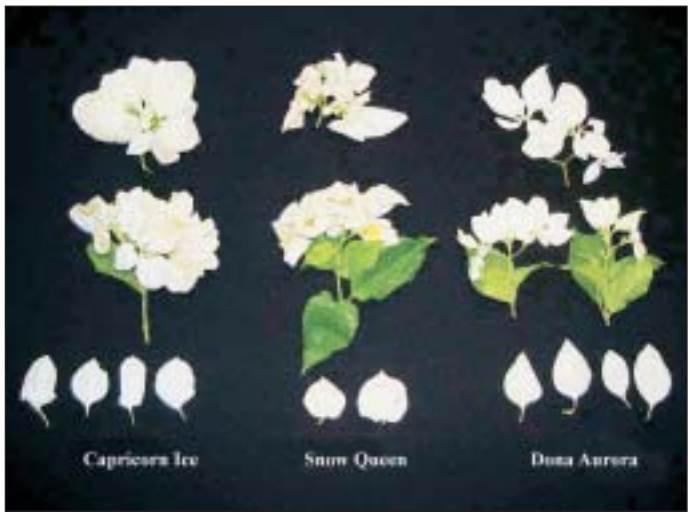

Fig 25 Mussaenda – 'Capricorn Ice' (left) with comparators 'Snow Queen' (centre) and 'Dona Aurora' (right).

Fig 26 Dogwood – flowers of 'D-376-15'.

Fig 27 Plectranthus – a flowering plant of 'Plepalila'.

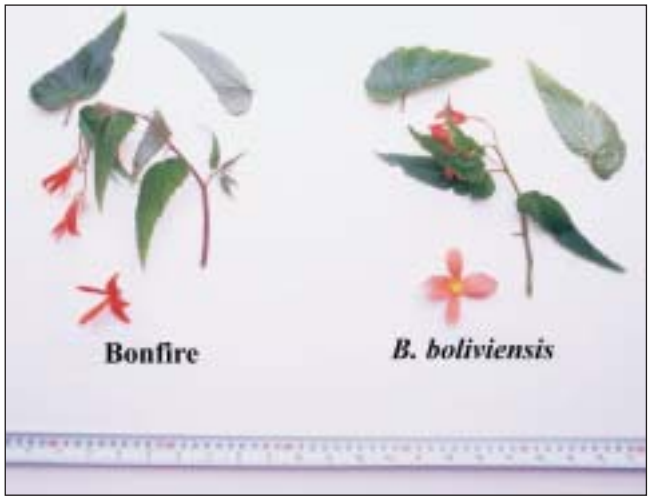

Fig 28 **Begonia – 'Bonfire' (left), and comparator *Begonia boliviensis* (right) showing differences in flower colour, bract and stem colour, leaf blade base.**

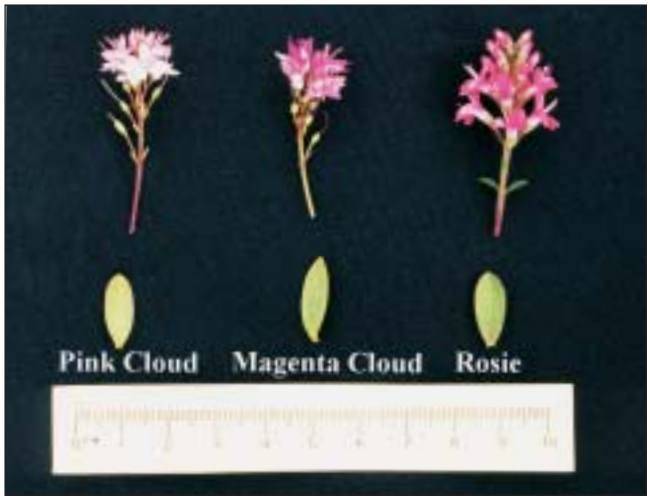

Fig 29 **Hebe – 'Pink Cloud' (left), 'Magenta Cloud' (centre) with comparator 'Rosie' (right) showing differences in leaf shape and flower colour.**

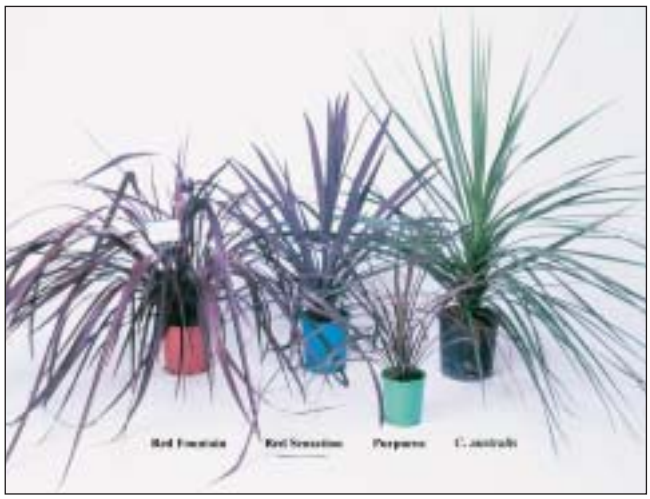

Fig 30 **Cordyline – 'Red Fountain' (left) with comparators 'Red Sensation' (centre left), 'Purpurea' (centre right) and *C. australis* (right) showing differences in leaf colour, glossiness and attitude.**

Fig 31 **Cordyline – 'Pink Joy' (left) with comparator 'Glauca' (right) showing differences in leaf colour.**

Fig 32 **Cuphea – 'Aspen Snow' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Minnie', 'Bianca' and 'Mad Hatter White' showing differences in growth habit.**

Fig 33 **Glossy Abelia – 'Sunny' (left) with comparator 'Snow Shower' (right) showing differences in leaf colour.**

Fig 34 Turf Lily – 'Arizona' (left) with comparator 'Evergreen Giant' (right) showing differences in plant density, height and width.

Fig 35 Leucadendron – flowers (top) and leaves (bottom) of 'Pixy Red' (left) and its comparators 'Gary' (centre) and 'Don Allen' (right) showing the differences in size, shape and colour.

Fig 36 Riceflower – Inflorescences of 'Adelaide Pink' (left) with comparator 'Cook's Tall Pink' (right).

Fig 37 Riceflower – Inflorescences of 'Adelaide White' (left) with comparator 'Cook's Snow White' (right).

Fig 38 Waxflower – 'Champagne Pink' (left) with comparator 'Dancing Queen' (right) showing differences in flowering branch angle.

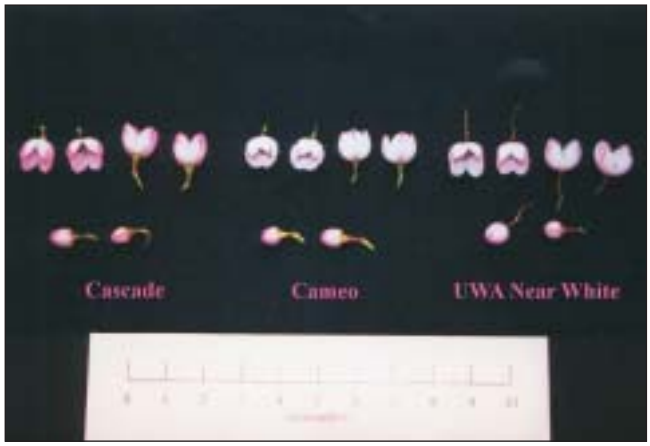

Fig 39 Boronia – 'Cascade' (left) with comparators 'Cameo' (centre) and 'UWA Near White' (right) showing differences in flower shape and petal colour.

Fig 40 Boronia – 'Purple Rain' (left) with comparator 'Purple Jared' (right) showing differences in flower shape.

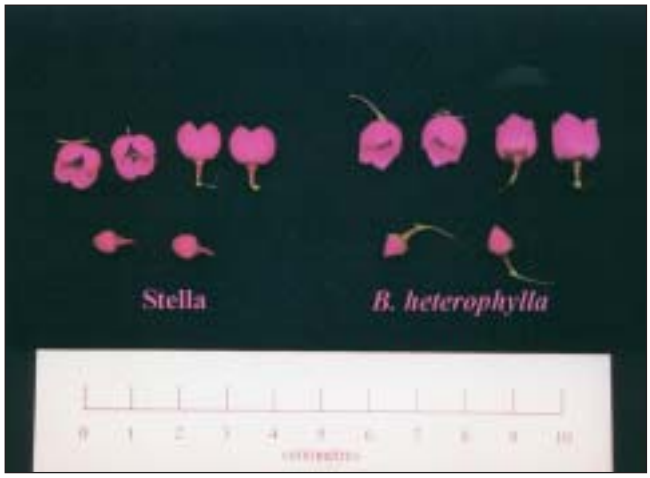

Fig 41 Boronia – 'Stella' (left) with comparator *B. heterophylla* (right) showing differences in flower shape.

Fig 42 Small Leaf Lilly Pilly – 'Allyn Magic' (left) with comparators *Acmena smithii* var. *minor* (centre) and 'Hedgemaster' (right) showing differences in internodal length.

Fig 43 Lilly Pilly – 'Oranges & Lemmons' (left) with comparator 'Blaze' (right) showing differences in leaf colour.

Fig 44 Lilly Pilly – 'Little Lucy' (left) with comparator 'Petite Blush' (right) showing differences in newly emerged leaf colour.

Fig 45 Orange Jasmine – 'Mini Mike' (left) with comparator *M. paniculata* (right) showing differences in plant height and density.

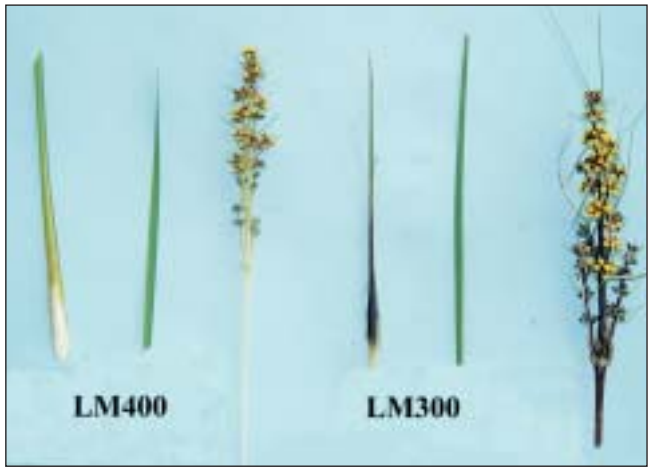

Fig 46 Spiny Headed Mat Rush – 'LM400' (left) with comparator 'LM300' (right) showing differences in basal sheath colour, peduncle colour, bract length and perianth colour.

Fig 47 Spreading Flax-Lily – 'DR5000' (left) with comparators 'DR2000' (centre) and 'DR5000' (right) showing differences in leaf width.

Fig 48 Apple – 'Huaguan' (left) with comparators 'Red Delicious' (centre) and 'Fuji' (right) showing differences in fruit shape and skin over-colour.

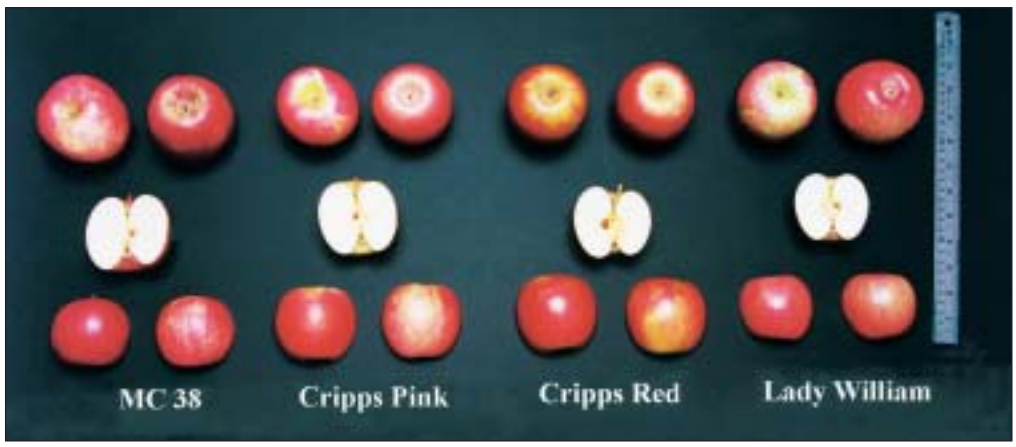

Fig 49 Apple – 'MC 38' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Cripps Pink', 'Cripps Red' and 'Lady William' showing differences in fruit characteristics.

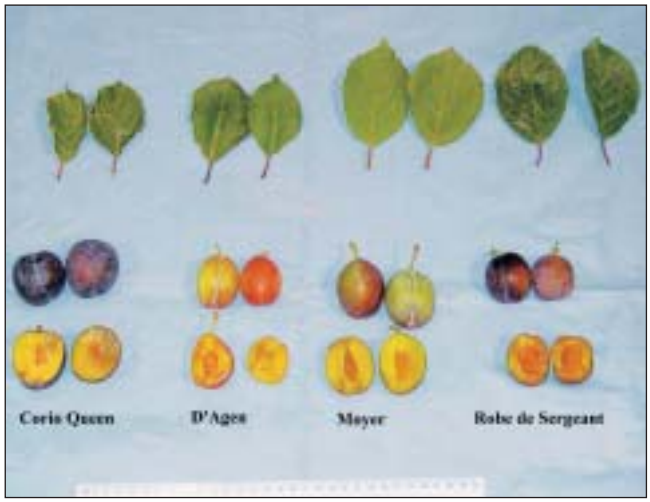

Fig 50 European Plum – 'Corio Queen' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'D'Agen', 'Moyer' and 'Robe de Sergeant' showing differences in fruit and leaf size.

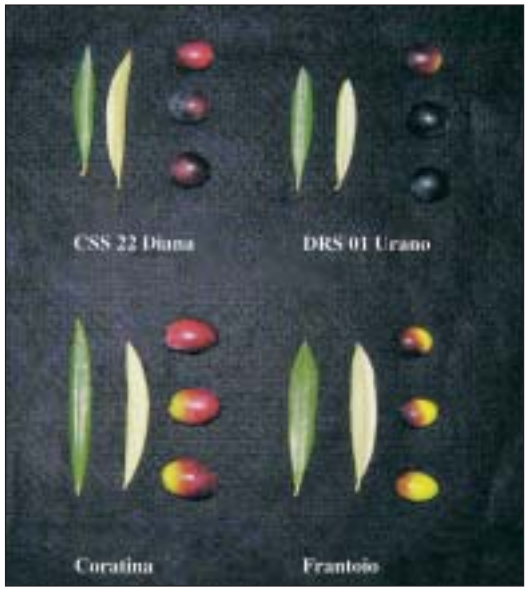

Fig 51 Olive – fruits and leaves of 'CSS 22 Diana' (top left) and 'DRS 01 Urano' (top right) with comparators 'Coratina' (bottom left) and 'Frantoio' (bottom right).

Fig 52 Olive – 'CSS 02 Minerva' (right) with comparator 'Leccino' (left) showing differences in leaf colour.

Fig 53 Grape – berries of 'BW-41/131' (left) with comparators 'Menindee Seedless' (centre) and 'Centennial' (right).

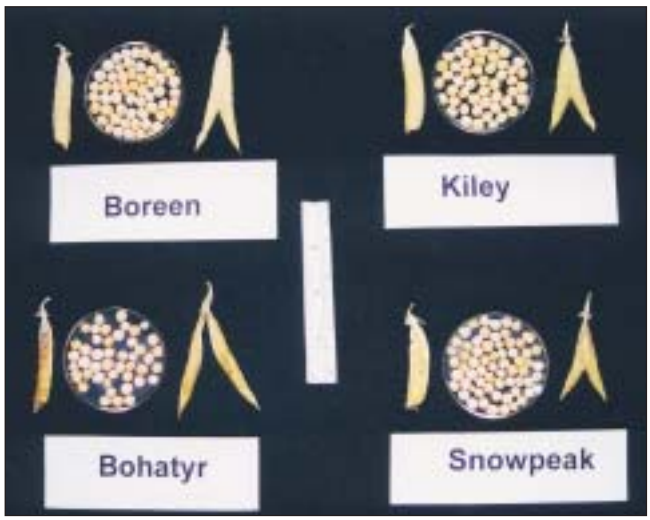

Fig 54 Field Pea – seeds and pods of 'Boreen' (top left) with comparators 'Kiley' (top right), 'Bohatyr' (bottom left) and 'Snowpeak' (bottom right).

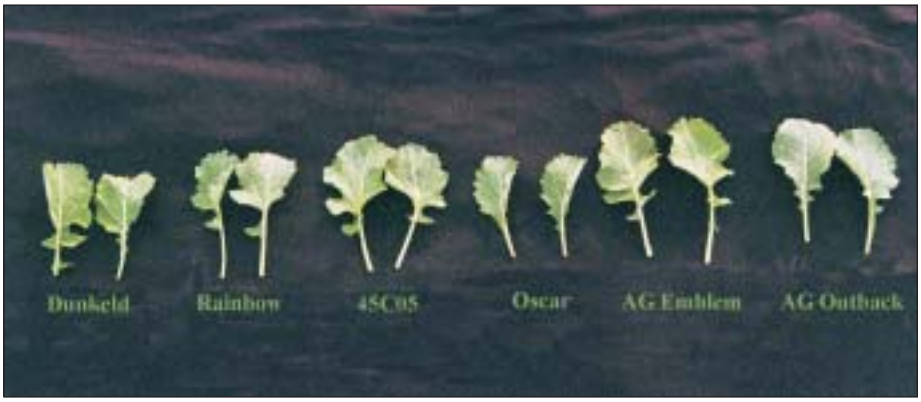

Fig 55 Canola – leaves of '45C05' (3rd from left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Dunkeld', 'Rainbow', 'Oscar', 'AG Emblem' and 'AG Outback' showing differences in leaf lobbing and dentation of margins.

Fig 56 Canola – leaves of '46C04' (3rd from left) with comparators (from left to right) '46C03', 'Rainbow', 'Oscar', 'AG Emblem' and 'AG Outback' showing differences in leaf lobbing and dentation of margins.

Fig 57 Canola – leaves of 'NS04397' (3rd from left) with comparators (from left to right) '46C74', '45C75', 'Surpass 603CL' and '44C73' showing differences in leaf lobbing and dentation of margins.

Fig 58 Durum wheat – ears of 'Adente' (middle, bottom) with comparators (from top left) 'Arrivato', 'Kamilaroi', 'Yallaroi', 'Tamaroi' and 'Gunderoi' showing differences in ear width, awn length and awn colour.

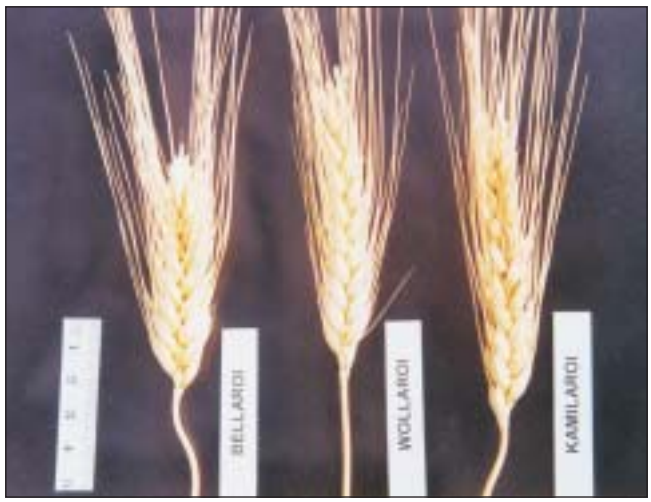

Fig 59 Durum Wheat – 'EGA Bellaroi' (left) with comparators 'Wollaroi' (centre) and 'Kamilaroi' (right) showing differences in ear characteristics.

Fig 60 Triticale – 'Crackerjack' (left) with comparators 'Jackie' (centre) and 'Maiden' (right) showing differences in ear characteristics.

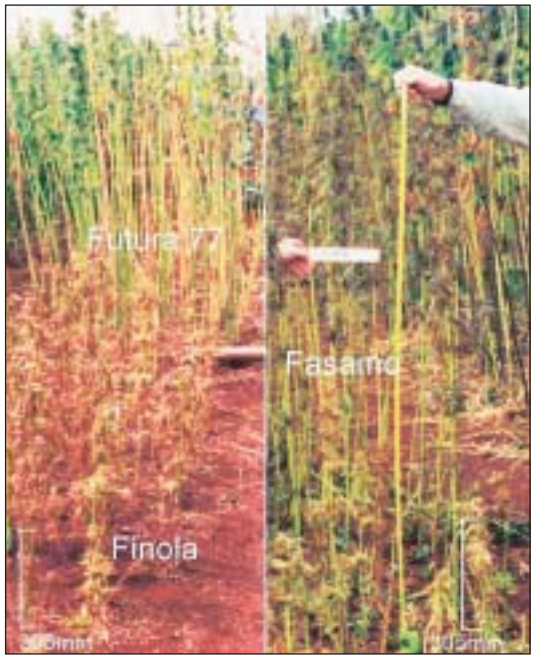

Fig 61 Industrial Hemp – 'Finola' (left, front) with comparators 'Futura 77' and 'Fasamo' showing differences in plant height.

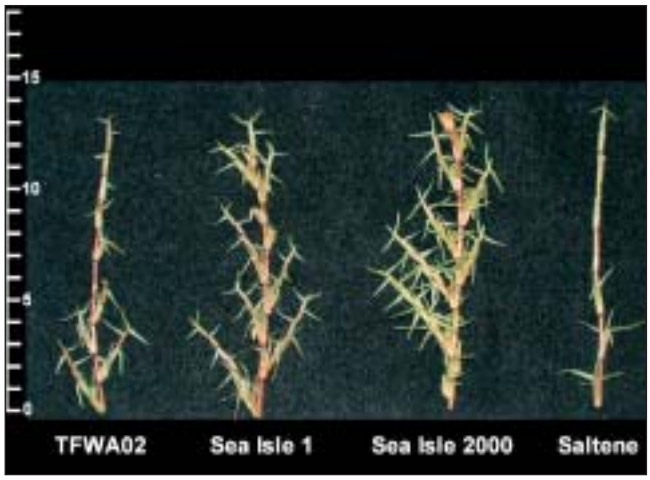

Fig 62 Seashore Paspalum – 'TFWA02' (left), 'Sea Isle 1' (centre left), 'Sea Isle 2000' (centre right) and comparator Saltene™ (right).

Fig 63 Lucerne – pod set on main stem showing greater pod set on 'SuperSiriver' (left) than on comparators (from left to right) 'Siriver MK II', 'Siriver' and 'CUF101'

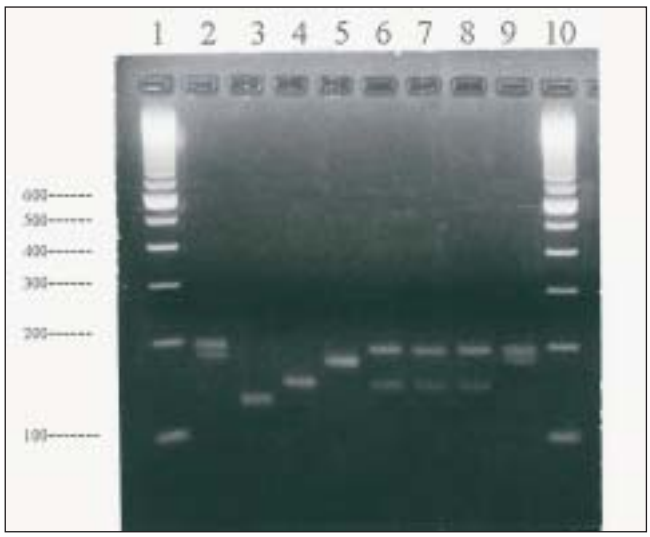

Fig 64 Amplification of Neotyphodium endophyte microsatellite locus B11. Ethidium bromide-stained agarose (3% NuSieve) gels of PCR products amplified from genomic DNA isolated from fungal cultures. Lanes: 1 & 10, 100-bp ladder. 2, AR542. 3, AR501. 4, AR 1. 5, AR25 (Lp5). 6, AR562 (Tf24). 7, AR565 (Tf27). 8, AR 567 (Tf30). 9, AR542.

Continued from page 48

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy; Leaf: type simple, size small, attitude semi-erect, arrangement clustered. Based on these characteristics the parental variety 'Evergreen Giant' was selected as the most similar variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Florabundance, Verrierdale, QLD, Summer-Autumn 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated by tissue culture. Transferred from 50mm tubes to 175mm pots. Plants grown in soiless, pinebark based media and maintained with appropriate controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from each trial plant.

Prior Applications and Sales.
No prior applications. First Australian sale Jan 2002.

Description: **Tony Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Table 21 *Liriope* varieties

	'Arizona'	*'Evergreen Giant'
PLANT: DENSITY		
	dense	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	19.4	34.1
std deviation	4.11	3.07
LSD/sig	4.14	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	29.2	64.8
std deviation	2.78	6.69
LSD/sig	5.85	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	6.3	10.4
std deviation	0.83	1.34
LSD/sig	1.27	P≤0.01
FLOWERING TIME		
	late	early

Lolium multiflorum
Annual Ryegrass

'Archie'

Application No 2002/094, Accepted 6 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **New Zealand Agriseeds Limited**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22) Ploidy: tetraploid. Plant: growth habit in winter medium, growth habit in early spring semi-erect to medium, green colour in spring medium, time of inflorescence emergence medium. Stem: length medium. Vegetative leaf: length medium, width medium to broad. Flag leaf: length medium, width medium to broad. Inflorescence: length medium, number of spikelets medium, rachis internode medium. Spikelet: length medium to long, length of inner glume medium to long.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by pedigree selection: seed parent 'LM1' x pollen parent 'Billiken' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by very early flowering. The pollen parent is characterised by medium plant height and low emergence vigour. The cross was made in a glasshouse and F_1 seeds were multiplied to F_2 seeds in isolation. Eight hundred of these F_2 plants were selected for yield, uniformity, early vigour and stock acceptance. From these, 21 plants were transferred to isolation and the seed harvested for yield trial assessments. A further generation was made and extensively trialled. Selection criteria: early vigour, yield, stock acceptance. Propagation: the variety is maintained through 4 generations and it will be commercially propagated by seed. Breeder: New Zealand Agriseeds Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Plant: time of inflorescence emergence medium. Based on this grouping characteristic the following strictly annual form of *Lolium multiflorum* (westerwolds ryegrass) varieties were used as comparators: 'Billiken', 'Tama', 'Richmond', 'Robusta', 'Tetila', 'Winterstar'. The seed parent 'LM1' was excluded for its very early flowering, which is clearly distinguishable from the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Lincoln, New Zealand during 2002-2003. Conditions: plants raised in the glasshouse, autumn transplanted, field measurements taken. Trial design: randomised block design, 100 plants per variety. Measurements: from 60 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2001	Granted	'Archie'

First sold New Zealand in Apr 2002. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **F E Wilson**, New Zealand Agriseeds Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Table 22 *Lolium* varieties

	'Archie'	*'Billiken'	*'Tama'	*'Richmond'	*'Robusta'	*'Tetila'	*'Winterstar'
LEAF: COLOUR (1 = pale, 9 = dark)							
mean	5.3	5.6	4.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.9
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (cm)							
mean	24.9	22.7	21.8	19.3	20.2	20.0	19.7
std deviation	4.45	4.97	4.10	4.61	4.45	4.00	3.93
LSD/sig	2.22	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)							
mean	10.43	11.56	9.74	11.64	12.31	11.07	11.35
std deviation	1.80	1.50	1.72	2.06	1.74	2.28	1.67
LSD/sig	0.73	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM: LENGTH (cm)							
mean	126.9	126.0	126.1	106.6	119.7	112.6	123.7
std deviation	11.98	12.42	13.87	13.12	0.92	9.96	10.98
LSD/sig	6.93	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
DAYS TO HEADING							
mean	70.5	67.6	71.1	57.4	59.6	58.3	66.4
std deviation	4.21	5.63	3.32	5.25	4.18	4.94	4.27
LSD/sig	2.37	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKELET: LENGTH (mm)							
mean	21.31	20.26	18.98	24.07	24.15	23.50	23.10
std deviation	3.19	2.75	3.25	2.55	2.35	2.67	3.09
LSD/sig	1.57	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKE: SPIKELET NUMBER							
mean	35.9	36.6	35.5	32.3	33.8	30.9	34.4
std deviation	4.87	4.58	5.70	4.68	3.80	4.03	4.82
LSD/sig	2.08	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns
GLUME: LENGTH (mm)							
mean	10.64	8.82	8.93	10.26	10.21	9.92	10.52
std deviation	1.58	1.54	1.84	2.20	1.74	1.78	1.72
LSD/sig	1.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Kano'

Application No: 2003/058 Accepted: 28 Apr 2003.
Applicant: **Cropmark Seeds Ltd.**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Hemphill & Co**, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Characteristics (Table 23) Ploidy: diploid. Plant: growth habit in early spring medium, growth habit in late spring medium, growth score in winter high (mean 6.6), days to heading from 1 Sep medium (mean 66.4). Stem: length medium (mean 109.4 cm – pulled), base to top node length medium (mean 57.7 cm), upper internode length medium (mean 26 cm). Flag leaf: length medium (mean 17.6 cm), width medium (mean 7.99mm). Vegetative leaf: length medium (mean 24.2 cm), width medium (mean 8.68 mm), colour score medium green (mean 4.8). Spike: length medium (mean 25.8 cm), spikelet number medium (mean 32.5). Spikelet: length medium (mean 14.48 mm). Glume: length long (mean 8.58 mm). Rachis: internode length medium (mean 11.1cm).

Origin and Breeding Polycross and recurrent selection: 'Kano' is a synthetic polycross variety of 5 clonally replicated genotypes. The seed parents are 'Concord' and Te Rahu ecotype selections. In 1996, 90 different accessions were collected from world-wide sources and between 30 to 150 seedlings per line planted individually in root-trainers in autumn 1997. The seedlings were selected for tiller density and freedom from disease and 12,000 plants were spaced planted in the field in mid-winter. At head emergence 120 plants were selected for winter and early spring yield and these plants were inter-pollinated in isolation. LM9907 was the earliest in terms of head emergence (4th-8th Nov) in this group. LM9907 was later released as 'Kano'. Selection criteria: quick seedling development, medium flowering, high winter growth, disease resistance, and high tiller density. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Nick Cameron, Cropmark Seeds Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Days to heading: medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Cordura', 'Exalta', 'Marbella', 'Progrow'(Ф), and 'Tabu'. Varieties excluded

because Days to heading is late include: 'Concord', 'Conker', 'Conquest', 'Crusader'ϕ, 'Flanker'ϕ, and 'Mariner'ϕ. Varieties excluded because Days to heading is early or very early include: Te Rahu ecotype, 'Corvette', and 'Missile'. However, 'Concord' was included in the trial to provide evidence of breeding.

Comparative Trial Location: Lincoln, New Zealand, Apr 2002-Feb 2003. Conditions: plants raised in the glasshouse, autumn transplanted, field measurements taken. Trial design: randomised complete block 100 plants per variety. Measurements: from 60 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2001	Applied	'Kano'

First sold in New Zealand in 2001. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Nick Cameron**, Cropmark Seeds Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Table 23 *Lolium* varieties

	'Kano'	*'Concord'	*'Cordura'	*'Exalta'	*'Marbella'	*'Progrow'ϕ	*'Tabu'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT IN EARLY SPRING (Scored 1-9: 1 = erect, 9 = prostrate)							
mean	5.7	5.6	5.0	7.1	5.6	6.6	5.6
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT IN LATE SPRING (Scored 1-9: 1 = erect, 9 = prostrate)							
mean	3.6	3.7	3.9	5.5	4.7	4.2	3.8
PLANT: GROWTH SCORE IN WINTER (Scored 1-9: 1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)							
mean	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.6
PLANT: DAYS TO HEADING (days from 1st Sep)							
mean	66.4	73.9	65.2	65.5	68.5	66.8	68.6
STEM: LENGTH (cm)							
mean	109.4	120.4	100.4	110.7	100.4	110.6	114.0
std deviation	12.51	12.40	10.80	14.25	10.46	11.03	13.14
LSD/sig	6.75	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns
STEM: BASE TO TOP NODE LENGTH (cm)							
mean	57.7	66.7	53.0	56.5	51.4	55.5	58.3
std deviation	8.86	8.09	7.81	9.08	6.08	8.27	8.74
LSD/sig	5.29	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns
STEM: UPPER INTERNODE LENGTH (cm)							
mean	26.0	25.7	21.1	25.4	25.2	26.4	28.9
std deviation	7.21	8.08	6.59	7.02	6.08	5.44	7.61
LSD/sig	2.84	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
VEGETATIVE LEAF: LENGTH (cm)							
mean	24.2	27.0	23.2	25.6	23.0	25.2	28.0
std deviation	3.62	4.36	3.32	4.70	4.46	4.53	4.37
LSD/sig	2.29	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
VEGETATIVE LEAF: WIDTH (mm)							
mean	8.68	9.19	9.16	9.28	8.63	9.14	10.00
std deviation	1.44	1.12	1.53	1.69	1.44	1.52	1.37
LSD/sig	0.84	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (cm)							
mean	17.6	19.6	15.4	19.2	17.9	18.8	19.6
std deviation	3.50	3.56	2.99	4.30	3.25	3.51	3.32
LSD/sig	1.88	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)							
mean	7.99	7.39	8.49	8.89	7.25	9.11	8.83
std deviation	1.65	1.52	1.44	1.51	1.59	1.35	1.51
LSD/sig	0.76	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKE: LENGTH (cm)							
mean	25.8	28.0	26.3	28.8	23.8	28.8	26.9
std deviation	3.95	5.02	4.66	5.02	3.91	4.38	4.41
LSD/sig	2.20	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns

SPIKE: SPIKELET NUMBER							
mean	32.5	35.7	31.9	32.4	32.0	33.8	33.4
std deviation	5.85	5.90	5.53	5.43	4.44	5.32	5.76
LSD/sig	2.57	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
SPIKELET: LENGTH (mm)							
mean	14.48	16.26	17.06	19.10	14.18	18.99	16.49
std deviation	2.64	2.39	2.55	2.92	2.05	2.82	2.44
LSD/sig	1.25	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUME: LENGTH (mm)							
mean	8.58	8.05	9.17	9.36	7.60	9.74	8.09
std deviation	1.79	1.50	1.45	1.97	1.35	1.87	1.49
LSD/sig	0.88	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
RACHIS: INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)							
mean	11.1	11.6	11.6	13.4	10.6	12.7	11.8
std deviation	1.91	2.27	1.97	2.45	1.91	2.36	2.17
LSD/sig	0.88	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns

Lomandra longifolia
Spiny Headed Mat Rush

‘LM400’

Application No: 2001/090 Accepted: 21 May 2001.
Applicant: **Abulk Pty Ltd**, Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 46) Plant: growth habit upright, height medium (mean 59.1cm). Leaf: attitude upright, leaf rigidity strong, width very narrow (mean 3.5mm), colour of upper and lower side yellow-green (RHS 147B), surface glabrous, apex tridentate, expression of middle apex strong, cross section flat near apex to concave at base (adaxial surface). Basal sheath: colour pale brown, margin tattered. Basal shoot: attitude upright, width narrow, arrangement cluster. Inflorescence: spike-like panicle, flowers clustered, length approximately 20cm, peduncle colour yellow-green (RHS 144B), bract length short (mean 16.1mm). Flower: outer perianth colour yellow (RHS 6A), calyx colour green with brown base. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: ‘LM400’ originated from open-pollination of ‘Cassica’. The parent is characterised by wide leaf and tall plant height. Selection took place in Clarendon, NSW in 1999. Selection criteria: very narrow leaf length, compact habit, bluish green leaf colour. Propagation: by division. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: width very narrow. Based on this ‘LM300’ was selected as the most similar suitable comparator. The parent ‘Cassica’ was initially considered for the trial and was excluded due to taller plant height and much wider leaf length. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, NSW, summer 2002-autumn 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from divisions, planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twenty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 24 *Lomandra* varieties

	‘LM400’	***‘LM300’**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	semi-upright
LEAF:		
rigidity	strong	weak
expression of middle apex	strong	very weak
colour of upper side (RHS, 1995)	147B	147A
BASAL SHEATH: COLOUR	pale brown	dark brown
INFLORESCENCE: PEDUNCLE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	yellow-green 144B	brown 200A-B
INFLORESCENCE: BRACT LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.1	50.1
std deviation	2.8	6.3
LSD/sig	5.6	P≤0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
perianth	6A	13A
calyx	green 144B with base brown ca. 200B	brown 200A-B

Malus domestica
Apple

'Huaguan'

Application No: 1996/272 Accepted: 24 Jun 1997.
Applicant: **Professor Wang Yu-Lin**, Auckland, New Zealand.
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 48) Tree: vigour medium, type ramified, habit upright to spreading. Dormant one-year-old shoot: pubescence on upper half medium, thickness medium, length of internode medium, number of lenticels medium. Unopened flower: colour at balloon stage light pink. Flower: size medium. Petals: relative position of margins touching. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, length of blade medium, width of blade medium, length/width ratio medium, shape of incisions of margins crenate. Petiole: length medium. Fruit: size medium, height/width ratio small, position of maximum width towards stalk, shape globose conical, ribbing weak, crowning at calyx end weak, aperture of eye closed, size of eye medium, length of sepal long, depth of eye basin medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk thin to medium, length of stalk medium to long, depth of stalk cavity medium to deep, width of stalk cavity medium, bloom of skin absent or very weak, greasiness of skin absent or very weak, ground colour whitish green, amount of over-colour high, over-colour of skin red, intensity of over-colour light to medium, pattern of over-colour only striped, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low, amount of russet on cheeks absent or very low, amount of russet around stalk cavity low, size of lenticels small, firmness of the flesh medium to firm, colour of the flesh yellowish. Fruit in cross-section: aperture of locules fully open. Time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: developed from hybridisation of seed parent 'Golden Delicious' with pollen parent 'Fuji' in 1976 in a planned breeding programme at the Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science, Zhengzhou, Henan, China. The seed parent 'Golden Delicious' is characterised by yellow, globose conical fruit maturing in the early midseason. The pollen parent 'Fuji' is characterised by red, striped globose fruit maturing in the late season. Selection criteria: eating quality and storage. Breeder: Professor Wang Yu-Lin, Auckland, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – fruit: size medium, over-colour of skin red, time of beginning of flowering: medium. Considering these grouping characteristics, 'Red Delicious' and 'Fuji' were chosen as the comparators. 'Fuji' is also the pollen parent of the candidate variety. The seed parent 'Golden Delicious' was not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report (Ref No APP123, dated 14 Mar 2003). Testing was done at HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1999-2002. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Argentina	1996	Granted	'Huaguan'
Canada	1996	Applied	'Huaguan'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Huaguan'
New Zealand	1996	Granted	'Huaguan'
EU	1996	Granted	'Huaguan'
South Africa	1996	Applied	'Huaguan'
USA	1997	Granted	'Huaguan'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Huaguan'

First sold in China in Dec 1990.

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

Table 25 *Malus* varieties

	'Huaguan'	*'Red Delicious'	*'Fuji'
FRUIT			
shape	globose-conical	conical	globose
maturity	medium	medium	late
skin over-colour	light red	dark red	light red

'MC 38'

Application No: 1999/197 Accepted: 5 May 2000.
Applicant: **Allan McLean**, Harcourt North, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 49) Tree: vigour medium, habit spreading. Dormant one-year-old shoot: length of internode medium (mean length 61.02mm), pubescence weak, number of lenticels few. Unopened flower: colour (balloon stage) red/pink. Flower: size medium (mean diameter 50.5mm). Petals: relative position of margins touching. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards. Leaf blade: length short (mean length 68.8mm), width medium (mean width 49.3mm), shape of incisions of margins serrate. Petiole: length medium (mean length 31.0mm). Fruit: size medium to large, mean axial diameter 70.3mm, mean transversal diameter 81.6mm, position of maximum width in middle, shape flat globose, prominence of ribbing absent, crowning at calyx end absent, aperture of eye partly open, size of eye medium (mean diameter 9.0mm), length of sepals long, depth of eye basin medium (mean depth 22.4mm), width of eye basin broad (mean width 33.0mm), thickness of stalk medium (mean diameter 2.08mm), length of stalk medium (mean length 23.9 mm), depth of stalk cavity medium (mean depth 20.5mm), width of stalk cavity medium (mean width 33.0 mm), bloom of skin present, greasiness of skin absent or very weak, ground colour green yellow (RHS 150C), over colour red (RHS 185B), amount of over colour high, intensity of over colour medium to dark, pattern of over colour solid flush with stripes, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low, amount of russet on cheeks absent or very low, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very weak, size of lenticels medium to large, firmness of flesh very firm, colour of flesh white. Fruit in cross section: aperture of locules open. Time of the beginning of flowering: very late (10 October, Harcourt VIC). Time of maturity for consumption: late (April 23, Harcourt VIC). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open-pollination: plant observed in a block of 'Cripps Pink' on the applicant's orchard at Harcourt North Victoria in 1998. Budwood was taken from

the observed tree and propagated through two generations. Selection criteria: high intensity and extent of red colour on fruit when compared to 'Cripps Pink' and 'Cripps Red'. Different pattern of overcolour seen as stripes with flecks of ground colour showing through and extending over the entire fruit surface. Maturity time being slightly earlier than comparative varieties. Propagation: asexually, either budding or grafting onto *Malus* rootstock. Breeder: Allan McLean, Harcourt, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity for consumption: late. Fruit: shape flat globose – globose oblong, over colour red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Lady William' selected as a comparator as it produces fruit with similar colour characteristics, 'Cripps Pink' and 'Cripps Red' were selected as these varieties have a similar maturity time and produce fruit of a similar shape. 'Cripps Pink' is the parental variety of the candidate.

Comparative Trial Location: Harcourt, VIC (Latitude 114º17′, elevation 460m), during 1999-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in granite sand, plants grafted onto MM-26 rootstocks and planted in the field as free standing trees on a 2 x 5m configuration The trees were maintained under normal commercial practice with fertilisers and pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten trees of each variety arranged in a randomised complete block design with two trees per replicate. Measurement: twenty measurements taken from each replicate with 100 measurements per variety.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2002	Applied	'MC 38'

Prior sale nil.

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

Table 26 *Malus* varieties

	'MC-38'	*'Lady William'	*'Cripps Pink'	*'Cripps Red'
TREE: HABIT	spreading	upright	upright	upright
DORMANT ONE-YEAR-OLD SHOOT: PUBESCENCE	weak	medium	strong	absent
DORMANT ONE-YEAR-OLD SHOOT: LENGTH OF INTERNODE – centre of shoot (mm)				
mean	61.0	71.3	66.4	49.4
std deviation	11.84	15.58	13.36	14.27
LSD/sig	8.61	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
DORMANT ONE-YEAR-OLD SHOOT: NUMBER OF LENTICELS	few	medium	medium	medium
LEAF: BLADE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	68.8	79.2	82.9	92.4
std deviation	9.94	11.15	7.36	13.32
LSD/sig	6.18	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: BLADE LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO				
mean	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.8
std deviation	1.62	1.38	1.50	1.27
LSD/sig	0.30	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SIZE – diameter of flower with petals pressed in horizontal position (mm)				
mean	50.5	55.6	48.2	45.1
std deviation	5.97	3.61	4.43	3.81
LSD/sig	2.24	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
FRUIT: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	81.6	77.9	75.9	74.3
std deviation	4.44	3.95	3.20	2.83
LSD/sig	2.82	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT – SHAPE	flat/ globose	globose/ oblong	globose/ oblong	oblong
FRUIT: APERTURE OF THE EYE	partly open	closed	partly open	partly open
FRUIT: EYE BASIN WIDTH (mm)				
mean	33.0	28.8	30.3	29.6
std deviation	3.00	2.05	2.59	1.96
LSD/sig	1.54	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT: EYE BASIN DEPTH (mm)				
mean	22.4	20.1	20.0	20.0
std deviation	4.02	2.05	2.59	1.96
LSD/sig	1.83	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT: GROUND COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	RHS 150C	RHS 145B	RHS 145B	RHS 145B
FRUIT: AMOUNT OF OVERCOLOUR	high	medium	medium	low/medium
FRUIT: OVERCOLOUR (RHS, 1995)	RHS 185B	RHS 53B	RHS 53B	RHS 46A
FRUIT: INTENSITY OF OVERCOLOUR	medium/ dark	medium	medium	weak/medium
FRUIT: PATTERN OF OVERCOLOUR	solid flush with stripes	mottled	mottled	mottled
FRUIT: SIZE OF LENTICELS	medium/ large	small	large	large
FRUIT IN CROSS SECTION: APERTURE OF LOCULES	partly open	partly open	partly open	fully open
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (Harcourt, VIC)	Oct 10	Oct 4	Sep 28	Sep 20
TIME OF MATURITY FOR CONSUMPTION (Harcourt, VIC)	Apr 23	May 30	Apr 30	May 7
STARCH STAINING RATING 1-6 SCALE (Harcourt, VIC Apr 23)	3.0	0.0	2.2	0.5

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'SuperSiriver'

Application No: 2002/116 Accepted: 19 June 2002.
Applicant: **Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 63) Plant: winter activity high (rating 9), growth habit semi-erect, foliage colour medium green, height medium, flowering time medium. Stem: height at full flowering medium. Flower colour: mostly medium blue with some lighter or darker blue. Pod: number high.

Origin and Breeding Recurrent mass selection: 'SuperSiriver' is a highly winter active variety derived from 'Siriver' by selection for high seed yield. It was developed through three cycles of recurrent mass selection within the variety 'Siriver' with cross-pollination among selected clones in nurseries. Plants were selected from 1997 to 1999 on disease resistance, morphology and particularly on ability to set large numbers of pods. Selected plants were transferred to polycross blocks for reselection on high numbers of pods set and high seed production. Progenies were reselected in a nursery in which undesirable plants were eliminated and survivors were allowed to cross pollinate to produce seed in a seed production area in South Australia. Selection criteria: high seed yield. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Ross Downes, Innovative Plant Breeders, Canberra, ACT.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Plant: winter activity high. On this basis the following varieties were selected as comparators: 'Siriver', 'CUF 101' and 'Siriver Mk II'. 'Siriver' is the original variety from which 'SuperSiriver' was developed. The second comparator 'CUF 101' is a parent of 'Siriver'. The third comparator 'Siriver Mk II' was also selected from 'Siriver'. Other varieties were not used as comparators because they are either more or less winter active than 'Siriver' and they differ in their disease resistance profile from 'Siriver'.

Comparative Trials Trial 1. Location: trial conducted at Canberra. Comparators were 'Siriver', 'CUF 101' and 'Siriver Mk II'. Conditions: seedlings were established in flats and transferred to the field in winter 2002. Plots were cut on 24 Nov 2002 and again on 7 Mar 2003. Plots were irrigated by sprinklers as necessary. Trial design: plants were 20cm apart in rows with approximately 30 plants per row. There were three replications. Measurements: observations were made on one randomly selected stem from each of 20 randomly selected plants in each of the three replications.

Trial 2. Location: a supplementary trial was conducted in the field at Keith in South Australia. Comparators were 'Siriver' and 'CUF 101'. Conditions: a sowing rate of 2 kg/ha led to approximately 30 plants per square metre. Flood irrigation and normal farm practices for seed production were employed. Trial design: seed was sown in the field in plots 100m long and 4.8m wide. There were two replications. Measurements: thirty randomly selected stems of each entry were taken per replication on 18 Mar when the seed crop was mature.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in the USA in 2002. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table 27a *Medicago* varieties (Field Canberra)

	'Super Siriver'	*'Siriver Mk II'	*'Siriver'	'CUF 101'
HEIGHT TWO WEEKS AFTER EQUINOX (4 Apr 2003) (cm)				
mean	41.3	36.0	40.2	38.6
std deviation	7.1	8.6	8.7	7.8
LSD/sig	3.3	P≤0.01	ns	ns
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING				
	20 Dec	24 Dec	22 Dec	26 Dec
NUMBER OF RACEMES SETTING PODS ON MAIN STEM				
mean	6.6	4.6	5.1	5.0
std deviation	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01	ns	ns
NUMBER OF PODS ON MAIN STEM				
mean	37.1	17.5	21.1	21.1
std deviation	17.5	14.5	13.8	20.0
LSD/sig	9.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
WEIGHT OF PODS ON MAIN STEM (g)				
mean	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.08

Table 27b *Medicago* varieties (Field South Australia)

	'Super Siriver'	*'Siriver'	*'CUF 101'
FIELD HEIGHT AT MATURITY (cm)			
mean	49.7	56.0	55.2
std deviation	7.5	9.2	7.4
LSD/sig	4.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF RACEMES ON MAIN STEM			
mean	7.5	9.6	10.6
std deviation	1.8	3.1	3.3
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF RACEMES WITHOUT PODS ON MAIN STEM			
mean	1.3	3.7	3.6
std deviation	0.5	5.1	3.7
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF PODS ON MAIN STEM			
mean	56.8	40.4	44.9
std deviation	17.3	22.7	19.1
LSD/sig	10.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD WEIGHT ON MAIN STEM (g)			
mean	1.00	0.72	0.75
std deviation	0.28	0.44	0.36
LSD/sig	0.20	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SEED WEIGHT ON MAIN STEM (g)			
	0.31	0.23	0.24

Murraya paniculata
Orange Jasmine

'Mini Mike'

Application No: 1999/317 Accepted 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Michael B. Gleeson**, Riverstone, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 45) Plant: growth habit erect, density dense. Stem: length of internodes short (mean 34mm, range 23-40mm). Young leaf: colour pale green (ca. RHS 144A), undulation of margin medium-strong. Leaf: type compound, mean length 86mm (range 55-104mm), mean number of leaflets per leaf 6 (range 4-7), colour of upper side light-medium green (ca. RHS 137A), colour of lower side pale green (ca. RHS 144A). Terminal leaflet: shape of blade elliptic to slightly obovate, margin entire, shape of apex blunt acuminate, shape of base cuneate, undulation of margin medium (stronger on new growth), mean length 54mm (range 43-64mm), mean width 15mm (range 11-22mm). Inflorescence: type panicle. Flower: shape funnel form, colour of outer petals white (RHS 155B), colour of centre stripe lime-yellow (RHS 4D), mean diameter 22mm (range 18-24mm), mean length 8mm (range 7-10mm). Bud: shape obovate, colour yellow-green (RHS 145A). Fruit: none observed during trial period. (bud sport from sterile form of *M. paniculata*). Perfume: strong. Flowering: all through the year.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Mini Mike' originated as a bud sport from *Murraya paniculata*. Observed in applicant's nursery (Castle Lyn Nursery, Dural NSW) in 1992. Selection criteria: dense form, slightly smaller leaf formation, shorter internodes. Original plant observed for approximately ten years, dwarfism remained consistent. Propagation: asexually through cuttings over four generations (1995-present) and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Michael B. Gleeson, Riverstone, NSW.

Choice of Comparators *Murraya paniculata* was selected as the sole comparator being both the parent and closest variety of common knowledge. The only other known, compact Murraya variety 'Min-a-Min' was not used as a comparator as it is a different species (*Murraya ovatifoliata*) and has an entirely different leaf shape and plant habit.

Comparative Trial Location: trial conducted at Riverstone, NSW, from 1997-2002. Conditions: plants raised from cuttings in Nov 1996 were potted into tubes in Feb 1997 then potted-on to 140mm pots in Sep 1997. Further potted to 250mm pots in Nov 1998. Re-potted to 400 mm pots in Oct 2001. Plants grown under full sun with overhead watering. All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection and nutrition as required. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised block. Measurements: were taken from 12 plants of each variety. Statistical analysis using ANOVA.

Prior Application and Sales nil.

Description: John Robb, Kulnura, NSW.

Table 28 *Murraya* varieties

	'Mini Mike'	***M. paniculata***
PLANT: DENSITY		
	dense	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	388.18	956.36
std deviation	66.00	121.60
LSD/sig	118.70	P≤0.01
INTERNODE: LENGTH (mm) – first internode below the fully expanded leaf		
mean	33.93	51.93
std deviation	4.70	8.76
LSD/sig	7.09	P≤0.01
LEAF: COLOUR		
upper side	137A	147A
lower side	144A	146A
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – fully expanded leaf including petiole		
mean	86.47	122.93
std deviation	10.90	12.21
LSD/sig	11.68	P≤0.01
LEAF: NUMBER OF LEAFLETS		
mean	5.73	7.00
std deviation	1.1	0.66
LSD/sig	0.91	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	53.80	71.20
std deviation	5.58	8.43
LSD/sig	7.21	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	15.07	25.93
std deviation	2.42	3.30
LSD/sig	3.16	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	22.47	28.47
std deviation	1.55	1.41
LSD/sig	1.50	P≤0.01
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm) – to the base of the pedicel		
mean	12.87	15.13
std deviation	1.13	1.24
LSD/sig	1.20	P≤0.01
PETAL: DIAMETER (mm) – at the widest point		
mean	8.46	9.85
std deviation	0.77	1.14
LSD/sig	1.07	P≤0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR		
bud	145A	154D
outer	155B	155A
mid stripe	4D	155A

Mussaenda hybrid
Flag Bush

'Capricorn Dream'

Application No: 2003/021 Accepted: 28 Apr 2003.
Applicant: **Oram's Nurseries**, Wandal, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 24) Plant: propagation easy, attitude upright, growth habit sparse, branching habit weak. Stem: hairiness medium. Leaf: colour of vein on upper side weak red tinge (RHS 46A-B), colour of vein on lower side strong red tinge (RHS 46A-B). Inflorescence: attitude upright. Sepal: colour of upper and lower sides red (RHS 46A-B). Corolla lobe: shape ovate, apex slightly pointed, colour of upper side yellow (RHS 1D), number of colours on lower side two, colour of midzone on lower side yellow (RHS 1D), red margin on lower side present (RHS 46D). Corolla: colour of centre yellow-orange (RHS 17A), red hair present (RHS 46A). Corolla tube: length about 20mm, colour on outer side yellow-green (ca RHS 154D), colour of hair on outer side red (RHS 46A). Style: length about 22mm, colour yellow-green (RHS 145A). Stigma: colour yellow-green (RHS 145A). Stamen: pollen absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Mussaenda* 'Dona Evangelina' (syn Dona Eva) x pollen parent *Mussaenda erythrophila* was carried out in Nov/Dec 1997 at Orams Nursery at Pink Lily, QLD. The seed parent is characterised by dark yellow corolla with a dark red centre. The propagation of seed parent is difficult. The pollen parent is characterised by single flower with white corolla colour. The propagation of pollen parent is easy. From this cross, seeds were collected, cleaned and planted in 1998; out of about 150 seedlings, one plant was found be double flowered and having a pinkish red bloom compared to seed parent. This plant was selected for further development. Selection criteria: colour of bloom, ease of propagation, early and long duration of flowering. Propagation: cutting propagation carried out for at least three generations and the hybrid has been found to be stable. Breeder: W. Von Allmen, Pink Lily, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: propagation easy, Flower: type double, colour group red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Donna Luz' and 'Queen Sirikit' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The seed parent 'Dona Evangelina' syn Dona Eva was not included in the trial due to its difficulty in propagation. 'Dona Evangelina' syn Dona Eva has red centred corolla while the candidate has yellow centred corolla with orange tinge. Also it has pointed petals while the candidate has rounded petals. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Pink Lily, QLD, 2001 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in shade-house, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: completely randomised. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 29 *Mussaenda* varieties

	'Capricorn Dream'	***'Dona Luz'**	***'Queen Sirikit'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	sparse	dense	sparse
PLANT: BRANCHING HABIT	weak	medium	medium
STEM: HAIRINESS	medium	medium	strong
VEIN: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	weak red tinge RHS 46A-B	green	yellow green RHS 145C
VEIN: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	strong red tinge RHS 46A-B	green	yellow green RHS 145C
INFLORESCENCE: ATTITUDE OF FLOWERS	upright	hanging	hanging
SEPAL: UPPER SURFACE COLOUR	red RHS 46A-B	red RHS 48A-B	margin 48A centre 49B-C
SEPAL: LOWER SURFACE COLOUR	sec. veins RHS 46A-B	red RHS 49C	yellow-green RHS 150B-C
COROLLA LOBE: SHAPE OF APEX	slightly pointed	strongly pointed	slightly pointed
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	yellow RHS 1D	yellow RHS 14A-B	yellow RHS 14A-B
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDZONE ON LOWER SIDE	yellow RHS 1D	yellow RHS 2D	yellow RHS 2D
COROLLA LOBE: PRESENCE OF RED MARGIN ON LOWER SIDE	present RHS 46D	absent	absent
COROLLA LOBE: PRESENCE OF RED HAIR ON LOWER SIDE	absent	present RHS 48A-B	present RHS 48
COROLLA: COLOUR OF CENTRE	yellow-orange RHS 17A	greyed-orange RHS 175C	red RHS 47A
COROLLA: PRESENCE OF RED HAIR IN CENTRE	present RHS 46A	none	none

COROLLA TUBE: COLOUR OF OUTER SIDE			
	yellow-green ca. RHS 154D	yellow-green RHS 154D	yellow-green RHS 154D
COROLLA TUBE: COLOUR OF HAIR ON OUTER SIDE			
	red RHS 46A	red RHS 46A-B	red RHS 46A
STYLE: COLOUR			
	yellow-green RHS 145A	yellow-green RHS 145B	yellow-green RHS 145B
STIGMA: COLOUR			
	yellow-green RHS 145A	yellow-green RHS 145B	yellow-green RHS 145B

‘Capricorn Ice’

Application No: 2003/108 Accepted: 17 Jun 2003.
Applicant: **Oram’s Nurseries**, Wandal, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 25) Plant: propagation easy, attitude upright, growth habit dense, branching habit strong. Stem: hairiness weak. Leaf: colour of vein on upper side yellow-green (RHS 145D). Inflorescence: flowering habit heavy, attitude upright. Sepal: colour of upper and lower sides white (RHS 155C) with yellow-green overlay (RHS 145C) on lower side, shape ovate, puckering strong, curvature of longitudinal axis straight, extension of midrib absent. Corolla lobe: shape ovate, shape of apex slightly pointed, colour of upper side yellow (outer RHS 21A, inner RHS 25A), colour of lower side yellow (ca. RHS 21D). Corolla tube: length about 20mm, outer side colour yellow (RHS 1B). Style: length about 5mm, colour yellow-green (RHS 144B). Stigma: colour yellow green (RHS 144B). Stamen: pollen present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Mussaenda* single white (un-named) x pollen parent *Mussaenda* hybrid ‘Snow Queen’ was carried out in 1998 at Orams Nursery at Pink Lily, QLD. The seed parent is characterised by single flower. The pollen parent is characterised by very weak sepal puckering. From this cross, seeds were collected, cleaned and planted in 1998; out of about 100 seedlings, one plant was found to be double compared to seed parent. This plant was selected for further development: Selection criteria: colour of bloom, dense growth and heavy flowering. Propagation: cutting propagation carried out for at least three generations and the hybrid has been found to be stable. Breeder: W. Von Allmen, Pink Lily, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: type double, colour group white. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the pollen parent ‘Snow Queen’ and ‘Dona Aurora’ (another white variety) were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Snow Queen’ has open growth habit, hanging inflorescence and not as heavy flowering compared to the candidate ‘Capricorn Ice’. The un-named seed parent was not considered because it has single type flowers. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Pink Lily, QLD, 2001 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in shade-house, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: completely randomised. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 30 *Mussaenda* varieties

	‘Capricorn Ice’	***‘Snow Queen’**	***‘Dona Aurora’**
PLANT: EASE OF PROPAGATION			
	easy	easy	difficult
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT:			
	dense	sparse	sparse
PLANT: BRANCHING HABIT			
	strong	medium	medium
STEM: HAIRINESS			
	strong	medium	medium
INFLORESENCE: FLOWERING HABIT			
	heavy	light	medium
INFLORESENCE: ATTITUDE			
	upright	hanging	hanging
SEPAL: UPPER SIDE COLOUR			
	white RHS 155C	green-white RHS 157A-B	white RHS 155D
SEPAL: LOWER SIDE COLOUR			
	white RHS 155C & overlay RHS 145C	green-white RHS 157A-B overlay RHS 145C	green-white RHS 157B
SEPAL: SHAPE			
	ovate	ovate	elliptic
SEPAL: PUCKERING			
	strong	very weak	very weak
SEPAL: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS			
	straight	twisted & curled	straight
SEPAL: EXTENSION OF MID RIB			
	absent	absent	present
COROLLA LOBE: SHAPE			
	ovate	ovate	ovate
COROLLA LOBE: SHAPE OF APEX			
	slightly pointed	strongly pointed	strongly pointed

COROLLA LOBE: UPPER SIDE COLOUR			
	yellow RHS 21A outer & 25A inner	yellow RHS 14A	yellow RHS 23A
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR LOWER SIDE			
	yellow ca. RHS 21D	yellow margin 1B & Inner 1D	yellow RHS 17D
COROLLA TUBE: OUTER COLOUR			
	yellow RHS 1B	yellow-green RHS 145C	yellow RHS 1C
STYLE: COLOUR			
	yellow-green RHS 144B	yellow-green RHS 145B	yellow-green RHS 145B
STIGMA: COLOUR			
	yellow-green RHS 144B	yellow-green RHS 145B	yellow-green RHS 145B

Neotyphodium coenophialum Tall Fescue Endophyte

'AR542'

Application No: 1999/198 Accepted: 25 Mar 2003.
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 64) Fungal isolate: seed borne endophytic fungus of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*). Conidia: mean length 11.6µm, (range 8-14µm), width mean 3.0µm (range 2-4µm). Culture characters: 4 days for mycelium to emerge from sheath tissue under specified culture conditions. Stability: culture does not sector. Colony: shape flat, texture dry, marginal agar immersion superficial, aerial mycelium cottony. Sensitivity of culture to benomyl: 1ppm – yes, 5, 10, 50, 100 ppm – no. Allozyme: unique allozyme of enzymes PGI and PGD and B11 allele size, lack of detectable traces of alkaloids lolitrem B (<0.1µg g^{-1}) and ergovaline (<0.2 µg g^{-1}) within leaf herbage. Propagation: asexual.

Origin and Breeding Isolation and culturing: seed of tall fescue obtained under mutual arrangement from United States Department of Agriculture and originating from Morocco. In 1991, 131 collections of tall fescue seeds were examined at Pullman, Washington, USA. 28 of these collections were found to contain endophyte mycelium and returned to New Zealand. These 28 collections, along with other collections involving many thousands of seeds were examined for useful endophytes. These endophyte positive seeds were sown at AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand and the resultant plants examined for the presence of endophyte in leaf tissue. The infected leaf tissue was freeze dried and High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) tests performed to identify the presence or absence of ergovaline. From these thousands of tests, one potentially useful endophyte strain was identified as *Neotyphodium coenophialum* and later known as 'AR542'. This strain was in seed from Pullman originating in Morocco. It differed from the 'parent' population in alkaloid profile, allozyme profile and B11 allele size (Fig nn). The endophyte identified in this plant was isolated and cultured onto potato dextrose agar petri dishes and the resultant fungi cultures used to inoculate a wide range of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) genotypes. Plants identified as being successfully inoculated were analysed for alkaloid content. No undesirable alkaloids (i.e. ergovaline or lolitrem B) were found in any of these 'AR542' infected plants, but desirable alkaloids peramine and loline were present in each of them. The selected plants infected with 'AR542' were grown to seed set and the seed hand harvested and representative samples checked for the successful transmission of 'AR542' into this new generation of seed. Successive seed increases from further generations were tested similarly for presence and consistency of alkaloid levels. Selection criteria: absence of toxic alkaloids ergovaline and lolitrem B and presence of desirable alkaloids peramine and loline and transferability by inoculation into tall fescue plant material. Propagation: initial culturing and inoculation and seed increase from infected plants. Breeders: Drs G. C. Latch, B. A. Tapper, H. S. Easton, D. E. Hume and Mssrs M. J. Christensen and L. R. Fletcher.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying relevant comparators were species identity and characterisation of colony morphology and alkaloid status in combination with host plant species. On the basis of these characteristics the following endophytes varieties were used for comparison: 'AR1', 'AR501' and 'Wild Types'.

Comparative Trials Location: AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand 1991-1996. Conditions: High Performance Liquid Chromatogrophy, culturing on potato dextrose agar @ 20ºC, RAPD analysis, allozyme analyses: *Neotyphodium* AR501, Microsatellite locus B11 analysis: AR501, AR1 and + wild types.

Prior applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'AR542'

First sold in the USA in Jan 2000.
(Forage Tall fescue variety 'Max Q' infected with 'AR 542')

Description: **Jeff Miller**, AgResearch Grasslands, New Zealand.

Table 31 *Neotyphodium* varieties

	'AR542'	*'AR501'	*'AR1'	*'Wild Types'
SPORULATION WHEN CULTURED ("Difco" potato dextrose agar @ 20ºC)				
	yes	yes	no	n/a
CONIDIAL LENGTH (microns)				
mean –	11.6	6.4	n/a	n/a
CONIDIAL WIDTH (microns)				
mean –	3.0	5.8	n/a	n/a
MYCELIUM GROWTH (Days required for mycelium to emerge from leaf sheath tissue in specified culture)				
	4	14	7	n/a
CULTURED COLONY SHAPE[1]				
	flat	domed (brain like)	crusted	n/a

COLONY TEXTURE				
	dry	dry	waxy	n/a
BENOMYL SENSITIVITY OF CULTURE				
1ppm	yes	yes	yes	n/a
5ppm	no	no	yes	n/a
10ppm	no	n/a	yes	n/a
50ppm	no	n/a	no	n/a
100ppm	no	n/a	n/a	n/a
ALLOZYME PROFILE				
Electromorph[2]				
PGM[3]	100, 91	91	n/a	n/a
PGI	100, 95, 89	108	n/a	n/a
PGD	100	107	n/a	n/a
MICROSATELLITE LOCUS B11				
allele size	182, 192.7	128.6	149.7	149.8, 192.7
SECONDARY METABOLITE PROFILE (μg/g[-1]) (presence in host grasses)				
lolitrem B[4]	absent	absent	absent	present
ergovaline[4]	absent	absent	absent	present

[1] "Difco" potato dextrose agar @ 20ºC, minimum 50 organs.

[2] Value given is distance moved by allele band relative to those of *N. coenophialum* reference strain (isozyme phenotype coA) Christensen *et al*., 1993).

[3] Information on the enzymes and procedures is given in Christensen *et al.*, 1993.

[4] concentrations less than 2ppm cannot be reliably detected.

Olea europaea
Olive

'CSS 02 Minerva'

Application No: 1995/241 Accepted: 8 Nov 1995.
Applicant: **Sonnoli Attilio**, Pescia, Italy.
Agent: **Luigi Bazzani**, Manjimup, WA.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 52) Plant: vigour medium-strong, attitude spreading, density medium. Fruiting shoot: colour greyish-green, length short, feathers absent. Leaf: length medium (mean 53.89mm), ratio of length/width long and broad (3.76), shape elliptic, glossiness present, colour of upper side green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side greyish-green (RHS 195A-B), curvature convex, twisting absent, abnormal leaves absent. Inflorescence: structure short and compact, branching strong, axillary flowers absent. Flower: size of bud medium. Fruit: size medium, shape elliptic, colour dark black, presence of marbling weak, symmetry in Position A symmetrical, symmetry in Position B symmetrical, position of maximum diameter central, shape of apex in Position A rounded, shape of apex in Position B rounded, mucron absent, position of pistil scar central, shape of base in Position A rounded, shape of base in Position B rounded, width of stalk cavity medium, shape of stalk cavity circular, depth of stalk cavity shallow, shape of cross section circular. Stone: shape in Position A elongated, shape in Position B elongated, symmetry in Position A weakly asymmetric, symmetry in Position B symmetrical, shape of cross section circular, position of largest cross section towards apex, grooving medium, distribution of grooves including apex, number of grooves on basal end less than 7, distribution of grooves on basal end irregular, shape of distal end in Position A pointed, shape of distal end in Position B pointed, mucron present, shape of base in Position A pointed, shape of base in Position B pointed, conspicuousness of suture medium, curvature of suture absent, size medium. Time of flowering: medium. Time of ripening: early. Oil content: medium. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Clonal selection: 'CSS 02 Minerva' originated as a clonal selection within the variety 'Leccino'. As compared with 'Leccino', the new variety is characterised by its low temperature resistance, and resistance to olive knot (*Pseudomonas savastanoi*) and peacock spot (*Spilocea oleagina*). The leaves of 'Leccino' trees are darker green as compared to the leaves 'CSS 02 Minerva'. The braches of 'CSS 02 Minerva' are more spreading and prone to break off under the weight of snow. In addition, the 'CSS 02 Minerva' tree produce greater yield of fruit, better organolectic characteristics of oil and higher frost resistance than the parent trees. Selection criteria: higher yield, higher frost and disease resistance. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Sonnoli Attilio, Pescia, Italy.

Choice of Comparators With respect to all listed UPOV characteristics, the parental variety 'Leccino' was considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Leccino' is very similar to 'CSS 02 Minerva' in almost all characteristics, except for its growth habit and leaf colour. Also the number of fruits per plant is higher in 'CSS 02 Minerva' as compared to 'Leccino'.

Comparative Trial Location: Manjimup, WA (Longitude 116º09′ East, Latitude 34º15′ South). Conditions: trees were grown in deep loam soil under well-drained and fertile conditions. Standard orchard management practices were followed. Trial design: 25 plants of each variety planted in adjacent rows. Row to row distance 6m and plant to plant distance within each row 4m. Measurements: from each trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Italy	1993	Granted	'CSS 02 Minerva'
New Zealand	1995	Applied	'CSS 02 Minerva'
USA	1996	Granted	'CSS 02 Minerva –Sonnoli'
South Africa	2000	Applied	'Minerva'

First sold in Italy in March 1993. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **L. Bazzani**, Manjimup, WA.

Table 32 *Olea* varieties

	'CSS 02 Minerva'	*'Leccino'
PLANT: VIGOUR	medium-strong	medium
PLANT: ATTITUDE	spreading	erect
LEAF: COLOUR (UPPER) (RHS, 2001)	137A	139A

'CSS 22 Diana'

Application No: 1998/056 Accepted: 30 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **Laura, Alberto, Stefano and Elena Sonnoli**, Pescia, Italy.
Agent: **Luigi Bazzani**, Manjimup, WA.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 51) Plant: vigour medium-weak, attitude erect, density dense. Fruiting shoot: colour greyish-green, length medium, feathers absent. Leaf: length medium (mean 55.0mm), ratio of length/width long and narrow (5.4), shape elliptic-lanceolate, glossiness absent, colour of upper side green (RHS 139A), colour of lower side greyish-green (RHS 194B), curvature convex, twisting absent, abnormal leaves absent. Inflorescence: structure long and compact, branching medium, axillary flowers absent. Flower: size of bud medium. Fruit: size medium, shape globose, colour dark violet, presence of marbling weak, symmetry in Position A symmetrical, symmetry in Position B symmetrical, position of maximum diameter central, shape of apex in Position A rounded, shape of apex in Position B rounded, mucron absent, position of pistil scar central, shape of base in Position A rounded, shape of base in Position B rounded, width of stalk cavity medium, shape of stalk cavity circular, depth of stalk cavity shallow, shape of cross section circular. Stone: shape in Position A obovate, shape in Position B obovate, symmetry in Position A weakly asymmetric, symmetry in Position B symmetrical, shape of cross section circular, position of largest cross section central, grooving very weak, distribution of grooves including apex, number of grooves on basal end less than 7, distribution of grooves on basal end irregular, shape of distal end in Position A pointed, shape of distal end in Position B rounded, mucron present, shape of base in Position A rounded, shape of base in Position B rounded, conspicuousness of suture weakly marked, curvature of suture absent, size medium. Time of flowering: early. Time of ripening: early. Oil content: medium. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open-pollination: 'CSS 22 Diana' arose from a cross between two popular Tuscan varieties 'Pignolo' and 'Maurino'. These are hardy varieties, which are well adapted to survive under difficult environmental conditions to produce a low yield of high quality oil. 'CSS 22 Diana' differs from its maternal parent 'Pignolo' by its reduced tree size and fruit productivity. It has however inherited the parental characteristics of being able to grow under difficult environmental conditions and produce high quality oil. Selection criteria: high productivity, oil quality, resistance to frost and early maturity. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Alberto Sonnoli, Pescia, Italy.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Fruiting shoot: feathers absent; Leaf twisting: absent; Fruit: size medium, position of maximum diameter central, depth of stalk cavity shallow; Stone: symmetry in position B symmetrical, shape of cross section circular, number of grooves in basal end less than 7, distribution of grooves on basal end irregular, mucron present, curvature of suture absent. Based on all these grouping characteristics the following varieties were included in the trial: 'Coratina', 'DRS 01 Urano' and 'Frantoio'. The maternal parent was not considered due to the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Waroona, WA (Longitude 115°55′ East, Latitude 32°51′ South) Conditions: trees were grown in typical WA deep white sandy soil. Standard orchard management practices were followed. Trial design: 25 plants of each variety planted in a completely randomised design. Row to row distance 6m and plant to plant distance within each row 4m. Measurements: from each trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
South Africa	2000	Applied	'Diana CSS 22'

No prior sale.

Description: **L. Bazzani**, Manjimup, WA.

'DRS 01 Urano'

Application No: 1998/055 Accepted: 30 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **Laura, Alberto, Stefano and Elena Sonnoli**, Pescia, Italy.
Agent: **Luigi Bazzani**, Manjimup, WA.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 51) Plant: vigour weak, attitude spreading, density dense. Fruiting shoot: colour greyish-green, length short, feathers absent. Leaf: length small (mean 41.8mm), ratio of length/width short and narrow (5.4), shape elliptic, glossiness present, colour of upper side green (RHS 139A), colour of lower side greyish-green (RHS 191B), curvature convex, twisting absent, abnormal leaves absent. Inflorescence: structure short and compact, branching medium, axillary flowers absent. Flower: size of bud small. Fruit: size small, shape globose, colour dark violet, presence of marbling weak, symmetry in Position A symmetrical, symmetry in Position B symmetrical, position of maximum diameter central, shape of apex in Position A rounded, shape of apex in Position B rounded, mucron absent, position of pistil scar central, shape of base in Position A rounded, shape of base in Position B rounded, width of stalk cavity medium, shape of stalk cavity circular, depth of stalk cavity shallow, shape of cross section circular. Stone: shape in Position A obovate, shape in Position B obovate, symmetry in Position A symmetrical, symmetry in Position B symmetrical, shape of cross section circular, position of largest cross section central, grooving medium, distribution of grooves including apex, number of grooves on basal end less than 7, distribution of grooves on basal end irregular, shape of distal end in Position A rounded, shape of distal end in Position B rounded, mucron present, shape of base in Position A rounded, shape of base in Position B rounded, conspicuousness of suture weakly marked, curvature of suture absent, size small. Time of flowering: early. Time of ripening: medium. Oil content: medium. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: 'DRS 01 Urano' was selected from the subspecies *Olea oleaster*, which were derived as seedlings of *Olea europa*. The nearest parent link to this selection is the variety 'Frantoio'. 'Frantoio' is tree of medium vigour, which yields a high quality oil under adverse conditions. 'DRS 01 Urano' differs from its parents by its dwarfing characteristics, its early production of higher yield of high quality oil. Selection criteria: dwarfing ability as a rootstock, high productivity, oil quality, suitability for mechanical harvesting. Propagation: Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Alberto Sonnoli, Pescia, Italy.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Fruiting shoot: feathers absent; Leaf twisting: absent; Fruit: size medium, position of maximum

diameter central, depth of stalk cavity shallow; Stone: symmetry in position B symmetrical, shape of cross section circular, number of grooves in basal end less than 7, distribution of grooves on basal end irregular, mucron present, curvature of suture absent. Based on all these grouping characteristics the following varieties were included in the trial: 'Coratina', 'CSS 22 Diana' and 'Frantoio'. 'Frantoio' is the nearest parent link to this variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Waroona, WA (Longitude 115°55′ East, Latitude 32°51′ South) Conditions: trees were grown in typical WA deep white sandy soil. Standard orchard management practices were followed. Trial design: 25 plants of each variety planted in a completely randomised design. Row to row distance 6m and plant to plant distance within each row 4m. Measurements: from each trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Italy	1995	Granted	'DRS 01 Urano'
South Africa	2000	Applied	'DRS 01 Urano'

No prior sale.

Description: **L. Bazzani**, Manjimup, WA.

Table 33 *Olea* varieties

	'CSS 22 Diana'	'DRS 01 Urano'	*'Coratina'	*'Frantoio'
PLANT: VIGOUR	medium-weak	weak	medium-weak	strong
PLANT: ATTITUDE	erect	spreading	drooping	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	dense	medium/sparse	dense
FRUITING: SHOOT LENGTH	medium	short	short	medium
LEAF SIZE: LENGTH	medium	small	large	large
LEAF RATIO: LENGTH/WIDTH	long and narrow	short and narrow	long and broad	short and narrow
LEAF: SHAPE	elliptic-lanceolate	elliptic	elliptic-lanceolate	elliptic-lanceolate
LEAF: GLOSSINESS	absent	present	present	present
LEAF: COLOUR (UPPER) (RHS, 2001)	139A	139A	darker than 139A	139A
LEAF: COLOUR (LOWER) (RHS, 2001)	194B	191B	194B	195B
INFLORESCENCE: STRUCTURE	long and compact	short and compact	short and compact	long and sparse
INFLORESCENCE: BRANCHING	medium	medium	strong	medium
FLOWER: SIZE OF BUD	medium	small	strong	medium
FRUIT: SIZE	medium	small	medium	medium
FRUIT: SHAPE	globose	globose	elliptic	elliptic
FRUIT: COLOUR	dark/violet	dark/violet	green/black	green/yellow/violet
PRESENCE OF MARBLING	weak	weak	strong	weak
FRUIT: SYMMETRY IN POSITION A	symmetrical	symmetrical	strong asymmetric	symmetrical
FRUIT: SYMMETRY IN POSITION B	symmetrical	symmetrical	strong asymmetric	symmetrical
FRUIT: SHAPE OF APEX POSITION A	rounded	rounded	pointed	rounded
FRUIT: SHAPE OF APEX POSITION B	rounded	rounded	pointed	rounded
FRUIT: MUCRON	absent	absent	present	absent
FRUIT: POSITION OF PISTIL SCAR	central	central	non central	central
FRUIT: SHAPE OF BASE POSITION A	rounded	rounded	pointed	rounded
FRUIT: WIDTH OF STALK CAVITY	medium	medium	narrow	medium
FRUIT: SHAPE OF CROSS SECTION	circular	circular	elliptic	circular
STONE: SHAPE POSITION A	obovate	obovate	elongated	elongated
STONE: SHAPE POSITION B	obovate	obovate	elongated	elongated
STONE: SYMMETRY IN POSITION A	weakly asymmetric	symmetrical	strongly asymmetric	weakly asymmetric
STONE: POSITION IN LARGEST CROSS SECTION	central	central	towards apex	towards apex

STONE: GROOVING	very weak	medium	weak	medium
STONE: SHAPE OF DISTAL END POSITION A	pointed	rounded	pointed	pointed
STONE: SHAPE OF DISTAL END POSITION B	rounded	rounded	pointed	rounded
STONE: SHAPE OF BASE IN POSITION A	rounded	rounded	pointed	pointed
STONE: SHAPE OF BASE IN POSITION B	rounded	rounded	pointed	pointed
STONE: SIZE	medium	small	medium	medium
TIME OF FLOWERING	early	early	late	medium
TIME OF RIPENING	early	medium	late	late
OIL CONTENT	medium	medium	medium	high

Ozothamnus diosmifolius
Riceflower

'Adelaide Pink'

Application No: 1999/298 Accepted: 25 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, and **Oren and Ronit Zeevi trading as State Flora Australia**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 36) Plant: growth habit upright, type multi-stemmed shrub, length of stems long. Leaf: length short (13 mm), width broad (1.9mm), thickness thick (0.8mm), colour dark green. Inflorescence: type corymb, shape of upper side in profile rounded, number of buds mean 441. Bud just prior to anthesis: length 4.3mm, width 3.4mm, shape in profile broadly ovate, shape of apex rounded, shape of base rounded, colour pink (RHS 51A), distribution of pink colouration predominantly on sides, colour of apex pale pink or white, colour just prior to anthesis browned white. Flowering time: midseason. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: from a population of 192 seedlings raised from seed and grown at Murray Bridge, SA. Six plants were selected for cutting propagation after showing healthy growth and good flowering characteristics. 'Adelaide Pink' was selected because it had the darkest pink buds and retained the pink colour longest as the flowers matured. Selection criteria: vigorous growth, straight stems, dark pink buds. Propagation: by cuttings through several generations, which have been stable and uniform. Breeder John Scarvelis, Murrary Bridge, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: colour dark green, Bud: colour pink. On the basis on these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Cook's Tall Pink'. The original source population was not used because the candidate variety differed from others in pink colour intensity and timing of colour loss.

Comparative Trial Location: Murray Bridge, SA. Conditions: cuttings planted in Mar 2001 in sand and composted pinebark media in 20cm pots with controlled release fertiliser pellets applied 6-monthly and grown outdoors at Murray Bridge. Trial design: pots were arranged in a fully randomised trial. Measurements: 10 plants were measured randomly of each variety. Some additional observations were made on plants grown in soil at Murray Bridge and near Mt Pleasant in the Adelaide Hills. Because of the different environments, only qualitative characters were used to show distinctiveness.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sale in Israel in 1999 and Australia in 2000.

Description: **Greg Kirby**, Adelaide, SA.

'Adelaide White'

Application No: 1999/297 Accepted: 25 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, and **Oren and Ronit Zeevi trading as State Flora Australia**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 37) Plant: growth habit upright, type multi-stemmed shrub, length of stems long. Leaf: length short (12mm), width medium (1.2mm), thickness thick (0.6mm), colour dark green. Inflorescence: type corymb, shape of upper side in profile rounded, number of buds mean 276. Bud just prior to anthesis: length 5.0mm, width 3.1mm, shape in profile ovate, shape of apex cone shaped with a rounded tip, shape of base rounded, colour pink (RHS 50A – 51A), distribution of pink colouration predominantly on apex, colour just prior to anthesis white (155D). Flowering time: midseason in spring with repeat flowering in autumn. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: from a population of 192 seedlings raised from seed and grown at Murray Bridge, SA. Six plants were selected for cutting propagation after showing healthy growth and good flowering characteristics. Two were chosen for pure white buds just prior to anthesis, darker green leaf colour and narrow to medium leaf width. 'Adelaide White' was selected because it had longer and thinner stems than the other pure white plant. Selection criteria: vigorous growth, flower colour and stem length. Propagation: by cuttings through several generations which have been stable and uniform. Breeder: John Scarvelis, Murray Bridge, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: colour dark green, width medium. On the basis on these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Cook's Snow White'. The original source material was not used because the candidate variety was different from others in flower colour and stem form.

Comparative Trial Location: Murray Bridge, SA. Conditions: cuttings of comparator planted in sand and composted pinebark media in 20cm pots in Mar 2001 with controlled release fertiliser pellets applied 6-monthly and grown outdoors at Murray Bridge. Trial design: pots were arranged in a fully randomised trial. Measurements: 10 plants were measured randomly of the comparator.

Observations on candidate variety were made on cutting propagated plants grown in soil at Murray Bridge and additional observations were made near Mt Pleasant in the Adelaide Hills. Because of the different environments, only qualitative characters were used to show distinctiveness.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications.
First sales in Israel in 1999 and in Australia in 2000.

Description: **Greg Kirby**, Adelaide, SA.

Table 34 *Ozothamnus* varieties

	'Adelaide Pink'	'Adelaide White'	*'Cook's Tall Pink	*'Cook's Snow White
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE OF UPPER SIDE IN PROFILE	rounded	rounded	flattened	rounded
BUD: SHAPE	broad ovate	ovate	ovate	oblong oval
BUD: SHAPE OF APEX	rounded	rounded	pointed	rounded
BUD: PREDOMINANT COLOUR BEFORE FULLY EXPANDED (RHS, 1986)	pink 51A	pink 51A	pink 51A	white 155D
BUD: PREDOMINANT COLOUR JUST PRIOR TO ANTHESIS (RHS, 1986)	pink fading to brown 51A	white 155D	pink 51A	white 155D
FLOWERING SEASON	mid	mid	early	mid
REBLOOMS IN AUTUMN	no	yes	no	no

Paspalum vaginatum
Seashore Paspalum

'Sea Isle 1'

Application No: 2002/168 Accepted: 16 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.**, Athens, GA, USA.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 62) Plant: habit creeping, type mat-forming, height short, longevity perennial, proliferation mostly by stolons (some rhizomes). Stolon: internode length medium, internode thickness medium. Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length medium to short, width medium to narrow, colour dark green (RHS 137B, 1995). Ligule: short eciliate membrane. Inflorescence: shape digitate with 2 short spreading unilateral racemes, maximum number of spikes 2, peduncles short. Tolerance to salinity: high.

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: selected from a segregating seedling population grown from seed of PI 509018 on the basis of its aggressive spreading growth habit and tolerance of close mowing when grown as spaced plants on a 3 x 3 m grid. Due to the destructive nature of the selection process, there are only 3 other surviving seedlings from the original source, which show differences in RAPD profile in comparative DNA analysis. There is no remaining original or derived seed from the accession PI 509018 remaining in the US germplasm collection. Additional selection criteria: dark green leaf colour; high turf quality and density when maintained under fairway mowing height; high salinity tolerance relative to other *P. vaginatum* cultivars and breeding lines. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Ronny R. Duncan, University of Georgia, Griffin, GA, USA.

Choice of Comparators Saltene™ is the most similar variety of common knowledge in Australia at the time of lodgement of this application. Two other candidate varieties, 'Sea Isle 2000' and 'TFWA02', were also included in the comparative growing trials. 'Adalayd' is similar to Saltene™ but excluded from the trial because the candidate is different from the 'Adalayd' in the following combination of characteristics: high tolerance to salinity; dark green colour; dense, fine textured turf; can tolerate close mowing. The source material was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Trial 1. Location: Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27º32′ South, Longitude 153°15′ East, elevation 25masl); 7 Jun 2002-18 Dec 2002. Conditions: for stolon leaf and internode measurements on spaced plants, data recorded 4-18 Dec 2002 from rooted cuttings planted on 7 Jun 2002 into krasnozem soil; plants not defoliated. Trial design: three replications in a randomised block design, 10 plants per plot, spacing 0.9m between plots, 1m between plants within plots. Measurements: two measurements per plant.
Trial 2. Location: Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27º31′ South, Longitude 153°17′ East, elevation <5masl); 19 Jul 2002-20 Mar 2003. Conditions: for sward leaf and inflorescence measurements, data were recorded 12-20 Mar 2003 on unmown flowering swards in 2 x 2m plots established vegetatively from rooted plugs planted on 19 Jul 2002 into sandy loam soil over marine sediments. Trial design: six replications in a randomised block design. Measurements: 10 flowering tillers per plot sampled at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Granted	'Sea Isle 1'

First sold in the USA in Oct 2000. Prior Australian sales nil.

Description: **D. S. Loch & M. B. Roche**, QDPI Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD.

'Sea Isle 2000'

Application No: 2002/167 Accepted: 16 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.**, Athens, GA, USA.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 62) Plant: habit creeping, type mat-forming, height short, longevity perennial, proliferation mostly by stolons (some rhizomes). Stolon: internode length medium, internode thickness medium to thick. Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length medium to short, width medium to narrow, colour dark green (RHS 137C, 1995). Ligule: short eciliate membrane. Inflorescence: shape digitate with 2 short spreading unilateral racemes, maximum number of spikes 2, peduncles short. Tolerance to salinity: high.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: a putative mutant derived from 'Adalayd'. Originally selected (July 1993) as one of 16 variants from darker green patches in a *Paspalum vaginatum* 'Adalayd' green planted 12 years earlier to Alden Pines Golf Course, Bookeelia, Florida, USA. The selected mutant is fine-textured with smaller leaves and shorter internodes than the parental variety 'Adalayd', which is an intermediate-textured variety. Subsequent selection criteria: greens turf quality under close mowing, dark green colour, and high tolerance of salinity. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Ronny R. Duncan, University of Georgia, Griffin, GA, USA.

Choice of Comparators Saltene™ is the most similar variety of common knowledge in Australia at the time of lodgement of this application. Two other candidate varieties, 'Sea Isle 1' and 'TFWA02', were also included in the comparative growing trials. The parental variety 'Adalayd' is similar to Saltene™ but excluded from the trial because the candidate is different from the 'Adalayd' in the following combination of characteristics: high tolerance to salinity; dark green colour; dense, fine textured turf; can tolerate very close mowing.

Comparative Trials Trial 1. Location: Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27°32′ South, Longitude 153°15′ East, elevation 25masl); 7 Jun 2002-18 Dec 2002. Conditions: for stolon leaf and internode measurements on spaced plants, data recorded 4-18 Dec 2002 from rooted cuttings planted on 7 Jun 2002 into krasnozem soil; plants not defoliated. Trial design: three replications in a randomised block design, 10 plants per plot, spacing 0.9m between plots, 1m between plants within plots. Measurements: two measurements per plant.
Trial 2. Location: Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27°31′ South, Longitude 153°17′ East, elevation <5masl); 19 Jul 2002-20 Mar 2003. Conditions: for sward leaf and inflorescence measurements, data were recorded 12-20 Mar 2003 on unmown flowering swards in 2 x 2m plots established vegetatively from rooted plugs planted on 19 Jul 2002 into sandy loam soil over marine sediments. Trial design: six replications in a randomised block design. Measurements: 10 flowering tillers per plot sampled at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Granted	'Sea Isle 2000'

No prior sale.

Description: **D. S. Loch & M. B. Roche**, QDPI Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD.

'TFWA02'

Application No: 2002/223 Accepted: 4 Nov 2002.
Applicant: **Mullingar Farms Pty Ltd**, Wanneroo, WA.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 62) Plant: habit creeping, type mat-forming, height short, longevity perennial, proliferation mostly by stolons (some rhizomes). Stolon: internode length medium, internode thickness thin. Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length medium to short, width medium to narrow, colour dark green (RHS 137B, 1995). Ligule: short eciliate membrane. Inflorescence: digitate to sub-digitate with 2-4 short spreading unilateral racemes, maximum number of spikes 4, peduncles short.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: a mutant plant (or perhaps a chance seedling) with superior turf qualities growing among Saltene™ in Turf Farms (WA). The new variety is a fine-textured variety with smaller leaves and shorter internodes than Saltene™ which is an intermediate-textured variety. Selection criteria: high turf quality and density, finer stems and dark green colour. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: K. Craig Flugge, Turf Farms (WA), Wanneroo, WA.

Choice of Comparators Saltene™ is the most similar variety of common knowledge in Australia at the time of lodgement of this application. It is also the parent of the candidate. Two other candidate varieties, 'Sea Isle 1' and 'Sea Isle 2000', were also included in the comparative growing trials. 'Adalayd' is similar to Saltene™ but excluded from the trial because the candidate is different from the 'Adalayd' in the following combination of characteristics: dark green colour; dense, fine textured turf; can tolerate close mowing.

Comparative Trials Trial 1. Location: Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27°32′ South, Longitude 153°15′ East, elevation 25masl); 7 Jun 2002-18 Dec 2002. Conditions: for stolon leaf and internode measurements on spaced plants, data recorded 4-18 Dec 2002 from rooted cuttings planted on 7 Jun 2002 into krasnozem soil; plants not defoliated. Trial design: three replications in a randomised block design, 10 plants per plot, spacing 0.9m between plots, 1m between plants within plots. Measurements: two measurements per plant.
Trial 2. Location: Cleveland, QLD (Latitude 27°31′ South, Longitude 153°17′ East, elevation <5masl); 19 Jul 2002-20 Mar 2003. Conditions: for sward leaf and inflorescence measurements, data were recorded 12-20 Mar 2003 on unmown flowering swards in 2 x 2m plots established vegetatively from rooted plugs planted on 19 Jul 2002 into sandy loam soil over marine sediments. Trial design: six replications in a randomised block design. Measurements: 10 flowering tillers per plot sampled at random.

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

Description: **D. S. Loch & M. B. Roche**, QDPI Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, QLD.

Table 35 *Paspalum* varieties

	'Sea Isle 1'	'Sea Isle 2000'	'TFWA02'	*Saltene™
FIRST STOLON NODE WITH SECOND LATERAL BRANCH – LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.55				
mean	8.95[a]	8.53[a]	8.22[a]	13.22[b]
std deviation	1.19	0.96	0.94	4.45
LENGTH OF FOURTH INTERNODE (from stolon tip) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2				
mean	11.5[a]	12.7[a]	12.9[a]	16.8[b]
std deviation	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.4
DIAMETER OF FOURTH INTERNODE (from stolon tip) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.13				
mean	1.96[b]	2.35[c]	1.78[a]	1.99[b]
std deviation	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.12
LENGTH OF LEAF SHEATH (on 4th visible node from stolon tip) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.94				
mean	8.07[a]	9.09[b]	8.07[a]	11.46[c]
std deviation	0.68	0.93	0.77	1.17
LENGTH OF LEAF BLADE (on 4th visible node from stolon tip) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.19				
mean	5.20[a]	4.99[a]	5.58[a]	6.54[b]
std deviation	0.71	0.75	0.79	1.44
WIDTH OF LEAF BLADE (on 4th visible node from stolon tip) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.19				
mean	2.25[b]	2.31[bc]	2.45[c]	1.92[a]
std deviation	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21
LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO OF LEAF BLADE (on 4th visible node from stolon tip) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.45				
mean	2.31[a]	2.16[a]	2.27[a]	3.39[b]
std deviation	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.52
LENGTH OF SHEATH ON FLAG LEAF (on flowering tillers) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.15				
mean	36.10[a]	38.32[a]	42.95[b]	47.88[c]
std deviation	5.38	4.05	5.04	5.21
LENGTH OF BLADE ON FLAG LEAF (on flowering tillers) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.87				
mean	7.27[a]	8.04[a]	11.01[b]	10.98[b]
std deviation	2.75	3.49	6.41	4.77
LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO OF FLAG LEAF BLADE (on flowering tillers) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.20				
mean	8.24[a]	9.32[ab]	10.47[ab]	12.43[b]
std deviation	2.50	2.82	3.79	7.95
LENGTH OF SHEATH ON FOURTH LEAF (mm) (on flowering tillers) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.62				
mean	11.19[a]	11.58[a]	14.67[b]	19.60[c]
std deviation	2.22	1.11	3.03	3.24
DIAMETER OF PEDUNCLE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.08				
mean	0.53[b]	0.42[a]	0.50[b]	0.66[c]
std deviation	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09
LENGTH OF SPIKES 1 & 2 (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.5				
mean	24.3[a]	22.6[a]	28.3[b]	31.8[c]
std deviation	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.0
NUMBER OF SPIKES PER INFLORESCENCE LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.18				
mean	2.00[a]	2.00[a]	2.15[ab]	2.30[b]
std deviation	0	0	0.40	0.65
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SPIKES PER INFLORESCENCE	2	2	4	4
STOLON COLOUR EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT (RHS, 1995)	183D	183B	183A	183A
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	137B	137C	137B	137B

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

Petunia xhybrida
Petunia

'Red MP101' syn **Tiny Tunia Red**

Application No: 2002/377 Accepted: 6 May 2003.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 20) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean height 17.1cm), all surfaces except adaxial surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 2.06mm, mean length 36.65cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade elliptic to ovate (mean length to width ratio 2.3), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 146A-146B, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 29.39mm, mean width 1.32mm, mean length to width ratio 23.08. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 12.08mm, main width 2.2mm, mean length to width ratio 5.52, anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter medium (mean 36.43mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface ca. RHS 45B, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface absent or very weak, undulation of margin medium. Floral tube: mean length 24.83mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.47, main colour of inner side RHS 155D, conspicuousness of veins on inner side medium. Anther: colour RHS 155B. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'X00.120' x pollen parent 'X00.167' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour dark pink, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour red, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 2000 crossing program a number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'Red MP101' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no

off-types were recorded. 'Red MP101' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G. N. Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit creeping, height small; Leaf: petiole absent, variegation absent; Flower: type single, shape salver-shaped, diameter medium-small, number of colours of upper surface one; Floral tube: conspicuousness of veins of inner side medium. On these bases 'Revolution Bluevein'(Þ) syn Blue Highlights(Þ) was chosen as the sole comparator. The seed parent was excluded for reasons stated above. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36°18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty five plants of 'Red MP101' and fifteen plants of 'Revolution Bluevein'(Þ) arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	'Red MP101'

First sold in Australia in Sep 2002. Overseas sale nil.

Description: **Mr J. D. Oates**, VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 36 *Petunia* varieties

	'Red MP101'	'MP3'	'MP5'	'MP8'	'MP19'	'MP21'	'MP24'	'Peppola'	*'Revolution Bluevein'Φ
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 15.03									
mean	171.0^{cd}	147.0^{b}	160.0^{bc}	129.5^{a}	166.0^{cd}	214.5^{e}	169.0^{cd}	181.0^{d}	201.0^{e}
std deviation	17.92	14.94	18.26	10.12	17.13	23.74	12.87	12.87	9.07
SHOOT: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 50.33									
mean	366.5^{ab}	370.5^{ab}	347.0^{a}	397.0^{abc}	385.0^{ab}	413.0^{bc}	448.0^{c}	352.0^{ab}	596.5^{d}
std deviation	46.01	43.49	64.99	49.17	46.96	30.66	38.89	38.46	62.98
PLANT: HEIGHT/SHOOT LENGTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.07									
mean	0.48^{cd}	0.4^{abc}	0.48^{cd}	0.33^{a}	0.44^{bc}	0.52^{d}	0.38^{ab}	0.52^{d}	0.34^{a}
std deviation	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03
SHOOT: THICKNESS (mm) (P≤0.01) = 0.26 (seventh internodal segment below growing tip)									
mean	2.06^{cd}	1.36^{a}	1.37^{a}	1.60^{ab}	2.18^{d}	2.12^{cd}	1.70^{b}	1.85^{bc}	3.16^{e}
std deviation	0.140	0.147	0.109	0.122	0.152	0.228	0.188	0.145	0.580
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.27									
mean	29.77^{abc}	28.86^{ab}	27.26^{a}	24.95^{a}	32.78^{bc}	34.94^{c}	34.33^{c}	32.85^{bc}	49.82^{d}
std deviation	3.34	2.73	3.08	2.54	5.35	3.30	3.38	4.57	7.28
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.95									
mean	12.99^{a}	12.6^{a}	14.74^{a}	15.2^{a}	20.48^{b}	15.36^{a}	12.72^{a}	14.94^{a}	40.34^{c}
std deviation	1.73	1.65	1.35	1.63	3.94	2.29	1.71	2.52	9.59
LEAF: LENGTH/ WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.19									
mean	2.3^{d}	2.31^{d}	1.85^{c}	1.64^{bc}	1.62^{b}	2.3^{d}	2.72^{e}	2.21^{d}	1.27^{a}
std deviation	0.16	0.22	0.14	0.07	0.17	0.27	0.22	0.11	0.20
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.18									
mean	36.43^{c}	26.98^{a}	31.38^{b}	31.26^{b}	32.69^{b}	36.91^{cd}	36.03^{c}	39.06^{d}	54.56^{e}
std deviation	1.34	1.27	2.28	1.70	1.47	1.67	1.92	1.23	4.44
FLOWER: TUBE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.54									
mean	24.83^{b}	21.87^{a}	22.40^{a}	21.88^{a}	25.10^{b}	27.60^{c}	25.80^{b}	22.49^{a}	24.50^{b}
std deviation	1.18	1.38	1.44	1.15	1.82	1.23	1.84	1.59	1.33
FLOWER: DIAMETER/TUBE LENGTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.14									
mean	1.47^{b}	1.24^{a}	1.41^{b}	1.43^{b}	1.31^{ab}	1.34^{ab}	1.40^{b}	1.74^{c}	2.24^{d}
std deviation	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.23
PEDICEL: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.68									
mean	29.39^{cd}	17.52^{a}	20.52^{ab}	24.37^{abc}	24.92^{bc}	26.05^{bcd}	28.12^{bcd}	29.54^{cd}	33.07^{d}
std deviation	5.02	3.04	3.19	5.89	5.80	2.99	7.37	8.04	12.04

PEDICEL: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.08									
mean	1.32[c]	1.05[a]	1.07[ab]	1.15[b]	1.38[cd]	1.43[d]	1.35[cd]	1.30[c]	1.56[e]
std deviation	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.14
PEDICEL: LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.56									
mean	23.08[b]	16.65[a]	19.25[ab]	21.15[ab]	17.98[ab]	18.28[ab]	21.00[ab]	22.73[ab]	20.93[ab]
std deviation	4.44	2.31	2.51	5.24	4.08	2.49	5.92	5.91	6.51
SEPAL: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.28									
mean	12.08[cd]	11.28[bc]	11.18[bc]	9.58[a]	10.28[ab]	12.90[d]	12.65[cd]	13.02[d]	15.24[e]
std deviation	0.98	1.35	1.11	0.95	0.65	1.17	1.42	1.03	1.72
SEPAL: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.54									
mean	2.20[abc]	1.72[a]	1.88[ab]	2.48[bc]	3.71[d]	2.79[c]	2.03[ab]	2.38[bc]	4.61[e]
std deviation	0.23	0.31	0.20	0.32	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.33	1.22
SEPAL: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.53									
mean	5.52[d]	6.65[f]	5.97[de]	3.89[b]	2.78[a]	4.68[c]	6.31[ef]	5.51[d]	3.44[b]
std deviation	0.40	0.65	0.44	0.45	0.25	0.52	0.68	0.43	0.61
LEAF: BLADE: SHAPE	elliptic to ovate	elliptic to ovate	elliptic to ovate	obovate	circular to elliptic	elliptic to ovate	elliptic	elliptic to ovate	ovate
LEAF: BLADE: GREEN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS 2001)	ca. 146AB	ca. 146A	ca. 137A	ca. 146B	ca. 146A	ca. 146A	ca. 146A	ca. 146A	ca. 147A
SEPAL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	absent	absent	absent	present	absent	absent	present	present (slight)
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS 2001)	ca. 45B	ca. N81A	N74A	68A	N74D	155A to 162A	76AB	77B fading to 75AB	76A fading to N155B
FLOWER: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF VEINS ON UPPER SIDE	absent or very weak	medium	very weak	very weak	strong	strong	strong (RHS N80A-79A)	very weak	strong
FLOWER: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	weak	weak	medium	weak	weak	medium	strong	weak
FLOWER TUBE: MAIN COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)	155D	N79A	N79A to 79C	N155B	N186B	168A	79A	79B	N92A
FLOWER TUBE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF VEINS ON INNER SIDE	medium	strong	strong	weak	strong	strong	strong	weak	strong
ANTHER: COLOUR (RHS 2001)	155B	91A	90A	159C	93D	155D	91A	92A	91B

Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at P≤0.01.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Boreen'

Application No: 2002/213 Accepted: 17 Feb 2003.
Applicant: **Gie Unisigma**, Froissy, France.
Agent: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Bowna via Albury, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 54) Plant: height short (mean 481.67mm), anthocyanin colouration absent. Stem: fasciation absent, length short (mean 526.90 mm), number of nodes up to and including first fertile node medium (mean 11.83), maximum numbers of flowers per node 3. Foliage: colour green, intensity of green colour medium, greyish hue present. Leaf: semi-leafless, leaflets absent. Stipule: type of development well developed, 'rabbit-eared' stipules absent, length medium (mean 50.07mm), width medium (mean 39.43mm), maximum density of

flecking dense to very dense. Petiole: length medium (mean 43.38mm). Time of flowering: medium. Flower: colour of standard white, maximum width of standard medium (21.26mm) shape of base of standard level, intensity of undulation of standard weak, width of sepal medium (mean 4.19mm), length of peduncle medium (mean 27mm). Pod: length long (mean 65.95mm), maximum width medium (mean 11.78mm), parchment entirely present, degree of curvature absent or very weak, intensity of green colour light to medium, shape of distal part blunt, strings of suture present, anthocyanin colouration of suture absent, spots of anthocyanin colouration on outer wall absent, number of ovules 6-7 (mean 6.83), intensity of green colour of immature seed light to medium. Seed: shape irregular, shape of starch grain compound, colour of cotyledon yellow, size large (100 seed mean weight 20.79gm), wrinkling of cotyledon absent, texture smooth, testa colour white, black colour of hilum absent. Time of maturity: medium. Resistance to *Erysiphe pisi* (Syd): present. Other: white field pea suitable for milling or stock feed.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1993, following the cross was made, SN5 (UN35-4 x Montana)/K 85-1-2 (Boroness x ICI 063-1) by Gie Unisigma in France. The seed parent SN5 is an earlier and shorter line compared to the candidate variety, it is also characterised with bigger grains. The pollen parent K 85-1-2 is taller than the candidate variety and lacks powdery mildew (*Erysiphe pisi*) resistance. Pedigree breeding started in 1994 from F_2 population. In 1997 breeding lines were sent to Australia. Screened for disease, habit and yield at NSW Ag Research Station, Wagga and selected as one of a group of lines to go to Sydney University. Evaluated in a group during 1998-2000 in Northern NSW and SE Queensland and finally selected in 2000. Further field trials and commencement of pure seed production in 2000-2002. Selection criteria: yield, disease resistance and standability. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Gie Unisigma, Froissy, France.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seed: colour of cotyledon yellow. Plant: anthocyanin colouration absent. Stipule: type of development well developed, 'rabbit eared' stipules absent, flecking present. Pod: parchment entirely present, shape of distal part blunt, colour green. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Bohatyr', 'Kiley'(ϕ) and 'Snowpeak'(ϕ) were chosen as the comparators. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2002. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 75kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia and 50kg/ha Sulphur pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 12m long and 2m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 1,000 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 37 *Pisum* varieties

	'Boreen'	*'Bohatyr'	*'Kiley'ϕ	*'Snowpeak'ϕ
FOLIAGE: INTENSITY OF GREEN COLOUR	medium	light	light	light to medium
FOLIAGE: GREYISH HUE	present	absent	absent	absent
LEAF: LEAFLETS	absent	present	n/a	n/a
STIPULE: MAXIMUM DENSITY OF FLECKING	dense to very dense	medium	dense	medium to dense
PLANT: MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FLOWERS PER NODE	3	2	2	2
FLOWER: COLOUR OF STANDARD	white	white to cream	n/a	white to cream
FLOWER: SHAPE OF BASE OF STANDARD	level	arched to strongly arched	arched	level to arched
FLOWER: INTENSITY OF UNDULATION	weak	medium	n/a	n/a
POD: DEGREE OF CURVATURE	absent or very weak	weak	weak	weak to medium
POD: INTENSITY OF GREEN COLOUR OF IMMATURE SEED	light	medium	medium	medium
SEED: SHAPE	irregular	spherical	spherical to cylindrical	spherical to ovoid
SEED: SHAPE OF STARCH GRAIN	compound	simple	simple	simple
SEED: BLACK COLOUR OF HILUM	absent	n/a	present	n/a
SEED: WRINKLING OF COTYLEDON	absent	absent	absent	absent
SEED: WEIGHT (gms/100 seeds)				
mean	20.79	17.86	17.86	13.38
std deviation	0.44	0.56	0.54	0.47
LSD/sig	2.96	ns	ns	P≤0.01
DISEASE: RESISTANCE TO *Erysiphe pisi* Syd	present	absent	n/a	absent

Plectranthus hybrid
Spurflower

‘Plepalila’

Application No: 2003/056 Accepted: 12 May 2003.
Applicant: **National Botanical Institute**, Claremont, South Africa.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, Victoria.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 27) Plant: attitude of shoots semi-erect, height medium. Shoot: length medium, pubescence weak, anthocyanin present. Petiole: colour green and purple. Leaf blade: length medium to long, width medium, shape elliptic, shape of base acute, shape of apex acute, incisions on margin present, type of incisions serrate, colour of margins on upper side dark green, colour of middle of upper side dark green, colour of veins on upper side green, colour of lower side purple, colour of veins on lower side purple. Corolla tube: length very short to short, colour on outer side violet (RHS N87D). Upper lip: shape in cross section concave, colour of inner side violet-blue (RHS 91D), marking present, type of marking purple spots. Lower lip: colour of outer side violet-blue (RHS 91C), colour of inner side violet blue (RHS 91D). (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *P. saccatu*s x pollen parent *P. hilliardiae*, in a planned breeding program at Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, Cape Town, South Africa. Both parents were unnamed seedlings within the breeding programme. The seed parent *P. saccatus* has medium green leaves on upper and lower sides. The pollen parent *P. hilliardiae* has medium to strong shoot pubescence, very short to short stems and long to very long corolla tube length. Selection criteria: from this cross ‘Plepalila’ was chosen on the basis of flower colour, branching habit, weak pubescence and floriferousness. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Plepalila’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, Cape Town, South Africa.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: shoot length medium, shoot pubescence weak. Leaf blade: colour of upper side dark green, colour of lower side purple. Flower: colour pale violet-blue. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Edelblau’ was considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of the characteristics are based on European Union trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses in Hannover, Germany. (The reference number of the reporting authority, Bundessortenamt, is PLT6 and date of issue was 20 December 2002.) The overseas data was confirmed under ambient glasshouse conditions in May 2003 at Ball Australia Pty. Ltd., Keysborough Victoria.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
EU	2001	Applied	‘Plepalila’
USA	2001	Applied	‘Plepalila’
South Africa	2002	Applied	‘Plepalila’

First sold in the USA on 1 Apr 2000 under the name of ‘Mona Lavender’.
First sold in Australia on 14 Mar 2003 under the name of ‘Mona Lavender’.

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

Table 38 *Plectranthus* varieties

	‘Plepalila’	*‘Edelblau’
PLANT		
height	medium	tall
shoot length	medium	long to very long
shoot pubescence	weak	absent or very weak
LEAF		
leaf blade length	medium to long	short
leaf blade width	medium	narrow to medium
leaf blade lower side colour	purple	green and purple
FLOWER (RHS, 2001)		
corolla tube length	very short to short	long
corolla tube colour of outer side	N87D	N87C
upper lip shape in cross section	concave	strongly concave
upper lip colour of inner side	91D	N88D
lower lip colour of outer side	91C	N87D
lower lip colour of inner side	91D	N87C

Prunus domestica
European Plum

‘Corio Queen’ syn **Hestermann**

Application No: 1998/065 Accepted: 22 May 1998
Applicant: **Karl B. Hestermann**, Clifton Springs, VIC.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 50) Tree: vigour weak-medium, density of crown medium. One year old shoot: attitude semi erect, thickness thin, length of internode short-medium, hairiness absent-weak, number of lenticels few. Vegetative bud: size medium, shape conical, shape of apex pointed, position relative to shoot adpressed, decurrence of vegetative bud support present. Current season shoot: hairiness absent or very weak. Leaf blade: attitude in relation to shoot horizontal, length/breadth ratio medium, shape broad obovate, angle of the apex acute, shape of the tip mostly acuminate, shape of base obtuse, colour of upper side medium green, glossiness of upper side medium, hairiness of upper side absent, hairiness of lower side absent, incision of margin serrate, presence of nectaries present, predominant number of nectaries two, position of nectaries on both leaf base and petiole. Petiole: length medium, hairiness of upper side absent or very weak, hairiness of lower side absent or very weak, depth of groove medium. Fruit: size large, shape in lateral view oblong, position of maximum diameter towards middle, symmetry (in ventral view) asymmetric, depth of suture

towards stalk end shallow-medium, bloom present, depth of stalk cavity medium, thickness of skin medium, ground colour of skin purple, dots on the skin reddish, colour of flesh green-yellowish green, firmness of flesh firm, sugar content medium. Stone: adherence to the flesh non-adherent, size relative to fruit medium, symmetry in profile asymmetric. Time of beginning of flowering: late Sep. Time beginning of fruit ripening: mid season.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: limb mutation of 'd'Agen' prune in the applicant's property at Clifton Springs, VIC. Scionwood was collected from the mutated limb in Jan 1998 and was then budded onto plum stock. These budded trees were planted out in the Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd scionwood multiplication orchard and displayed similar characteristics to the original limb mutation. Subsequent budwood was then collected from these second generation trees and was used to propagate trees for the comparative growing trial that have since shown the same characteristics as the original limb mutation. Selection criteria: large sized fruit with purple skin and firm green flesh with a sweet flavour. Propagation: asexually by budding onto plum rootstock. Breeder: Mr. Karl B. Hestermann, Clifton Springs, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Fruit: size large, shape in lateral view oblong, ground colour of skin purple; Stone: adherence to the flesh non-adherent. Based on these characteristics the following varieties were selected as comparators: 'D'Agen', 'Moyer' and Robe de Sergeant'. Fruit of 'D'Agen' matures approximately 12 days after 'Corio Queen', fruit of 'Moyer' matures approximately 28 days after 'Corio Queen' and fruit of 'Robe de Sergeant' matures approximately 5 days after 'Corio Queen'.

Comparative Trial Location: Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) summer 2003. Conditions: trees were planted and maintained with standard orchard practice methods i.e. pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: standard orchard plantings. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

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

Table 39 *Prunus* varieties

	'Corio Queen'	*'D'Agen'	*'Moyer'	*'Robe de Sergeant'
FRUIT: WEIGHT (g)				
mean	40.05	30.14	45.06	35.31
std deviation	3.69	4.64	3.58	3.40
LSD/sig	3.16	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	42.98	45.99	48.34	42.51
std deviation	2.04	2.40	1.94	1.56
LSD/sig	1.55	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/s
FRUIT: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	40.47	35.38	39.86	36.84
std deviation	2.11	2.06	1.50	1.23
LSD/sig	1.56	P≤0.01	n/s	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	75.29	78.43	92.08	82.11
std deviation	5.54	6.01	7.01	10.03
LSD/sig	6.06	n/s	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	44.78	53.18	59.51	51.26
std deviation	5.13	4.94	7.58	6.86
LSD/sig	5.04	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Burgundy Iceberg' syn **Prose**

Application No: 1999/274 Accepted: 18 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Prophyl Pty Ltd**, Austins Ferry, TAS and **Swane's Nurseries Australia Pty Limited**, Dural, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 12) Plant: habit narrow bushy, height medium, width narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side flat. Short prickles: numbers very few. Long prickles: number few. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 59.95mm), width medium (mean 34.70mm), shape of base wedged. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 23.8), diameter medium (mean 81.18mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions very weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side red-purple (RHS 74A), colour of marginal zone of inner side greyed-purple (RHS 187A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side white (RHS 155B), colour of middle zone of outer side purple (RHS 77C), colour of marginal zone of outer side purple (RHS 77C), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side white (RHS 155B), reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament purple. Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium. Stigma: height in relation to anthers above. Style: predominant colour purple. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): early. Flowering habit: almost continuos flowering. (All RHS colour chart number refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from 'Brilliant Pink Iceberg'Ⓟ. Mutation took place at Swane's Nursery, Dural, NSW. The variety is different from the parent in petal and stamen colour. The parent being cerise pink, the candidate variety being red-purple in colour. Selection criteria: colour of flowers. Propagation: a number of cuttings were taken from the mutated plant, cuttings were grown out and flowered and did not show any reversion factors. More multiplications were carried out from these plants, cutting grown plants were then planted into a field situation, budwood was obtained from these plants and grafted to 'Dr Huey' rootstock. Breeders: Prophyl Pty Ltd, Austins Ferry, TAS and Swane's Nurseries Australia Pty Limited, Dural, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Brilliant Pink Iceberg'ϕ is the most similar variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. It is the parent plant and has many morphological similarities with the candidate variety. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW, between Spring 1999-Autumn 2003. Conditions: plants drafted on 'Dr Huey' rootstock, grown in the open under full sun as spaced plants, plant spacing 1m, row spacing 1m. Disease and insect protection measures were taken as necessary. Trial design: randomised un-replicated plots. Measurement: taken from 20 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia from June 2003.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane's Nurseries Australia Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 40 *Rosa* varieties

	'Burgundy Iceberg'	'Brilliant Pink Iceberg'ϕ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	narrow bushy	bushy
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART – fully opened flower	flattened convex	flat
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	74A	74B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	187A	74B
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	155B	155D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	77C	69D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	77C	69D
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	155B	155D
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN	medium	weak
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	purple	pink

'Intersnapni' syn **Big Time**

Application No: 2001/197 Accepted: 26 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Interplant B.V, Leersum**, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 8) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave. Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 57.91mm), width medium (mean 40.89mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 38.9), diameter large (mean 119.9mm), view from above star shaped, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size large, colour of middle zone of inner side magenta pink (RHS 57A), colour of marginal zone of inner side magenta pink (RHS 57A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 11C), colour of middle zone of outer side magenta pink (RHS between 57B-C), colour of marginal zone of outer side magenta pink (RHS between 57B-C), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 11C), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: yellow. Inner style red. Staminal bundle: diameter large (mean 27.31mm). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium. Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent 'Interverma'. Both parents were characterised by their upright bushy growth habit with pink flowers. Hybridisation took place in Leersum, The Netherlands in 1995. From this cross, the seedling chosen on the basis of plant growth and colour. Selection criteria: bushy habit with free flowering stems, suitable as a greenhouse cut flower. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling by budding the variety onto rootstocks. Further generations have been propagated either by cuttings or budded onto a rootstock and have been found to be uniform and stable. 'Intersnapni' will be commercially propagated by budded plants or by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Ir. A. J. H. van Doesum, Leersum, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy. Flower: colour magenta pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were initially included in the trial: 'Meidunkel', 'Nirpeter'ϕ. However, 'Nirpeter'ϕ was later rejected due to significant differences in flower colour, and bud shape.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), Autumn 2003, measurements taken mid Mar 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse by a UVB screening film,

specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of 'Intersnapni' and six 210mm pots of 'Meidunkel' on benches. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Granted	'Intersnapni'
Zimbabwe	1999	Granted	'Intersnapni'

First overseas sale nil, First Australian sale Mar 2002.

Description: **Christopher Prescott**, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC.

Table 41 *Rosa* varieties

	'Intersnapni'	*'Meidunkel'
YOUNG SHOOT: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION – shoot about 20cm long	strong	weak
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION – shoot about 20cm long	bronze to reddish brown	reddish brown
PRICKLES: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	deep concave	concave
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER	medium	weak
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION	slight concave	flat
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	119.9	94.2
std deviation	4.32	7.43
LSD/sig	6.94	P≤0.01
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS	medium	strong
PETAL: SIZE	large	medium
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	57A	57B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	57A	57B
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	11C	4D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	between 57B - C	between 57B - C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	between 57B - C	between 57B - C
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE	small	medium
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	11C	4D
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	pitcher-shaped	funnel-shaped

'JACshaq'

Application No: 1999/363 Accepted: 17 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane's Nurseries Australia Pty Limited**, Dural, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 10) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium to strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number many. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size large, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave-flat, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 65.36mm), width broad (mean 48.50mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 32.5), diameter medium (mean 107.87mm), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side red-purple (RHS 75C), colour of marginal zone of inner side red-purple (RHS 67A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 2C), colour of middle zone of outer side red-purple (RHS 75D), colour of marginal zone of outer side red-purple (RHS 66C), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow (RHS 14C), reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament pink. Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium. Stigma: height in relation to anthers above. Style: predominant colour pink. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): early. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'JACyap'(syn Melinda Gainsford) x pollen parent 'Twobe'. The seed parent is characterised by absent or very few prickles. The pollen parent has a tall plant height. Selection criteria: large flowers and plant growth habit. Propagation: 'JACshaq' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: Keith Zary, Somis, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge were – Flower colour: pink blend with orange or yellow hues (UPOV colour group 10; Plant growth type:

bed rose (UPOV growth type 2). On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'JACyap' (syn Melinda Gainsford) was considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. It is the seed parent of the candidate variety and has many other morphological similarities. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW between Spring 1999-Autumn 2003. Conditions: plants drafted on 'Dr Huey' rootstock, grown in the open under full sun as spaced plants, plant spacing 1m, row spacing 1m. Disease and insect protection measures were taken as necessary. Trial design: randomised un-replicated plots. Measurement: taken from 20 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'JACshaq'
Canada	1999	Applied	'JACshaq'
UK	2000	Withdrawn	'JACshaq'
Japan	2000	Applied	'JACshaq'

First sold in the USA in Dec 1998. First sold in Australia in Jun 2001.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane's Nurseries Australia, Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 42 *Rosa* varieties

	'JACshaq'	*'JACyap'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	bushy	broad bushy
PLANT: WIDTH	medium	broad
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	medium to strong	absent or very weak
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER	many	absent or very few
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER	medium	few
LEAF: SIZE	large	medium
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR – at first flowering	dark	medium
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE	medium	weak
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse	wedge shaped
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES	many	few
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	broad ovate	ovate
FLOWER SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART – fully opened flower	flat	flattened convex
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	75C	19B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	67A	67B
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	2C	13A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	75D	18A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	66C	66D
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	14C	13A
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	weak	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	pink	orange

'POULesta'

Application No: 1999/246 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 1) Plant: growth habit bushy, (height very short). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration very weak to weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side concave to flat, short prickles number few, long prickles number few to medium. Leaf: size small, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side medium (weak). Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length short to medium (mean 33.2mm, std deviation 3.1), width narrow (mean 16.8mm, std deviation 0.7), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (few to medium). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad ovate-ovate. Flower: type semi-double (double), number of petals many to very many (medium to many), diameter very small to small (mean 39.1mm, std deviation 2.3), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flat (convex), fragrance very weak to weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length 22.0mm, std deviation 2.3). Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side red-purple RHS 57A (RHS N66A-66B), colour of marginal zone of inner side red-purple RHS 57A (RHS N66A-66B), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small-medium, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow RHS 5A (4D), colour of middle zone of outer side red-purple RHS 61B (RHS 61C), colour of marginal zone of outer side red-purple RHS 61B (RHS 61C), spot at

base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow-green RHS 3D (4D), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellow green, height of stigma in relation to anthers level) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: medium-late, Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart: 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from the variety 'Poulprima'. The parental variety is a miniature pot rose with red-purple flowers. The mutation occurred in the breeder's greenhouse in Denmark early in 1996. 'Poulesta' was selected in spring 1996 for build up and propagation. Selection criteria: flower colour, vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulesta' proved to be uniform and stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L. Pernille and M. N. Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group red-purple and growth type dwarf rose. Based on these grouping characteristics the parental variety 'Poulprima' was selected by the qualified person and breeder as the comparator most similar to 'Poulesta' but differed in shade of rich pink in the red-purple colour group (RHS 61C) and flowers of lower petal count. 'Meihauzrey' syn Bright Minijet was rejected as comparator in that it differed in petal spot very small and white. 'Ruizweef'(Þ syn Sweet Festival(Þ was rejected as comparator in that flower size larger and flower colour a more reddish pink.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1564, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, Victoria in late spring 2002. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pine bark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulesta'
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulesta'
Norway	1998	Granted	'Poulesta'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulesta'

First sold in Denmark in Mar 1997. First Australian sale Sep 1998.

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

'POULezy'

Application No: 1999/247 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 2) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy, (height very short). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number few to medium, long prickles number absent or very few. Leaf: size small to medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length short to medium (mean 28mm, std deviation 5.1), width narrow to medium (mean 15.3mm, std deviation 2.3), shape of base round to cordate. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals few to medium, diameter small (mean 46.2mm, std deviation 4.0), view from above star shape, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length 18.2mm, std deviation 1). Petal: size small to medium, colour of middle zone of inner side white RHS 155B, colour of marginal zone of inner side white RHS 155B, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side light yellow RHS 2D, colour of middle zone of outer side white RHS 155B, colour of marginal zone of outer side white RHS 155B, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side very small, colour of spot at base of outer side light yellow RHS 2D, reflexing of margin absent or very weak, undulation of margin strong. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow-green. (Style: main colour white, height of stigma in relation to anthers level) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: early to medium. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart: 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in 1993. Both are parents are breeding stock plants restricted to the breeder's private collection. From this cross, 'Poulezy' was selected in 1994. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulezy' proved to be uniform and stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L. Pernille and M. N. Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower – colour group white and growth type dwarf rose. Based on these grouping characteristics the breeder indicated 'Poulbian' as a comparator most similar to 'Poulezy' but differed in that leaf length shorter, flower petal number very many and petal size very small. 'Meizogrel' syn White Minijet was also selected by the qualified person as a comparator but differed in that leaf base obtuse, petal number very many, basal spot on petal absent, and petal colour RHS 155A. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenamt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number

ROS 1474, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, Victoria in late spring 2002. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pine bark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Poulezy'
Canada	1996	Granted	'Poulezy'
USA	1997	Granted	'Poulezy'

First sold in Denmark in October 1995. First Australian sale Sep 1998.

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

'POULfio'

Application No: 1999/248 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 3) Plant: growth habit bushy, (height very small). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number medium, long prickles number medium to many. Leaf: size small, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side medium (weak). Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length very short to short (mean 28mm, std deviation 5.1), width very narrow to narrow (mean 15.3mm, std deviation 2.3), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few to medium. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles few to medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium, diameter very small (mean 46.2mm, std deviation 4.0), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance absent or very weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length 18.2mm, std deviation 1). Petal: size very small to small, colour of middle zone of inner side red RHS 33A (RHS 50B), colour of marginal zone of inner side red RHS 33A (RHS 50B), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side large, colour of spot at base of inner side orange RHS 24C (RHS 4D), colour of middle zone of outer side dark red RHS 46D (RHS 40B), colour of marginal zone of outer side dark red RHS 46D (RHS 42 B-C), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow green RHS 4C (RHS 4D), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellow green, height of stigma in relation to anthers above) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: very early to early. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart: 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from the variety 'Poullak'. The parental variety is a miniature pot rose with pink flowers. The mutation occurred in the breeder's greenhouse in Denmark early in 1996. 'Poulfio' was selected in spring 1996 for build up and propagation. Selection criteria: flower colour, vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulfio' proved to be uniform and stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L. Pernille and M. N. Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group orange red to red and growth type dwarf rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Poulyn' was selected by the qualified person and breeder as the comparator most similar to 'Poulfio' but differed in flower colour of the red-purple group (RHS 58B-55B), petal basal spot size small and colour white. 'Pouloral'(D) syn Dreaming Parade(D) was rejected as comparator on flower colour a different shade of medium red (RHS 43D/48C). 'Meineyta' syn Anita was rejected on the basis of larger leaf and flower size. The parent 'Poullak', from which 'Poulfio' originated, differed in flower colour (RHS 49A).

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenamt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1548, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, Victoria in late spring 2002. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pine bark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulfio'
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulfio'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulfio'

First sold in Denmark in March 1997. First Australian sale Sep 1998.

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

'POULobe'

Application No: 1999/250 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 4) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy, (height very small). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side flat (to slightly concave), short prickles number medium to many, long prickles number many. Leaf: size small to medium, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side weak to medium. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 34.4mm, std deviation 3.4), width medium (mean 21mm, std deviation 1.5), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals many, diameter very small to small (mean 34.8mm, std deviation 3.6), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex (flat), side view of lower part concave to flat (flattened convex), fragrance weak. Sepal:

extensions weak to medium (length 18.8mm, std deviation 1.7). Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side red RHS 44A-45B (brighter than RHS 45A-B), colour of marginal zone of inner side red RHS 44A-45B (brighter than RHS 45A-B), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow RHS 4D, colour of middle zone of outer side light red RHS 53C (RHS 45C), colour of marginal zone of outer side light red RHS 53C (RHS 45A), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow RHS 4D, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin strong. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellow, height of stigma in relation to anthers above) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: early. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart: 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from the variety 'Poulnola'. The parental variety is a miniature pot rose with red flowers. The mutation occurred in the breeder's greenhouse in Denmark early in 1994. 'Poulobe' was selected in spring 1994 for build up and propagation. Selection criteria: flower colour, vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulobe' proved to be uniform and stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L. Pernille and M. N. Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group red and growth type dwarf rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Poulhappy'(Þ syn Charming Parade(Þ was selected by the qualified person and breeder as the comparator most similar to 'Poulobe' and differed in that flower colour different shade of medium red (RHS 50A/51A), marginal serrations on leaf strong, petal basal spot greenish white. 'Meikanrou'(Þ syn Rubina(Þ was rejected as comparator and differed in flower size small to medium, and flower colour a more bluish red. The parent 'Poulnola', from which 'Poulobe' originated, differed in flower colour (RHS 46B).

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenamt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1482, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, Victoria in late spring 2002. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pine bark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1995	Granted	'Poulobe'
Canada	1996	Granted	'Poulobe'
Norway	1996	Granted	'Poulobe'
Poland	1997	Granted	'Poulobe'
USA	1997	Granted	'Poulobe'

First sold in Denmark in Jan 1996. First Australian sale Sep 1998.

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

'POULody'

Application No: 1999/251 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 5) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy to bushy, (height very small). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak (absent or very weak), hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number few, long prickles number medium to many. Leaf: size medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side weak to medium. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 34.4mm, std deviation 3.5), width medium (mean 20.4mm, std deviation 1.2), shape of base rounded (obtuse to rounded). Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals many, diameter small (small to medium, mean 59.9mm, std deviation 4.5), view from above star-shaped (irregularly rounded), side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part concave to flat, fragrance absent or very weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length 20.5mm, std deviation 2.6). Petal: size small to medium, colour of middle zone of inner side red-purple RHS 57A, colour of marginal zone of inner side red-purple RHS 57A, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small to medium, colour of spot at base of inner side light yellow RHS 11C, colour of middle zone of outer side red-purple RHS 57B, colour of marginal zone of outer side red-purple RHS 57B, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side light yellow RHS 11C, reflexing of margin strong (medium to strong), undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellow, height of stigma in relation to anthers level to above) Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart: 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent 'Poulpol' in 1994. The seed parent is breeding stock plant restricted to the breeder's private collection. The pollen parent is a miniature rose with soft pink flower colour and low petal count. From this cross, 'Poulody' was selected in 1995. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulody' proved to be uniform and stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L. Pernille and M. N. Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group red-purple and growth type dwarf rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Poulprima' was selected by the qualified person and breeder as the comparator most similar to 'Poulody' and differed in flower colour a slightly more bluish form of rich pink (RHS 61C) of the red-purple group, and lower petal number in flower. 'Meiselgra' syn Pink Minijet was rejected as comparator, and differed in flower colour slightly lighter (RHS 57D), and flower size smaller. The pollen parent 'Poulpol' differed in flower colour soft pink, and lower petal number in flower. The

seed parent was an unnamed seedling restricted to the breeder's collection and therefore not of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenamt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1569, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, Victoria in late spring 2002. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pine bark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulody'
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulody'
Norway	1998	Granted	'Poulody'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulody'

First sold in Denmark in March 1997. First Australian sale Sep 1998.

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

'POULpollo'

Application No: 1999/249 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 6) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy to bushy, (height very small). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number few, long prickles number medium to many (medium). Leaf: size small to medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length short to medium (mean 36.9mm, std deviation 1.5), width narrow to medium (mean 18.2mm, std deviation 0.7), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few to few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium, diameter very small to small (mean 35.3mm, std deviation 1.6), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length 22.2mm, std deviation 1.7). Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side light yellow-orange RHS 22B (RHS 22B-C), colour of marginal zone of inner side light yellow-orange RHS 22B to light red RHS 49C (RHS 22B-C to 49 C-D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium to large, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow RHS 12B (RHS 4D), colour of middle zone of outer side light red RHS 49B (RHS 55C), colour of marginal zone of outer side light red RHS 49B (RHS 55C), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow RHS 12B (RHS 4D), reflexing of margin weak-medium, undulation of margin medium to strong. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellow green, height of stigma in relation to anthers level) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart: 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from the variety 'Poulprima'. The parental variety is a miniature pot rose with red-purple flowers. The mutation occurred in the breeder's greenhouse in Denmark early in 1996. 'Poulpollo' was selected in spring 1996 for build up and propagation. Selection criteria: flower colour, vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulpollo' proved to be uniform and stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L. Pernille and M. N. Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group orange and growth type dwarf rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meifruije'(ϕ) syn Apricot Sunblaze(ϕ) was selected by the qualified person as the most similar comparator to 'Poulpollo', but differed in that flower larger, petal number very many, inner petal surface yellow-orange (RHS 22A), outer surface orange red (RHS 33B/34B), and no basal spots. 'Meineyta' syn Anita was rejected as a comparator because it differed from 'Poulpollo' in that flower bud broad ovate, flower diameter much larger, and flower colour deeper orange tones (e.g. middle zone of inner side RHS 32A/40B). The parent 'Poulprima', from which 'Poulpollo' originated, differed markedly in flower colour (RHS 61C).

Comparative Trial The botanical description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenamt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1575, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, Victoria in late spring 2002. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pine bark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulpollo'
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulpollo'
Norway	1998	Granted	'Poulpollo'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulpollo'

First sold in Denmark in Mar 1997. First Australian sale Sep 1998.

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

'POULyn'

Application No: 1999/252 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 7) Plant: growth habit bushy, (height very small). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak (absent or very weak), hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side concave (flat), short prickles number few, long

prickles medium (many). Leaf: size small, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length short (mean 27.7mm, std deviation 1.7), width narrow (mean 15.3mm, std deviation 1.5), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few to medium. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles many. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals many, diameter very small to small (mean 36.7mm, std deviation 1.7), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance absent or very weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length 19.5mm, std deviation 1.2). Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side red-purple RHS 57B-C (RHS 58B-55B), colour of marginal zone of inner side red-purple RHS 57B-C (RHS 58B-55B), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small-medium, colour of spot at base of inner side white RHS 155C (RHS 155A), colour of middle zone of outer side red-purple RHS 57C (lighter than RHS 57C), colour of marginal zones of outer side red-purple RHS 57C (RHS 58B-55B), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side white RHS 155C (RHS 155A), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellow green, height of stigma in relation to anthers above) Seed vessel: size at petal fall very small to small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: medium to late (medium), Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations. RHS colour chart: 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from the variety 'Poulnye'. The parental variety is a miniature pot rose with pink flowers. The mutation occurred in the breeder's greenhouse in Denmark early in 1996. 'Poulyn' was selected in Spring 1996 for build up and propagation. Selection criteria: flower colour, vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulyn' proved to be uniform and stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L. Pernille and M. N. Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour group orange red to red and growth type dwarf rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Poufio' was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulyn' but differed in flower colour of the red-purple group (RHS 50B/ RHS 42 B-C), petal basal spot of inner side size large and colour yellow. 'Pouloral'(t) syn Dreaming Parade(t) was rejected as comparator on flower colour a different shade of medium red (RHS 43D/48C). 'Meineyta' syn Anita was rejected on the basis of larger leaf and flower size. The parent 'Poulnye', from which 'Poulyn' originated, differed in flower colour (RHS 62B).

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenamt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1551, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, Victoria in late spring 2002. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulyn'
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulyn'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulyn'

First sold in Denmark in Mar 1997. First Australian sale Sep 1998.

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

'Precious Hearts'

Application No: 2002/086 Accepted: 27 May 2002.
Applicant: **Heart Kids WA Inc.**, Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 9) Plant: growth habit creeping, height short, width broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave, number of short prickles absent or very few, number of long prickles many. Leaf: size small, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (mean 32.1mm, sd 4.8mm), width of blade narrow (mean 14.4mm, sd 1.7mm), shape of base wedge shaped. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower type: single, diameter small (mean 39.1mm, sd 1.7mm), view from above star-shaped, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side RHS 1D overlaid with RHS 60A, colour of marginal zone of inner side RHS 60A, colour of spot at base of inner side RHS 1D, colour of middle zone of outer side RHS 11D. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pear-shaped. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Anna Ford' x 'Little Darling' (Horbrize) x pollen parent 'Sea Foam' x ['Little Darling' x ('Hamburgher Phoenix' x 'Prelude')] (Horcobweb). The seed parent is characterised by single blooms with orange flower colour. The pollen parent is characterised by bushy growth habit and semi-double flower type. Selection criteria: to select low growing picotee variety. Propagation: the variety has been propagated by budding on four separate occasions with uniformity and plant stability unchanged. The propagation between generations was by budding. The variety has not sported in any way under testing conditions. Breeder: Colin P. Horner, Stansted, Essex, UK.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: type single, colour red blend with yellow and orange hues. Based on these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Cocktail'. The parents were not included because of differences in flower colour or type as stated above. 'Double Delight' was initially considered but later excluded due to double blooms.

Comparative Trial Location: Carmel, WA, measurements taken in late Dec 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, on ground. Plants propagated from budding to rootstock and planted into 200mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with rose potting mix, nutrition was maintained as per standard nursery practice, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten 200mm pots of each variety were placed randomly in double rows. Measurements: from most plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Dr Simon McKirdy**, Canberra, ACT.

Table 43 *Rosa* varieties

	'Precious Hearts'	***'Cocktail'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	creeping	broad bushy
PLANT: HEIGHT		
	short	medium
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER		
	absent or very few	many
LEAF: SIZE		
	small	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	32.1	43.7
std deviation	4.84	4.85
LSD/sig	9.7	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	14.4	26.8
std deviation	1.72	3.67
LSD/sig	3.44	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	39.1	53.9
std deviation	1.69	4.88
LSD/sig	3.38	P≤0.01
PETAL: SIZE		
	small	medium
PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
inner side:		
middle zone	1D	3B
	overlaid	overlaid
	with 60A	with 61B
marginal zone	60A	61B
spot at base	1D	3B
outer side:		
middle zone	11D	n/a
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	yellow	red

'WEKplapic' syn Centenary of Federation

Application No: 1999/334 Accepted: 9 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Weeks Wholesale Rose Grower Inc.**, Upland, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane's Nurseries Australia Pty Limited**, Dural, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 44, Figure 11) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number absent or very few. Long prickles: number few. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 61.38mm), width medium (mean 42.45mm), shape of base wedged shaped. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type semi-double, number of petals few (mean 12.2), diameter medium (mean 84.88mm), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance absent or very weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side red (RHS 56D), colour of marginal zone of inner side red-purple (RHS 66A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 9D), colour of middle zone of outer side yellow-white (RHS 158D), colour of marginal zone of outer side red-purple (RHS 66C), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow (RHS 12C), reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium. Stigma: height in relation to anthers same level. Style: predominant colour pink. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): early. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Playboy' x pollen parent 'Picasso'. The seed parent is characterised by dark green leaf colour. The pollen parent has petals of a deep pink colour. Selection criteria: novelty of colour and almost continuous flowering habit. Propagation: 'WEKplapic' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: Tom Carruth, Upland, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge were – Flower colour: pink blend with orange or yellow hues (UPOV colour group 10; Plant growth type: bed rose (UPOV growth type 2). On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Red Gold' was considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. It also has many similarities with the candidate variety in plant growth habit, height, width, leaf size and flower type. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW between Spring 1999-Autumn 2003. Conditions: plants drafted on ' Dr Huey' rootstock, grown in the open under full sun as spaced plants, plant spacing 1m, row spacing 1m. Disease and insect protection measures were taken as necessary. Trial design: randomised un-replicated plots. Measurement: taken from 20 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'WEKplapic'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Wekplapic'
EU	1999	Granted	'Wekplapic'

First sold in the USA in Nov 1999. First sold in Australia in Jun 2001.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane's Nurseries Australia Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 44 *Rosa* varieties

	'WEKplapic'	*'Red Gold'
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	absent or very weak	medium
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER		
	absent or very few	few
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER		
	few	many
LEAF: GREEN COLOURING (at first flowering)		
	medium	dark
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION		
	flat	slight concave
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF PRICKLES		
	few	medium
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	broad ovate	ovate
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	56D	13A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	66A	45C
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE		
	present	absent
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	158D	13B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	66C	28C
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE		
	present	absent
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	medium	weak
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	yellow	orange
STIGMA: HEIGHT IN RELATION TO ANTHERS		
	same level	above
STYLE: PREDOMINANT COLOUR		
	pink	orange

Syzygium australe Lilly Pilly

'Oranges & Lemmons'

Application No: 2000/312 Accepted: 10 May 2001.
Applicant: **Tony and Juna Kebblewhite**,Verrierdale, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 45, Figure 43) Plant: growth habit erect, density medium, mean height 26.62cm, mean width 32.35cm. Stem: branch angle ca. 45 degrees, colour of mature stem greyed-green (RHS 197D), colour of new growth red (RHS 48B). Leaf blade: mean length 27.04mm, mean width 11.75mm, length/width ratio 2.30, shape elliptic, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, recurving of margin absent or very weak, glossiness strong, shape of cross section concave, shape of longitudinal section convex, stiffness weak, prominence of midrib on lower surface prominent. Leaf colour: mature upper side green (RHS 137A), mature lower side yellow-green (RHS 147B), partly mature upper side yellow-green (ca. RHS 144A), partly mature lower side yellow-green (ca. RHS 144B), newly emerged upper side orange-red (RHS 31B). Leaf variegation: present, colour of variegation yellow (RHS 7B). Petiole: mean length 4.79mm, colour yellow-green (RHS 144B). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Oranges & Lemmons' originated as a variegated sport from the non-variegated parental variety 'Blaze'(ⅅ. It was first observed at Florabundance Nursery, Verrierdale, QLD. Selection criteria: strong golden variegation. Propagation: vegetatively propagated over successive generations to ensure stability and uniformity. 'Oranges & Lemmons' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Juna Kebblewhite, Florabundance, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Leaf: variegation present. No other varieties of *Syzygium australe* have been identified with leaf variegation. As there is no other varieties of common knowledge with variegation, the parental variety 'Blaze'(ⅅ was used as the preferred comparator. 'Blaze'(ⅅ has some morphological similarities with the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Florabundance, Verrierdale, QLD, Summer-Autumn 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated vegetatively, transferred from 50mm pots to 140mm pots. Plants grown in soilless, pinebark based media and maintained with appropriate controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from each trial plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale Oct 2000.

Description: **Tony Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Table 45 *Syzygium* varieties

	'Oranges & Lemmons'	*'Blaze'Φ
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	26.62	30.45
std deviation	3.11	2.39
LSD/sig	3.17	P≤0.01
MATURE STEM: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	197D	199B
NEW GROWTH: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	48B	176D
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	11.75	13.34
std deviation	0.93	1.76
LSD/sig	1.61	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	convex	flat to convex
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
mature: upper side	137A	139A
mature: lower side	147B	138B
partly mature: upper side	ca. 144A	137A
partly mature: lower side	ca. 144B	138B
newly emerged: upper side	31B	48B
LEAF: VARIEGATION		
	present	absent
LEAF: COLOUR OF VARIEGATION (RHS, 2001)		
	7B	n/a
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	4.79	6.37
std deviation	1.30	0.82
LSD/sig	1.24	P≤0.01
PETIOLE: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	144B	144A

Syzygium luehmannii
Lilly Pilly

'Little Lucy'

Application No: 1998/241 Accepted: 2 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **Tony and Juna Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 46, Figure 44) Plant: growth habit erect, height short (mean 27.3cm). Stem: attitude upright, internode length short. Leaf: length medium (mean 32.56mm), width narrow (mean 4.57mm), shape of blade narrow lanceolate, shape of apex acute, undulation of margin weak, glossiness medium, shape of cross section concave. Leaf colour: mature upper side green (RHS 137B), mature lower side yellow-green (RHS 144A), newly emerged upper side red-purple (RHS 59 A-B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: several hundred seedlings from open pollinated common form of *Syzygium luehmannii* were raised in applicant's property in Verrierdale, QLD. One seedling was selected for its compact growth habit and narrower leaf width. The selection was characterised by narrow leaf width and brilliant new foliage flush, which is distinct from the common form of *Syzygium luehmannii*. This selection now known as 'Little Lucy', was vegetative propagated through four generations to confirm its uniformity and stability of the unique foliage characteristics. Selection criteria: compactness, narrow leaves and foliage colour. Propagation: vegetatively through cuttings. Breeder: Tony Kebblewhite, Florabundance, Verrierdale, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Leaf: width narrow. On this basis, 'Petite Blush'Φ was selected as the sole comparator. 'Royal Flame' was initially considered for its similarity in foliage colour, however it was later excluded for its broader leaves (~10mm). The parental form of *Syzygium luehmannii* was excluded for it's much broader leaves (~21mm). No other similar varieties of *Syzygium luehmannii* have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Maleny, QLD, 2001. Conditions: plants from cuttings raised in 125mm pots in pinebark based medium with Osmocote slow release fertiliser, grown in full sun under drip irrigation. Trial design: 20 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Tony Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD and **David Hockings**, Maleny, QLD .

Table 46 *Syzygium* varieties

	'Little Lucy'	*'Petitle Blush'Φ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	erect	semi-erect
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	27.3	19.8
std deviation	4.42	3.16
LSD/sig	4.39	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	4.57	6.55
std deviation	0.53	0.76
LSD/sig	0.75	P≤0.01
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
mature: upper side	137B	137A
newly emerged: upper side	59 A-B	178A –187A

x *Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Crackerjack'

Application No: 2001/230 Accepted: 6 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Albury, NSW.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty. Ltd.**, Howlong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 60) Ploidy: hexaploid. Plant: growth habit semi-prostrate, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves low, length (stem, ear and awns) tall (119.7cm). Stem: density of hairiness of neck medium to strong. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration or auricles weak to medium, glaucosity of sheath medium, length short (154.6mm), width medium (13.9mm), time of ear emergence: early. Ear: glaucosity medium, distribution of awns fully awned, colour (at maturity) slightly coloured, density dense, length excluding awns short (94.1mm), width in profile medium (12.2mm). Anthers: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Awns: anthocyanin colouration weak, length (above the tip of the ear) short to medium (47.9mm). Lower glume: length of first beak medium, size of second beak small, hairiness on external surface present. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the original cross was made in 1991 between Juanillo 159 and breeding line 4372. Juanillo 159 is a line developed by CIMMYT. The line is released in Spain under the name 'Trujillo'. 4372 is a CFR breeding line, it was not released as a variety and has not been maintained. During 1991 F_1-F_3 multiplications and selections were undertaken in the glasshouse. A number of promising F_4 lines were sown in the field in 1992 and evaluated. The best performing lines were selected for advancement and between 1993-1997 field assessment for high forage yield, good agronomics including leafiness, strong straw, high grain yield, medium maturity and disease resistance was conducted at Lincoln in New Zealand. In 1997 the most promising lines were bulked up and sent to Australia for evaluation. In 1998 a number of lines were received by Heritage Seeds at Howlong, NSW and entered into trials for agronomic assessment under Australian climatic conditions. In 1999 the line 4723.3 was selected for advancement and pure seed development work was undertaken on the line. From 2000 to 2002 the line has undergone further field evaluation including interstate trialing as well as seed increase. Later the name of this line was changed to 'Crackerjack'. Selection criteria: biomass production and disease resistance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited, Lincoln, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Growth habit: semi-prostrate growth habit when vegetative, tall when mature; Flag leaf: short; Maturity: early to medium; Ear: length short, short awns, colour (at maturity) slightly coloured; Lower glume: hairiness on external surface present. On the bases of these grouping characteristics 'Jackie'(Φ) and 'Maiden'(Φ) were chosen as comparators and included in the comparative trial. The seed parent (Juanillo 159) was excluded as a comparator as it is later maturing, taller and has longer awns. The pollen parent 4372 was excluded because it is a non-commercial breeding line, which does not exist any more.

Comparative Trial Location: sown on "Shrublands", Heritage Seeds' Research facility, Riverina Highway, Howlong, NSW, (Latitude 35º60′ South, elevation 150m), during the autumn-summer 2002. Conditions: trial sown into a red-brown soil with reasonable moisture levels at 80kg/ha with 100kg/ha of DAP. Trial design: randomised plots 1.2m x 5m in 3 replicates. Measurements: five to ten plants randomly selected per replicate from a total of approximately 1,000 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Allen Newman**, Heritage Seeds Pty. Ltd., Howlong, NSW.

Table 47 *Triticosecale* varieties

	'Crackerjack'	*'Jackie'Φ	*'Maiden'Φ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-prostrate	intermediate	intermediate
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	low	high	medium
FLAG LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES	weak-medium	weak	medium
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE	11/10	14/10	10/10
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	medium	medium	strong
AWN: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent or very weak	weak	medium
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	154.6	188.1	222.7
std deviation	13.55	18.71	22.43
LSD/sig	51.29	ns	P≤0.01
EAR: GLAUCOSITY	medium	strong	weak
STEM: DENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF NECK	medium-strong	medium	medium-strong
AWN ABOVE THE TIP: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	47.9	62.1	73.9
std deviation	4.50	1.68	4.91
LSD/sig	11.56	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF FIRST BEAK	medium	short	long
LOWER GLUME: SIZE OF SECOND BEAK	small	absent or very small	absent or very small
LOWER GLUME: HAIRINESS ON EXTERNAL SURFACE	present	absent	absent

EAR: COLOUR (at maturity)			
	slightly coloured	slightly coloured	strongly coloured
EAR: DENSITY			
	dense	medium	medium
EAR: LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (mm)			
mean	94.1	131.1	138.4
std deviation	2.00	2.70	5.38
LSD/sig	10.96	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR: WIDTH IN PROFILE (mm)			
mean	12.2	16.1	11.3
std deviation	1.06	0.64	0.31
LSD/sig	1.23	P≤0.01	ns

Triticum turgidum ssp. *turgidum* conv. *durum* **Durum Wheat**

'Andente'

Application No: 2001/355 Accepted: 26 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Albury, NSW.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty. Ltd.**, Howlong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 48, Figure 58) Plant: growth habit intermediate, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves absent or very low, length medium. Flag leaf: glaucosity of sheath medium to strong, glaucosity of blade weak, length short (136.3mm), width medium (15.5mm). Time of ear emergence: medium. Ear: glaucosity medium, distribution of awns whole length, length short (73.5mm), hairiness of margin of first rachis segment strong, colour at maturity slightly coloured, shape in profile parallel sided, density dense. Awn: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak, length in relation to ear equal, colour black. Culm: hairiness of uppermost node absent or very weak, glaucosity of neck medium. Lower glume: shape ovoid, shape of shoulder sloping, shoulder width narrow to medium, beak length short, beak shape slightly curved, hairiness on external surface absent. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Grain: shape elongated, length of brush hairs in dorsal view medium. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the original CIMMYT durum population 28IDYN is a result of the cross between Altar C84/Biscu-1. The seed arrived in New Zealand and was sown out as spaced plants and assessed for plant type. The seeds were sown at CFR Lincoln, in the autumn of 1996. Selections were made based on plants with suitable agronomic characteristics including early to medium maturity, head shape, straw strength and disease resistance. Desirable plants were selected and planted out in small plots during 1997. These plant plots were screened for superior agronomic performance as well as grain characteristics. Plot number 11 was chosen to be become the line for advancement and hence the breeding code 28IDYN#11 was applied to the line. (This identification code was later changed to CRDW 24 by the breeder.) The selection CRDW 24 was multiplied up in 1998 and grown out to produce a stable line, which arrived in Australia in 1999. The line was sown in a single plot in quarantine in 1999. It showed very good agronomic performance and was included in a replicated trial in 2000. Grain from the replicated trial was sent for quality analysis. In 2001 CRDW 24 was included in a number of replicated trials at Howlong, NSW as well as across the grain growing regions of NSW, Victoria and South Australia. Multiple samples were submitted for grain quality analysis from the wide-ranging trial sites. Confirmation of plant disease and pathogen resistance was undertaken in both 2001 and 2002. In 2002 the line was again trialed very widely including trials in QLD, NSW, VIC, SA and WA. Grain quality analysis testing was again undertaken on the line. A small quantity of pure seed of CRDW 24 was sourced in 2001 for the start of pure seed multiplication. This pure seed was then sown in 2002 as the basis of the seed multiplication of the variety. The name CRDW 24 was later changed to 'Andente'. Selection criteria: agronomic performance and grain quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: CIMMYT, El Batan, Mexico and New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited, Lincoln, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant height: medium; Maturity: medium; Awn colour: brown. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were included in the comparative trial: 'Arrivato'Φ, 'Tamaroi'Φ, 'Kamilaroi', 'Gundaroi' and 'Yallaroi'. The seed parent 'Altar C84' was eliminated as a comparator as it is earlier maturing; has longer awns and has different head characteristics to the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: sown on "Shrublands", Heritage Seeds' Research facility, Riverina Highway, Howlong, NSW, (Latitude 35º60′ South, elevation 150m), during the autumn-summer 2002. Conditions: trial sown into a red-brown soil with reasonable moisture levels at 100kg/ha with 100kg/ha of DAP. Trial design: randomised plots 1.2m x 5m in 3 replicates. Measurements: five to ten plants randomly selected per replicate from a total of approximately 1,000 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Allen Newman**, Heritage Seeds Pty. Ltd., Howlong, NSW.

Table 48 Triticum varieties

	'Andente'	***'Arrivato'Φ**	***'Tamaroi'Φ**	***'Kamilaroi'**	***'Gundaroi'**	***'Yallaroi'**
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES						
	absent or very weak	medium	medium	medium	medium	high
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (1st spikelet visible on 50% of ears)						
	15/10	16/10	15/10	14/10	15/10	15/10
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH						
	medium-strong	strong	strong	strong	strong	strong

FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF BLADE (lower side)						
	weak	medium	weak	weak-medium	medium	medium
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (mm)						
mean	136.3	146.3	191.8	153.4	154.3	157.9
std deviation	11.82	8.95	7.88	22.55	3.92	10.31
LSD/sig	30.78	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)						
mean	15.5	15.8	16.1	13.9	14.7	12.9
std deviation	0.95	0.35	0.5	0.77	0.23	0.61
LSD/sig	1.66	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
CULM: HAIRINESS OF UPPER NODE						
	absent or very weak	strong	weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	medium
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK						
	medium	medium	strong	medium	strong	medium
EAR: GLAUCOSITY						
	medium	strong	strong	medium	medium	medium
PLANT: LENGTH (stem, ears, awns and scurs) (cm)						
mean	92.9	92.1	94	82.6	91.2	78.5
std deviation	2.00	3.97	2.43	3.34	5.81	2.81
LSD/sig	4.44	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
AWNS AT TIP OF EAR (length in relation to ear)						
	equal	long	equal	long	equal	equal-long
AWN: LENGTH (mm)						
mean	85.4	107.3	96.9	92.2	80.7	85.8
std deviation	5.25	1.36	1.60	4.06	2.58	2.36
LSD/sig	7.72	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF SHOULDER						
	sloping	straight	elevated	elevated	straight	sloping
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH						
	narrow-medium	narrow	medium	narrow	narrow	narrow
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF BEAK						
	short	short	short	short	very short-short	short
LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF BEAK						
	slightly curved	slightly curved	slightly curved	slightly curved-moderately curved	slightly curved	slightly curved
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION (half way between base of ear and stem node below)						
	thin	thin-medium	thin	medium	thin	thin-medium
AWN: COLOUR						
	brown	light brown	black	white	light brown-brown	white
EAR: LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (mm)						
mean	73.5	76.9	82.7	85.4	75.5	72.6
std deviation	3.32	0.70	3.95	0.33	2.04	3.75
LSD/sig	6.6	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
EAR: HAIRINESS OF MARGIN OF FIRST RACHIS SEGMENT						
	strong	medium	medium	medium	medium	strong

EAR: COLOUR (at maturity)	slightly coloured	white	strongly coloured	white	slightly coloured	white
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE VIEW	parallel sided	parallel sided	parallel sided	tapering	parallel sided	tapering
EAR: DENSITY	dense	dense	medium	very lax	dense	lax
GRAIN: SHAPE	elongated	semi-elongated	elongated	elongated	semi-elongated	semi-elongated
GRAIN: LENGTH OF BRUSH HAIR IN DORSAL VIEW	medium	medium	short	short	short	short

'EGA Bellaroi'

Application No: 2002/236 Accepted: 15 Oct 2002.
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 49, Figure 59): Ploidy: tetraploid (4n = 28). Plant: growth habit erect, type semi-dwarf, height approximately 68.6cm (range 60-73 cm). Coleoptile: anthocyanin colouration very strong. Lower leaf: pubescences on sheaths and blades absent or very weak. Leaf: colour yellow-green (RHS 147A+). Auricle: anthocyanin colouration very weak. Flag leaf: average length 25cm (range 19-32cm), average width 20mm (range 17-23mm), glaucosity of sheath strong, glaucosity of lower side of leaf blade weak, pubescences of auricle margins absent or very weak, pubescences of sheaths absent. Culm: glaucosity of neck strong, hairiness of uppermost nodes strong, internodes hollow, pith thin. Days to 50% emergence of ears: approximately 80 days (at Tamworth, when sown late July). Ear: colour at maturity greyed-yellow (RHS 161C-D), density medium, shape in profile parallel, primary ear length approximately 82mm (range 80-101mm), hairiness of margin of last rachis internode absent. Awn: fully awned, colour buff, average length 145mm (at mid-third of primary ear). Anther: anthocyanin colouration absent. Lower glume (spikelet in mid-third of ear): average length 13.5mm (range 12.2-13.3mm), average width 4.2mm (range 3.8-4.3mm), shape of shoulder elevated with second beak present, shoulder width narrow, length of beak short, shape of beak slightly curved, internal hairs weak, internal imprint very large. Grain: texture very hard, shape elongated, size large, colour bright amber, average length 7.7mm, average width 3.3mm, cheek shape angular, brush length short. Embryo: size large, shape oval. Seasonal type: spring. Quality characteristics: endosperm lutein content high, rheological dough strength strong. Glutenin subunit classification (based upon the data from SDS-PAGE for glutenins): high molecular weight – GS allele (*Glu-A1, Glu-B1*) Null, 7+8; low molecular weight GS – allele (*Glu-A3, Glu-B3, Glu-B2*) aab (bands 2,4,6,15,19). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 920405 x pollen parent breeding line 920274 in a planned breeding programme. The female parent is characterised by high endosperm lutein content and weak rheological dough strength. The male parent is characterised by low endosperm lutein content and strong rheological dough strength. Hybridisation took place in Tamworth, NSW in 1994. From this cross, line 22A05 seed was bulked in year 1996 on the basis of the above quality traits from F_3 plants derived from a single F_2 plant. Selection criteria: various agronomic, disease and quality traits were practised on all generations. Five subsequent self-pollinating generations were selected in the glasshouse and field at the Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement and the Liverpool Plains Field Station, Breeza, NSW using a modified pedigree method. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr R. A. Hare and staff of the National Durum Wheat Improvement Program, NSW Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant type: semi-dwarf, maturity medium. Awn: fully-awned. Grain: colour amber, texture hard, size large. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Kamilaroi', 'Wollaroi'(ф), 'Yallaroi'.

Comparative Trials Location: Liverpool Plains Field Station, Breeza, NSW (latitude 31º South, elevation 280m AMSL) in winter and spring 2002. Sown: on 4 Jul 2002, established 100 plants per sq. m. on raised beds. Conditions: black self-mulching soil, pH 8-8.5. Pre-sowing application of glyphosate at 1L/ha on 4 Jul 2002. Urea application at sowing at 104kg/ha. Irrigated to field capacity twice during crop growth. Trial design: plots 15m x 1.24m (5 rows), randomised complete block by 2 replications. Measurements: 10 specimens per replication selected at random from 1875 plants. Measurements: taken on primary tillers.

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

Description: **Ray Hare**, Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement, Tamworth, NSW.

Table 49 *Triticum* varieties

	'EGA Bellaroi'	***'Kamilaroi'**	***'Yallaroi'**	***'Wollaroi'ф**
COLEOPTILE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	very strong	strong	medium	strong

FLAG LEAF: COLOUR (fully expanded in full sunlight) + indicates slightly deeper colour, - indicates slightly lighter colour (RHS, 1986)				
	RHS 147 A+	RHS 147 A+	RHS 147 A	RHS 147 A-
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF FLAG LEAF AURICLES				
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak	strong
GLAUCOSITY OF FLAG LEAF BLADE (lower side)				
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	20.0	19.3	18.4	17.8
std deviation	1.71	1.62	1.70	2.24
LSD/sig	1.3	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (cm)				
mean	25.23	25.28	25.05	22.25
std deviation	3.33	3.65	3.09	3.71
LSD/sig	2.89	ns	ns	P≤0.01
EAR: SHAPE				
	parallel	tapering	tapering	tapering
EAR: DENSITY				
	medium	lax	medium	lax
EAR: LENGTH (primary ear) (mm)				
mean	81.9	93.1	83.9	99.9
std deviation	2.7	5.3	3.2	4.9
LSD/sig	3.5	P≤0.01	ns	ns
DAYS TO EMERGENCE OF 50% OF EARS (at different location and sowing dates)				
North Star (17 Jun)	101	97	100	94
Tamworth 1 (21 Jul)	77	72	77	70
Tamworth 2 (23 Jul)	85	80	85	78
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	68.6	73.1	67.5	76.9
std deviation	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.1
LSD/sig	2.7	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
AWN: LENGTH (mm) (awn from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears)				
mean	145.4	143.9	142.0	127.0
std deviation	7.2	9.9	7.7	10.0
LSD/sig	7.4	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: WIDTH (mm) (glume from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears)				
mean	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.9
std deviation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
LSD/sig	0.2	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH (mm) (glume from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears)				
mean	13.5	12.9	13.5	12.4
std deviation	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
LSD/sig	0.4	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH (glume from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears)				
	narrow	absent or very narrow	absent or very narrow	absent or very narrow
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE (glume from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears)				
	elevated with 2nd point present	elevated with 2nd point present	sloping	rounded
LOWER GLUME: BEAK LENGTH (glume from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears)				
	short	medium	medium	short
LOWER GLUME: BEAK SHAPE (glume from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears)				
	slightly curved	slightly curved	straight	straight
GRAIN: WIDTH (mm) (grain from floret position one on spikelets located on mid third of primary ears – one grain per ear)				
mean	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1
std deviation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LSD/sig	0.1	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUTENIN: SUBUNIT CLASSIFICATION (Based upon the data from SDS-PAGE for glutenins)				
high molecular weight – GS allele (*Glu-A1, Glu-B1*)				
	Null, 7+8	Null, 20	Null, 7+16	Null, 7+8
low molecular weight GS – allele (*Glu-A3, Glu-B3, Glu-B2*)				
	aab (bands 2,4,6,15,19)	caa	caa (bands 2,4,6,10,12,15,19)	caa

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'BW-41/131'

Application No: 1997/347 Accepted: 28 Jan 1998.
Applicant: **Andriske Table Grapes Pty Ltd**, Paringi, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 50, Figure 53) Young shoot: time of budburst early, openness of tip wide open, prostrate hairs on tip sparse, intensity of anthocyanin absent Young leaf: colour of upper blade green with anthocyanin, prostrate hairs between veins absent to very sparse, erect hairs on veins absent to very sparse. Shoot: attitude before tying semi-erect, colour of dorsal side of internode green with red, colour of ventral side of internode green with red, erect hairs on internodes absent, number of consecutive tendrils 3, length of tendrils medium. Flower: sexual organs both fully developed. Mature leaf: size of blade large, shape of blade pentagonal, number of lobes five, blistering on upper side absent, depth of upper lateral sinuses shallow, lobes on upper lateral sinus open, Lobes on petiole sinus half open, petiole sinus limited by veins present, length of teeth medium, ratio of length: width of teeth medium, shape of teeth both convex, anthocyanin on veins (upper) absent, prostrate hairs between veins absent to very sparse, erect hairs on main veins sparse, length of petiole of middle vein slightly shorter. Fruit: time of veraison early. Bunch: size (excluding peduncle) medium, density medium-loose, length of peduncle long. Berry: size

medium, shape obtuse-ovate, colour of skin (without bloom) yellow green, ease of detachment from pedicel relatively easy, thickness of skin medium, anthocyanin in flesh absent, flesh firmness firm, juiciness slightly juicy, flavour none, presence of seeds absent. Woody shoot: colour red brown, surface striate.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Red Globe' x pollen parent 'Menindee Seedless'. The seed parent is characterised by large, firm seeded red fruit and mid to late maturity. The pollen parent is an early maturing, white fruit, seedless variety. Mature seeds were recovered and propagated to seedling stage by a commercial nursery and transplanted to field plots for on-growing and evaluation. Selection criteria: berry colour, seedlessness. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Stanley Andriske (now deceased) carried out breeding on Farm 3 Paringi NSW 2738 prior to his death in Dec 1991.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Berry: colour white and seedlessness. On these bases, 'Menindee Seedless' and 'Centennial' were chosen as comparators. Both these varieties are white seedless varieties. 'Menindee Seedless' is also the pollen parent. 'Red Globe' is the seed parent and is not suitable as a comparator as it is red and seeded variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Farm 3 Paringi, NSW (Latitude 34º South), trial planted winter 2001. Measurements taken during the first season 2001/02 and the second season 2002/03. Conditions: trial conducted in the field within existing vineyard plantings, vines propagated from cutting in a nursery, planted into trial site, irrigation, nutrition and pest and disease treatments in-line with standard vineyard practices, no bunch trimming or thinning carried out, no GA applied. Vines trained onto large V trellis. Trial design: three-vine panels of each variety, arranged in a randomised block design replicated five times. Measurements: from five vines of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales
First sales in Australia on 10 Jan 1997, test marketed in 'Menindee Seedless' boxes.

Description: **Garth Swinburn**, Scholefield Robinson Mildura Pty Ltd, Mildura, VIC.

Table 50 *Vitis* varieties

	'BW-41/131'	*'Menindee Seedless'	*'Centennial'
BERRY: LENGTH (cm)			
mean	2.1	2.4	n/a
std deviation	0.3	0.3	n/a
LSD/sig	0.1	P≤0.01	n/a
BERRY: WIDTH (cm)			
mean	1.8	1.9	n/a
std deviation	0.2	0.1	n/a
LSD/sig	0.1	P≤0.01	n/a
PEDUNCLE: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	76.0	44.0	42.4
std deviation	19.0	12.0	12.9
LSD/sig	6.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
YOUNG SHOOT CHARACTERISTICS			
time of budburst	early	very early	medium
prostrate hairs on tip	sparse	medium	medium
intensity of anthocyanin	absent	weak	med-strong
colour of upper blade	green+ anthocyanin	green+ anthocyanin	light copper red
SHOOT CHARACTERISTICS			
attitude before tying	semi-erect	erect	erect
MATURE LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
depth of upper lateral sinuses	shallow	very shallow	deep
lobes – upper lateral sinus	open	open	slight overlap
lobes – petiole sinus	half open	half open	slightly closed
shape of teeth	both convex	both convex	both straight
anthocyanin on veins (upper)	absent	absent	weak
FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS			
time of veraison	early	very early	medium
BUNCH CHARACTERISTICS			
density	med-loose	med-loose	very loose
length of peduncle	long	medium	medium
BERRY CHARACTERISTICS			
size	medium	medium	small
shape	obtuse-ovate	obtuse-ovate	oblong-ovate
flesh firmness	firm	very firm	firm

GRANTS

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Mini Bell'ϕ syn **Inca Blaze**ϕ

Application No: 1998/192 Grantee: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**
Certificate No: 2239 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.

'Zanysia'ϕ syn **Alysia**ϕ

Application No: 2002/063 Grantee: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Certificate No: 2249 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Arachis hypogaea
Peanut

'Menzies'Φ
Application No: 2001/021 Grantee: **University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.**
Certificate No: 2273 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2023.
Agent: **Peanut Company of Australia Ltd**, Kingaroy, QLD.

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Clara Belle'Φ
Application No: 1999/233 Grantee: **Frank Hammond**, Narre Warren East, VIC.
Certificate No: 2225 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2023.

'Cobrey'Φ
Application No: 2000/260 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2261 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2023.

Avena sativa
Oats

'Possum'Φ
Application No: 2001/236 Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2223 Expiry Date: 1 May, 2023.

'Wintaroo'Φ
Application No: 2001/219 Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2222 Expiry Date: 1 May, 2023.

Boronia heterophylla x *Boronia megastigma*
Boronia

'Purple Jared'Φ
Application No: 1999/335 Grantee: **The University of Western Australia**, Nedlands, WA.
Certificate No: 2236 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.

Bougainvillea spectabilis
Bougainvillea

'Vera Deep Purple'Φ
Application No: 2001/064 Grantee: **Rijnplant B.V**.
Certificate No: 2243 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.
Agent: **Arie van der Spek**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Vera Light Purple'Φ
Application No: 2001/065 Grantee: **Rijnplant B.V.**
Certificate No: 2244 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.
Agent: **Arie van der Spek**, Monbulk, VIC.

Chamelaucium megalopetalum x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Waxflower

'Pastel Gem'Φ
Application No: 2001/029 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.
Certificate No: 2242 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.

'Crystal Pearl'Φ
Application No: 2001/022 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.
Certificate No: 2241 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.

Chamelaucium uncinatum x *Chamelaucium megalopetalum*
Waxflower

'Purple Gem'Φ
Application No: 2000/050 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.
Certificate No: 2240 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.

Cichorium intybus
Chicory

'Choice'Φ
Application No: 2002/013 Grantee: **AgResearch Limited**.
Certificate No: 2228 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2023.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

'Puna II'Φ
Application No: 2002/012 Grantee: **AgResearch Limited**.
Certificate No: 2227 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2023.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

Cupressus lusitanica
Mexican Cypress

'Private Green'Φ
Application No: 1998/134 Grantee: **Jeff Koelewyn for Hermitage Nursery Pty Ltd**, Hastings, VIC.
Certificate No: 2269 Expiry Date: 11 June, 2028.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicala V-3*i*'Φ
Application No: 2001/164 Grantee: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.
Certificate No: 2247 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.

'Sicot 80'Φ
Application No: 2001/165 Grantee: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.
Certificate No: 2255 Expiry Date: 3 June, 2023.

'Siokra S-101*i*'Φ
Application No: 2001/163 Grantee: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.
Certificate No: 2246 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Mackay'ϕ
Application No: 2001/076 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 2238 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.

'Quasar'ϕ
Application No: 2001/168 Grantee: **New Farm Crops Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2226 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2023.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Howlong, NSW.

Lavandula angustifolia
English Lavender

'Miss Katherine'ϕ
Application No: 2000/163 Grantee: **Norfolk Lavender Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2254 Expiry Date: 3 June, 2023.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Corso'ϕ syn **Vletcor**ϕ
Application No: 2000/001 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**
Certificate No: 2217 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2023.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Genova'ϕ syn **Vletgen**ϕ
Application No: 2000/002 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**
Certificate No: 2218 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2023.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Rousillon'ϕ syn **Vletrous**ϕ
Application No: 2000/005 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**
Certificate No: 2221 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2023.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Soldera'ϕ syn **Vletsol**ϕ
Application No: 2000/003 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**
Certificate No: 2219 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2023.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Spain'ϕ syn **Vletspa**ϕ
Application No: 2000/004 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**
Certificate No: 2220 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2023.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorney**s, Hawthorn, VIC.

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Tolosa'ϕ
Application No: 2001/025 Grantee: **New Zealand Agriseeds Limited.**
Certificate No: 2270 Expiry Date: 12 June, 2023.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Baigent'ϕ
Application No: 1997/148 Grantee: **Brookfield New Zealand Ltd.**
Certificate No: 2215 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Pennisetum alopecuroides
Swamp Foxtail

'PA300'ϕ
Application No: 2001/091 Grantee: **Todd Layt**, Richmond, NSW.
Certificate No: 2264 Expiry Date: 11 June, 2023.

Philodendron selloum
Lacy Tree Philodendron

'Sarah's Way'ϕ
Application No: 2001/268 Grantee: **Ron and Gloria Hilder**, Via Ingham, QLD.
Certificate No: 2248 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Rivergem'ϕ
Application No: 1998/048 Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and Dried Fruits Research & Development Council**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2251 Expiry Date: 2 June, 2028.

Prunus domestica x *Prunus armeniaca*
Prunus – Interspecific Plum

'Dapple Dandy'ϕ
Application No: 1999/183 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2216 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Flavor King'ϕ
Application No: 1999/309 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2257 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus hybrid
Prunus Rootstock

'Viking'ϕ
Application No: 1999/254 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2253 Expiry Date: 3 June, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Honey Blaze'ϕ
Application No: 1999/127 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2252 Expiry Date: 3 June, 2028.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Haryup'ϕ
Application No: 1996/231 Grantee: **Harkness New Roses Ltd.**
Certificate No: 2250 Expiry Date: 2 June, 2023.
Agent: **S. Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

'MASdogui'ϕ syn **Sonia Rykiel**ϕ
Application No: 2001/264 Grantee: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot.**
Certificate No: 2271 Expiry Date: 12 June, 2023.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd**, Clare, SA.

'MASmabay'ϕ syn **Martine Guillot**ϕ
Application No: 2001/265 Grantee: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot.**
Certificate No: 2272 Expiry Date: 12 June, 2023.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd**, Clare, SA.

'MASpaujeu'ϕ syn **Paul Bocuse**ϕ
Application No: 2001/263 Grantee: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot.**
Certificate No: 2267 Expiry Date: 11 June, 2023.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd**, Clare, SA.

'Meisionver'ϕ
Application No: 2001/131 Grantee: **Meilland International**.
Certificate No: 2245 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2023.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'POULagun'ϕ
Application No: 1999/378 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.
Certificate No: 2230 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'POULdacen'ϕ
Application No: 1999/376 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.
Certificate No: 2231 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'POULgrad'ϕ
Application No: 1999/374 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.
Certificate No: 2232 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'POULorin'ϕ
Application No: 1999/380 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.
Certificate No: 2233 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'POULsiana'ϕ
Application No: 1999/385 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.
Certificate No: 2234 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'POULzin'ϕ
Application No: 1999/386 Grantee: **Poulsen Roser ApS**.
Certificate No: 2235 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'Sugar Plum Fairy'ϕ
Application No: 1996/123 Grantee: **Falk Hannemann**, Box Hill Nth, VIC.
Certificate No: 2224 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2023.

'Tanmirsch'ϕ syn **Golden Touch**ϕ
Application No: 1997/042 Grantee: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Certificate No: 2237 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2023.
Agent: **S. Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

Rubus hybrid
Hybrid Blackberry

'Karaka Black'ϕ
Application No: 1999/316 Grantee: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Certificate No: 2262 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2023.
Agent: **A. J. Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Trifolium pratense
Red Clover

'Crossway'ϕ
Application No: 2002/091 Grantee: **AgResearch Limited**.
Certificate No: 2229 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2023.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

Trifolium subterraneum var. *yanninicum*
Subterranean Clover

'Napier'ϕ
Application No: 2001/031 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Grains Research and Development Corporation and Australian Wool Innovation Limited**.
Certificate No: 2256 Expiry Date: 4 June, 2023.
Agent: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Harrismith'ϕ
Application No: 2001/222 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2266 Expiry Date: 11 June, 2023.

'QAL 2000'ϕ
Application No: 2001/304 Grantee: **Value Added Wheat CRC Ltd**, North Ryde, NSW.
Certificate No: 2268 Expiry Date: 11 June, 2023.

'Wyalkatchem'ϕ
Application No: 2001/221 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2265 Expiry Date: 11 June, 2023.

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Radiance Magenta'ϕ
Application No: 2002/036 Grantee: **Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling.**
Certificate No: 2258 Expiry Date: 5 June, 2023.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

'Radiance Red'ϕ
Application No: 2002/038 Grantee: **Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling.**
Certificate No: 2260 Expiry Date: 5 June, 2023.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

'Waterblue'ϕ
Application No: 2002/037 Grantee: **Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling.**
Certificate No: 2259 Expiry Date: 5 June, 2023.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Red Rob Seedless'ϕ
Application No: 1998/144 Grantee: **Andriske Table Grapes Pty Ltd**, Gol Gol, NSW.
Certificate No: 2263 Expiry Date: 11 June, 2028.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Waxflower

'Champagne Pink'
Application No: 2000/027
From: GALCP1

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'SuperSiriver'
Application No: 2002/116
From: Super Siriver

Triticum turgidum var. *turgidum* conv. *durum*
Durum Wheat

'Andente'
Application No: 2001/355
From: CRDW 24

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'Farah'
Application No: 2001/227
From: AU483/3

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Crackerjack'
Application No: 2001/230
From: HS4723.3

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'PC 7144-6'
Application No: 2000/245
From: Tieton

SYNONYM ADDED

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Zanvelvet' syn **Red Velvet**
Application No: 2002/177
Synonym Red Velvet has been added.

Codiaeum variegatum
Variegated Croton, Croton

'GRU CO 0001' syn **Zanzibar**
Application No: 2001/012
Synonym Zanzibar has been added.

'Wilma' syn **Afrika**
Application No: 2002/121
Synonym Afrika has been added.

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'CONCA D'OR' syn **VLETCON**
Application No: 2002/040
Synonym VLETCON has been added.

'MANISSA' syn **VLETMAN**
Application No: 2002/042
Synonym VLETMAN has been added.

Prunus domestica
European Plum

'Corio Queen' syn **Hestermann**
Application No: 1998/065
Synonym Hestermann has been added.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Burgundy Iceberg' syn **Prose**
Application No: 1999/274
Synonym Prose has been added.

Juniperus horizontalis
Juniper

'Monber' syn **Icee Blue**
Application No: 1999/185
Synonym Icee Blue has been added.

AGENT AMENDED

From: F. B. Rice & Co
To: Corrs Chambers Westgarth
For the following varieties:

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Sugrathirteen'
Application No: 2000/104

'Sugratwelve'
Application No: 2000/164

'Sugrasixteen'
Application No: 2001/152

From: Yates Botanicals Pty Limited
To: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Anthurium hybrid
Flamingo Flower

'Aeighteen'
Application No: 2001/242

'Atwelve' syn **SmallTalk Red**
Application No: 2001/241

'Atwenty' syn **SmallTalk Salmon**
Application No: 2001/243

'Gemini'
Application No: 2000/118

'Northstar'
Application No: 2000/117

'Ruth Morat' syn **Lady Ruth**
Application No: 1994/131 Certificate Number: 810

Aster hybrid
Easter Daisy

'Dark Milka'Φ
Application No: 1998/260 Certificate Number: 1568

'Karmijn Milka'Φ
Application No: 1998/262 Certificate Number: 1570

'Milka'Φ
Application No: 1997/312 Certificate Number: 1567

'Peter's White'Φ
Application No: 1998/261 Certificate Number: 1569

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'Sunbelki'Φ syn **Golden Chimes**Φ
Application No: 2000/258 Certificate Number: 1978

'Sunbelkist' syn **Terracotta Chimes**
Application No: 2001/184

'Sunbelkufepi'
Application No: 2002/217

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Francis'Φ syn **Francis Goldstar**Φ
Application No: 1995/062 Certificate Number: 872

Ficus elastica
India Rubber Tree

'Sylvie'Φ
Application No: 1997/306 Certificate Number: 2062

Gypsophila paniculata
Baby's Breath

'Dangyhappy'Φ syn **Happy Festival**Φ
Application No: 1996/102 Certificate Number: 1153

'Magic Gilboa'Φ syn **Gilboa**Φ
Application No: 1995/063 Certificate Number: 1149

'Magic Golan'Φ syn **Golan**Φ
Application No: 1995/064 Certificate Number: 1150

Hesperozygis hybrid
Hesperozygis

'Sunminbu' syn **Fragrant Blue**
Application No: 2002/109

Hesperozygis myrtoides

'Sunminpa'
Application No: 2002/291

Hydrangea macrophylla
Hydrangea

'Frau Machiko' syn **Machiko**
Application No: 1996/114

'Frau Mariko' syn **Mariko**
Application No: 1996/113

'Frau Nobuko' syn **Nobuko**
Application No: 1996/115

'Frau Sumiko' syn **Sumiko**
Application No: 1996/116

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Twice as Light Pink'
Application No: 2002/295

'Twice as Pink'
Application No: 2002/296

'Twice as Scarlet'
Application No: 2002/297

'Twice as White'
Application No: 2002/298

Limonium altaica
Limonium

'Tall Emille'Φ
Application No: 1994/154 Certificate Number: 840

Limonium hybrid
Limonium

'Oceanic Blue'Φ
Application No: 1992/058 Certificate Number: 394

'Oceanic White'Φ
Application No: 1992/059 Certificate Number: 1148

Mandevilla hybrid
Mandevilla

'Sunmandeho' syn **White Fantasy**
Application No: 2001/185

Neoregelia hybrid
Neoregelia

'Lila'
Application No: 2000/195

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Revolution Bluevein'Φ syn **Blue Highlights**Φ
Application No: 1994/155 Certificate Number: 1092

'Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2'Φ
Application No: 1996/236 Certificate Number: 1054

'Revolution Pinkmini'Φ syn **Blushing Pink**Φ
Application No: 1994/157 Certificate Number: 1091

'Revolution Pinkvein'Φ syn **Pink Highlights**Φ
Application No: 1994/156 Certificate Number: 1090

'Revolution Violet No. 2'Φ
Application No: 1996/237 Certificate Number: 1068

'Sanberubu'Φ syn **Blue Chimes**Φ
Application No: 1995/263 Certificate Number: 1094

'Sanberupi'Φ syn **Pink Chimes**Φ
Application No: 1995/264 Certificate Number: 1096

'Sunbel-apu'
Application No: 2002/110

'Sunbelchipi'Φ syn **Cherry Pink**Φ
Application No: 1998/223 Certificate Number: 1437

'Sunbelkubu'Φ syn **Trailing Blue**Φ
Application No: 1998/221 Certificate Number: 1435

'Sunbelkuho'Φ syn **Trailing White**Φ
Application No: 1998/222 Certificate Number: 1436

'Sunbelkupi'Φ syn **Trailing Pink**Φ
Application No: 1998/220 Certificate Number: 1434

'Suncomi'
Application No: 2001/381

Philodendron tatei ssp *melanochlorum*
Philodendron

'Congo'Φ
Application No: 2000/106 Certificate Number: 2213

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Schetakup' syn **Poeme**
Application No: 2001/125

'Schipral' syn **April**
Application No: 2001/126

'Schobea' syn **Pleasure**
Application No: 2001/127

'Schosonne' syn **Poison**
Application No: 2001/128

'Schovian'Φ syn **Viviane**Φ
Application No: 1995/119 Certificate Number: 1005

'Schrasies' syn **Isis**
Application No: 2001/130

'Schrefile'
Application No: 2002/083

'Schretulp' syn **Trixx**
Application No: 2001/129

'Schromiup' syn **Opium**
Application No: 2001/124

Solidago hybrid
Solidago

'Dansolmonte'
Application No: 2000/014

Spathiphyllum hybrid
Spathiphyllum

'Gorgusis 1'Φ syn **Sensation**Φ
Application No: 1991/075 Certificate Number: 551

Syngonium podophyllum
Syngonium

'Gold Allusion'Φ
Application No: 1997/152 Certificate Number: 1365

'Maria Allusion'Φ syn **Cherry Allusion**Φ
Application No: 1998/132 Certificate Number: 1366

'White Holly'Φ
Application No: 1997/151 Certificate Number: 1396

Torenia fournieri
Torenia

'Sunrenilabu'Φ syn **Blue Magic**Φ
Application No: 1998/227 Certificate Number: 1462

Torenia hybrid
Torenia

'Sunrenilapiho'
Application No: 2000/257

'Sunreniva'
Application No: 2002/174

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Sanmaripi'Φ syn **Pink Profusion**Φ
Application No: 1995/270 Certificate Number: 1093

'Sanmarisu'Φ syn **Scarlet Fire**Φ
Application No: 1995/271 Certificate Number: 1095

'Sunmaref TP-SAP'
Application No: 2001/186

'Sunmarefu TP-L'Φ syn **Lilac Reflections**Φ
Application No: 1995/244 Certificate Number: 1406

'Sunmarefu TP-P'Φ syn **Pink Passion**Φ
Application No: 1995/243 Certificate Number: 1407

'Sunmarefu TP-V'Φ syn **Purple Passion**Φ
Application No: 1995/245 Certificate Number: 1408

'Sunmarefu TP-W'Φ syn **White Lightning**Φ
Application No: 1995/246 Certificate Number: 1409

'Sunmariba'Φ syn **Violet Surprise**Φ
Application No: 1998/226 Certificate Number: 1484

'Sunmaririho'Φ syn **White Sensation**Φ
Application No: 1998/224 Certificate Number: 1494

'Sunmariripi'Φ syn **Coral Pink**Φ
Application No: 1998/225 Certificate Number: 1481

ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS

From: Paul Giankos, Florina Coolstores
To: Mr Paul Giankos
For the following variety:

Pyrus communis
European Pear

'Red Princess'Φ
Application No: 1995/046 Certificate Number: 1265

From: Yates Botanicals Pty Limited
To: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Bush Ember'Φ
Application No: 1994/065 Certificate Number: 586

'Bush Garnet'Φ
Application No: 1997/061 Certificate Number: 1497

'Bush Ochre'Φ
Application No: 1994/062 Certificate Number: 584

'Bush Pearl'Φ
Application No: 1997/060 Certificate Number: 1557

'Bush Splendour'Φ
Application No: 1994/061 Certificate Number: 583

Impatiens hybrid
Impatiens

'Ambience'Φ
Application No: 1994/172 Certificate Number: 1206

'Ambrosia'Φ
Application No: 1992/153 Certificate Number: 359

'Illusion'Φ
Application No: 1992/137 Certificate Number: 353

'Innocence'Φ
Application No: 1992/154 Certificate Number: 360

'Shadow'Φ
Application No: 1994/174 Certificate Number: 1208

'Tempest'Φ
Application No: 1994/173 Certificate Number: 1207

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Chameleon'$^{\phi}$
Application No: 1992/150 Certificate Number: 582

From: Abulk Pty Ltd
To: Todd Layt
For the following variety:

Lomandra longifolia
Spiny Headed Mat Rush

'LM300'
Application No: 2001/092

GRANTS REVOKED

The following variety is no longer under PBR protection:

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Camilla Ponticelli'
Application No: 1990/079 Certificate Number: 959

APPLICATION WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura, Butterfly Bush

'Ellena'
Application No: 2002/031

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Milby'
Application No: 2002/320

Lamium maculatum
Spotted Dead Nettle

'Orchid Frost'
Application No: 2001/353

Persea americana
Avocado

'Simmo 2'
Application No: 2001/155

Phaseolus vulgaris
French Bean, Snap Bean

'SB4218'
Application No: 2001/019

Potentilla fruticosa
Potentilla

'Marrob' syn **Marian Red Robin**
Application No: 1995/036

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'Suplumtwenty'
Application No: 1998/121

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Grandmajiq'
Application No: 2001/208

'Jachipow' syn **Pretty In White**
Application No: 1999/358

'Jachotam' syn **Pretty in Candy**
Application No: 1999/360

'Jachotse' syn **Pretty In Yellow**
Application No: 1999/361

'Jacmobli' syn **Pretty In Pink**
Application No: 1999/359

'Jactemp' syn **Pretty In Red**
Application No: 1999/357

Scaevola phlebopetala
Fanflower

'NO.33'
Application No: 1999/058

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Courage'
Application No: 2002/095

'Platina'
Application No: 1998/054

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'QALClub'
Application No: 2002/182

'Stylet'
Application No: 2002/015

Plectranthus saccatus
Spurflower

'Guru's Choice'
Application No: 2002/081

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

Agapanthus inapertus x *Agapanthus orientalis*
Agapanthus

'Blue Brush'
Application No: 1999/271 Certificate Number: 1949

Agapanthus orientalis
Agapanthus

'Glen Avon' syn **Summer Blue**
Application No: 1998/147 Certificate Number: 1948

'Snow Cloud' syn **Summer Pearl**
Application No: 1998/146 Certificate Number: 1947

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Ibiza'
Application No: 1996/006 Certificate Number: 848

'Kodream' syn **Inca Dream**
Application No: 1999/367 Certificate Number: 2046

'Staloren' syn **Lorena**
Application No: 1999/209 Certificate Number: 1730

'Stalra' syn **Tamara**
Application No: 1999/208 Certificate Number: 1729

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Joey Fireworks'
Application No: 1994/150 Certificate Number: 1041

Anthurium hybrid
Flamingo Flower

'Ruth Morat' syn **Lady Ruth**
Application No: 1994/131 Certificate Number: 810

Ceratopetalum gummiferum
New South Wales Christmas Bush

'Festival'
Application No: 1999/032 Certificate Number: 2053

Cuphea hyssopifolia
False Heather

'Victoria'
Application No: 1999/337 Certificate Number: 1685

Cupressus glabra
Arizona Cypress

'Limeglow'
Application No: 1999/190 Certificate Number: 1507

Erysimum linifolia
Wallflower

'Dawn Breaker'
Application No: 1998/129 Certificate Number: 1477

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Duecabrired' syn **Red Fox Tabaluga Red**
Application No: 1998/253 Certificate Number: 1515

'Duedeluxe' syn **Red Fox De Luxe**
Application No: 1998/254 Certificate Number: 1490

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Landcare' syn **Piccolo Pink**
Application No: 1994/005 Certificate Number: 732

Helianthus annuus
Sunflower

'Daniel'
Application No: 1994/085 Certificate Number: 751

Lupinus angustifolius
Narrow-Leafed Lupin

'Myallie'
Application No: 1996/204 Certificate Number: 1181

'Tallerack'
Application No: 1997/094 Certificate Number: 1157

Malus domestica
Apple

'Rafzubin'
Application No: 1988/029 Certificate Number: 995

Rhododendron hybrid
Rhododendron

'Maria's Choice'
Application No: 1993/153 Certificate Number: 539

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Rapide'
Application No: 1997/294 Certificate Number: 1703

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Class Act' syn **Jacare**
Application No: 1992/004 Certificate Number: 257

'Grandbeta'
Application No: 2000/090 Certificate Number: 1992

'Kooiana Butterscotch' syn **St Hilda's**
Application No: 1995/049 Certificate Number: 606

'Kooiana Moonlight' syn **Guildfordian**
Application No: 1995/047 Certificate Number: 605

'Savoy Hotel' syn **Harvintage**
Application No: 1992/027 Certificate Number: 315

'Sheer Bliss' syn **Jactro**
Application No: 1992/001 Certificate Number: 254

'Sunauck' syn **Barossa Dream**
Application No: 1994/203 Certificate Number: 852

'Taneitber' syn **Tantaus Bernstein**
Application No: 1992/028 Certificate Number: 322

Solanum rantonettii
Blue Potato Bush

'Golden Robe'
Application No: 1997/305 Certificate Number: 1475

Spathiphyllum sp.
Spathiphyllum

'Sandra' syn **Sandra**
Application No: 1993/035 Certificate Number: 408

Sporobolus virginicus
Sand Couch

'Nathus Green'
Application No: 1997/101 Certificate Number: 1659

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'Prop' syn **Wef**
Application No: 1993/193 Certificate Number: 380

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Datatine'
Application No: 1995/073 Certificate Number: 971

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'Deep Purple'
Application No: 1998/198 Certificate Number: 1889

Vicia narbonensis
Narbon Bean

'Tanami'
Application No: 1999/216 Certificate Number: 1680

CORRIGENDA

Coleonema pulchrum
Confetti Bush

'Lemon Splash'
Application No: 2001/153
Journal reference: PVJ 16(1) p19

The botanical name should be as above instead of *Colonema pulchrum*

Erigeron karvinskianus
Seaside Daisy

'Spindrift'
Application No: 2002/070
Journal reference: PVJ 16(1) p.20

Under **Origin and Breeding** replace **cultracine** with **colchicine**.

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Baft'$^{\phi}$ syn **Bushy Princess**$^{\phi}$
Journal reference: PVJ 14(1) p.78

In the PBR **Grants** list, the synonym has been published as **Bushy Prince**.
It should have been **Bushy Princess** as given above.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Baudin'
Application No: 2001/314
Journal reference: PVJ 15(4) p.39-40

Under **Origin and Breeding** section, the comparator 'Franklin'$^{(\phi)}$ is of medium height and 'Stirling' is a taller variety.

'Hamelin'
Application No: 2001/315
Journal reference: PVJ 15(4) p.39-40

In Table 22 ear density, ear length and awn length are measured in mm not in cm units as published.

Neotyphodium lolli
Endophyte-Ryegrass

'AR1'
Application No: 1997/013
Journal reference: PVJ 10(3) p30

The origin and breeding should read as follows:
Origin and Breeding Isolation and culturing: seeds of perennial ryegrass originating from Italy and Spain were screened in large numbers. Some Seeds from one ryegrass collected in Italy was identified as having a a strain of *Neotyphoidium lolii*, AR1, which produced peramine and loline alkaloids, with activity against insect pests but low/nil levels of lolitrem B and ergovaline, which are toxic to livestock. Analysis showed this strain to have unique

allozyme of enzymes PGI and PGD. RAPD (Rapid Amplification of Polymorphic DNA) profile different from wild type strain isolated from ryegrass seeds collected in Italy confirmed the lack of production of lolitrem B and ergovaline, the production of beneficial alkaloids, peramine and lolines and distinct colony characteristics. The microsatellite locus B11 allele size was 149.7 size units as compared to 149.8 and 192.7 size units of wild types. The endophyte thus identified was isolated and cultured onto potato dextrose agar petri dishes and the resultant fungi cultures used to inoculate a wide range of ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) genotypes. Plants identified as being successfully inoculated were analysed for alkaloid content. No undesirable alkaloids (i.e. ergovaline or lolitrem B) were found in any of these 'AR1' infected plants, but the desirable alkaloid peramine was present in each of them. The selected plants infected with 'AR1' were grown to seed set and the seed hand harvested and representative samples checked for the successful transmission of 'AR1' into this new generation of seed. Successive seed increases from further generations were tested similarly for presence and consistency of alkaloid levels. Selection criteria: absence of toxic alkaloids ergovaline and lolitrem B and presence of desirable alkaloid peramine and transferability by inoculation into ryegrass plant material. Propagation: initial culturing and inoculation and seed increase from infected plants. Breeders: Drs G. C. Latch, B. A. Tapper, H. S. Easton, D. E. Hume and Mssrs M. J. Christensen and L. R. Fletcher.

Neotyphodium sp.
Endophyte – Tall Fescue

'AR501'

Application No: 1997/111
Journal reference: PVJ 10(3) p29

The origin and breeding should read as follows:
Origin and Breeding Isolation and culturing: seeds of tall fescue originating from Spain, Portugal, Italy and Algeria were screened in large numbers. Some seed from tall fescue collected in Algeria was identified as having a strain of *Neotyphoidium sp*, 'AR501', which produced peramine and loline alkaloids, with activity against insect pests but not the alkaloids lolitrem B and ergovaline, which are toxic to livestock. Analysis showed this strain to have unique allozyme of enzymes PGI and PGD. RAPD (Rapid Amplification of Polymorphic DNA) profile different from wild type strains (Tf 24, T127 and T130) isolated from tall fescue seeds confirmed the lack of production of lolitrem B and ergovaline, the production of beneficial alkaloids, peramine and lolines and distinct colony characteristics. The microsatellite locus B11 allele size was 128.6 size units as compared to 149.8 and 192.7 size units of wild types. The endophyte thus identified was isolated and cultured onto potato dextrose agar petri dishes and the resultant fungi cultures used to inoculate a wide range of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) genotypes. Plants identified as being successfully inoculated were analysed for alkaloid content. No undesirable alkaloids (i.e. ergovaline or lolitrem B) were found in any of these 'AR501' infected plants, but desirable alkaloids peramine and loline were present in each of them. The selected plants infected with 'AR501' were grown to seed set and the seed hand harvested and representative samples checked for the successful transmission of 'AR501' into this new generation of seed. Successive seed increases from further generations were tested similarly for presence and consistency of alkaloid levels. Selection criteria: absence of toxic alkaloids ergovaline and lolitrem B and presence of desirable alkaloids peramine and loline and transferability by inoculation into tall fescue plant material. Propagation: initial culturing and inoculation and seed increase from infected plants. Breeders: Drs G. C. Latch, B. A. Tapper, H. S. Easton, D. E. Hume and Mssrs M. J. Christensen and L. R. Fletcher.

Rhododendron hybrid
Azalea

'Conlef' syn Autumn Cheer

Application No: 2001/096
Journal reference: PVJ 16(1) p38

The synonym should be **Autumn Cheer** and not **Autumn Cheers** as published.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Grandbliza'

Application No: 2001/209
Journal reference: PVJ 15(4) p50

The justifications for the choice of comparators in the **Choice of Comparators** heading are as follows:

'Interlene' was initially considered as a comparator but was rejected because it had a more open growth habit, smaller flower size, more pointed bud and smaller petal number. 'Prebian' was later considered as the growth habit was similar and the bud shape was almost identical.

'Interzange' syn Dakar

Application No: 2001/290
Journal reference: PVJ 15(4) p53

Under the **Choice of of Comparators** heading, the additional criteria for rejecting 'Krivenlig' syn Sunbeam as the comparator is outer petal colour. It is orange yellow (RHS 20A) in 'Interzange' as compared to 'Krivenlig', which has only a pale yellow colour.

'Noala' syn Coral Ground Cover

Application No: 1999/082
Journal reference: PVJ 15(4) p59

Under the heading **Prior Applications and Sales**, it has been indicated that the first sale in Germany was in April 1999 and the first Australian sale in Oct 2000.

It should have been that first sale in Australia was in Apr 2001 followed by its first sale in Germany in Nov 2001.

'Spekren'

Application No: 2001/196
Journal reference PVJ 15(4) p59

One of the grouping characteristics listed in the **Choice of Comparators** heading is flower colour white. The comparator 'The Fairy' had pink petal colour which is not in the same colour group as that of the candidate variety 'Spekren' (white petal colour). This character has been omitted from the grouping criteria.

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeder's Rights. For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

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

Payment of Fees

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

Collector of Public Monies
C/- Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** ($300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

Consequences of not paying fees when due

Application fee

Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be 'non-valid' and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

Examination fee

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

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12-month period may require the prior payment of the examination fee.

Certificate fee

Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be required and invoiced to pay the certification fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PBR and issuing the official certificate by the PBR office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PBR.

Annual fee

Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications

An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant 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

Basic Fees	**Schedule**			
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400

Annual Renewal – all applications 300

Schedule

A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.

B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.

C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994).

D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre.

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part 1 and/or Part 2), an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to *Plant Varieties Journal*	40
Back issues of *Plant Varieties Journal*	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for (a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access –- varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

Dr Paul **Brennan**
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Proprietor
Eclipse IP Management
PO Box 2221 Milton Business Centre
MILTON QLD 4064
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing consumers

Mr Peter **Neilson**
Crop and Food Research
Birrabee Park
Bowna via
ALBURY NSW 2640
Representing Plant Breeders

Mr Hugh **Roberts**
Farmer
'Birralee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Ms Anna **Sharpe**
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr Doug **Waterhouse** (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeder's 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.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the PBR office based on information provided by these persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PBR office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant breeder's rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in the list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PBR office cannot be held liable for damages that may arise from the omission or inclusion of a person's name in the list nor does it assume any responsibility for losses or damages arising from agreements entered into between applicants and any person in the list of accredited persons. Qualified persons charge a fee for services rendered.

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

- locate in the left column of Table 1 the plant group for which you are applying;
- listed in the right column are the names of accredited qualified persons from which you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultant's name, telephone number and area in which they are willing to consult (they may consult outside the nominated area);
- using the "Nomination of Qualified Person" form as a guide, agree provisionally on the scope and terms of the consultancy; complete the form and attach it to Part 1 of the application form;
- when you are notified that your nomination of a consultant qualified person is acceptable in the letter of acceptance of your application for PBR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PBR.

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Actinidia	Richards, Graeme
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Portman, Anthony Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg Smith, Daniel
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Owen-Turner, John Swinburn, Garth Whiley, Tony
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Blueberry	Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa Prince, John
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Chequer, Robert Cross, Richard Easton, Andrew Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj Laker, Richard Light, Kate McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul Sanders, Milton Scholefield, Peter Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Moore, Stephen Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Roake, Jeremy Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Fox, Primrose Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Owen-Turner, John Parr, Wayne Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Swinburn, Garth Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce
Clivia	Smith, Kenneth

Clover
- Lake, Andrew
- Miller, Jeff
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Conifer
- Stearne, Peter

Cotton
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Khan, Akram
- Leske, Richard

Cucurbits
- Cross, Richard
- Herrington, Mark
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Sykes, Stephen

Cydonia
- Baxter, Leslie

Dogwood
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Maddox, Zoee
- Stearne, Peter

Feijoa
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Fibre Crops
- Khan, Akram

Fig
- Darmody, Liz
- FitzHenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Maddox, Zoee
- Pullar, David

Forage Brassicas
- Goulden, David

Forage Grasses
- Fennell, John
- Harrison, Peter
- Kirby, Greg
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Smith, Kevin

Forage Legumes
- Fennell, John
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Hill, Jeff
- Lake, Andrew
- Miller, Jeff
- Snowball, Richard

Forest Trees
- Lubomski, Marek

Fruit
- Cramond, Gregory
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Kennedy, Peter
- Lenoir, Roland
- Maddox, Zoee
- McCarthy, Alec
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Fungi, Basidiomycetes
- Cairney, John

Ginger
- Whiley, Tony

Grapes
- Biggs, Eric
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Lee, Slade
- Maddox, Zoee
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Swinburn, Garth
- Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
- Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
- Hanger, Brian
- Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
- Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
- Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Baker, Andrew
- Collins, David
- Cook, Bruce
- Cruickshank, Alan
- Downes, Ross
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Imrie, Bruce
- Kirby, Greg
- Khan, Akram
- Knights, Edmund
- Lake, Andrew
- Law, Mary Ann
- Loch, Don
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nutt, Bradley
- Rose, John
- Snowball, Richard

Lentils
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Goulden, David
- Khan, Akram

Lucerne
- Lake, Andrew
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
- Collins, David
- Sanders, Milton

Magnolia
- Paananen, Ian

Mango
- Owen-Turner, John
- Whiley, Tony

Myrtaceae
- Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
- Paananen, Ian
- Quinn, Patrick
- Waters, Cathy

Oat
- Collins, David
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
- Downes, Ross
- Kidd, Charles
- Poulsen, David

Olives
- Bazzani, Mr Luigi
- Pullar, David

Onions
- Cross, Richard
- Fennell, John
- Khan, Akram
- Laker, Richard
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals – Exotic
- Armitage, Paul
- Angus, Tim
- Barth, Gail
- Collins, Ian
- Cross, Richard
- Cunneen, Thomas
- Darmody, Liz
- Dawson, Iain
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Eggleton, Steve
- Fisk, Anne Marie
- Fitzhenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Guy, Gareme
- Harrison, Peter
- Hempel, Maciej
- Johnston, Margaret
- Kirkham, Roger
- Khan, Akram
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Lamont, Greg
- Larkman, Clive
- Lenoir, Roland
- Lowe, Greg
- Lubomski, Marek
- Lunghusen, Mark
- Maddox, Zoee
- McMichael, Prue
- Milne, Carolynn
- Mitchell, Hamish
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Murray, Joseph
- Nichols, David
- Oates, John
- Paananen, Ian
- Prescott, Chris
- Prince, John
- Robb, John
- Robinson, Ben
- Ryan, Kevin
- Scholefield, Peter
- Singh, Deo
- Smith, Daniel

Stearne, Peter
Stewart, Angus
Van der Ley, John
Watkins, Phillip
Watkinson, Andrew

Ornamentals – Indigenous
Allen, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
Cunneen, Thomas
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Downes, Ross
Eggleton, Steve
Harrison, Peter
Henry, Robert J
Hockings, David
Jack, Brian
Johnston, Margaret
Kirby, Greg
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lullfitz, Robert
Lunghusen, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Milne, Carolynn
Mitchell, Hamish
Molyneux, W M
Murray, Joseph
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Prince, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Tan, Beng
Watkins, Phillip
Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
Foster, Kevin
Nichols, Phillip
Nutt, Bradley
Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
Aberdeen, Ian
Anderson, Malcolm
Avery, Angela
Cameron, Stephen
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Croft, Valerie
Harrison, Peter
Kirby, Greg
Loch, Don
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Neylan, John
Rose, John
Smith, Raymond
Scattini, Walter John
Smith, Kevin
Wilkes, Gregory
Wilson, Frances

Peanut
Cruickshank, Alan
George, Doug

Pear
Baxter, Leslie
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Langford, Garry
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Tancred, Stephen
Valentine, Bruce

Persimmon
Swinburn, Garth

Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nichols, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
Pullar, David
Richardson, Clive
Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue
Sanders, Milton

Potatoes
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Guertsen, Paul
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter

Proteaceae
Barth, Gail
Kirby, Neil
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel

Prunus
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Porter, Gavin
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Richards, Graeme
Topp, Bruce
Wilkes, Gregory
Witherspoon, Jennifer

Pulse Crops
Bestow, Sue
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Cross, Richard
Kidd, Charles
Oates, John
Poulsen, David

Raspberry
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Herrington, Mark
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
Barrett, Mike
Paananen, Ian

Rose
Barrett, Mike
Cross, Richard
Darmody, Liz
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Fox, Primrose
Hanger, Brian
Kirkness, Colin
Lee, Peter
Maddox, Zoee
McKirdy, Simon
Prescott, Chris
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Swane, Geoff
Syrus, A Kim
Van der Ley, John

Sesame
Bennett, Malcolm
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum
Khan, Akram

Soybean
Harrison, Peter
James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants
Derera, Nicholas AM
Khan, Akram
Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
Barrett, Mike
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alistair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry
Herrington, Mark
Mitchell, Leslie

Morrison, Bruce
Porter, Gavin
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Zorin, Clara

Sugarcane
Cox, Mike
Morgan, Terence
Piperidis, George

Sunflower
George, Doug

Tomato
Cross, Richard
Herrington, Mark
Khan, Akram
Laker, Richard
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel

Tree Crops
McRae, Tony

Triticale
Collins, David

Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops
Harrison, Peter
Kulkarni, Vinod
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Whiley, Tony
Winston, Ted

Umbrella Tree
Paananen, Ian

Vegetables
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Derera, Nicholas AM
Fennell, John
Frkovic, Edward
Harrison, Peter
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Laker, Richard
Lenoir, Roland
McMichael, Prue
Oates, John
Pearson, Craig
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Westra Van Holthe, Jan

Verbena
Paananen, Ian

Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Khan, Akram
Platz, Greg
Sanders, Milton

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	
	017 870 252 mobile	Victoria
Angus, Tim	(64 4) 565 3121	
	plantatim@aol.com	Australia and New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233	
	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria
Avery, Angela	02 6030 4500	
	02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6426 2545	
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8389 7479	SA and Victoria
Baxter, Leslie	03 6224 4481	
	03 6224 4468 fax	
	0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207	
	08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733	
	08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695	
	02 6795 4358 fax	
	0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 53846293	
	janbertb@wimmera.com.au	
		South Eastern Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	
		Sydney
Chequer, Robert	03 5382 1269	
	0419 145 262 mobile	Victoria
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax	
	0154 42694 mobile	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Cramond, Gregory	08 8390 0299	
	08 8390 0033 fax	
	0417 842 558 mobile	Australia
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	
	02 6246 5399 fax	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072	
	02 9639 0345 fax	
	0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph	
	02 6278 4676 fax	
	0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097	
	03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 9553 4338	
	02 9587 5042 fax	
	0417 297 956 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3804	
	08 9474 2840 fax	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Guertsen, Paul	02 6845 3789	
	02 6845 3382 fax	
	0407 658 105 mobile	NSW, VIC, SE QLD
Guy, Graeme	03 9457 1927	
	gguy@netspace.net.au	Victoria
Hanger, Brian	03 9837 5547 ph/fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	
	08 8948 3894 fax	
	0407 034 083 mobile	Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, including NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2272 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 7600	
	02 6382 2228 fax	New South Wales
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
	08 8842 3066 fax	
	0417 336 458 mobile	Southern Australia
Kirby, Greg	08 8201 2176	
	08 8201 3015 fax	South Australia
Kirby, Neil	02 4754 2637	
	02 4754 2640 fax	New South Wales
Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1200	
	03 5957 1210 fax	
	0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Kirkness, Colin	08 9443 1099	
	0419 196661 mobile	Perth
Knights, Edmund	02 6763 1100	
	02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
	08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Laker, Richard	08 87258987	
	08 8723 0142 fax	
	0417 855 592 mobile	Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 8778 5388	
	02 9734 9866 fax	Sydney region
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4637 9960	
	07 4637 9962 fax	
	malaw@bigpond.com	Toowoomba region
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	
	07 4671 3113 fax	Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW
Light, Kate	03 5362 2175	
	0419 145 768 mobile	Victoria
Loch, Don	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750	
	02 4389 4958 fax	
	0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD
Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA
Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083	
	03 5998 2089fax	
	0407 050 133 mobile	Melbourne & environs
Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McKirdy, Simon	042 163 8229 mobile	Australia
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	
	64 3 351 8142 fax	Manawatu region, New Zealand
Milne, Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD
Mitchell, Hamish	03 9737 9568	
	03 9737 9899 fax	Victoria
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Moore, Stephen	02 6799 2230	
	02 6799 2239 fax	NSW
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	
	07 4783 6001 fax	Australia
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Murray, Joseph	03 5629 9110	VIC
Neylan, John	03 9886 6200	
	0413 620 256 mobile	VIC, NSW, SA
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	
	03 5977 4921 fax	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	Sydney region, Eastern Australia
Owen-Turner, John	07 4129 5217	
	07 4129 5511 fax	Burnett region, Central Queensland region
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Parr, Wayne	07 4129 4147	
	07 4129 4463 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Piperidis, George	07 3331 3373	
	07 3871 0383 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1233	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Portman, Anthony	08 9274 5355	
	08 9250 1859 fax	South-west Western Australia
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	
	03 5998 5333	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Prince, John	07 5533 0211	
	07 5533 0488 fax	SE QLD
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Richards, Graeme	02 4570 1358	
	02 4570 1314 fax	
	0405 178 211 mobile	Australia
Richardson, Clive	03 51550255	Victoria
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830	
	02 9351 8875 fax	Sydney Region
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	
	02 4376 1271 fax	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Rudolph, Paul	03 5381 2168	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0438 083 840 mobile	Victoria
Ryan, Kevin	03 9790 0095	
	0409 008 682	Victoria
Sanders, Milton	08 9825 8087	
	08 9387 4388 fax	
	0427 031 951 mobile	Southern Australia: WA,Vic, NSW, SA
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical and sub-tropical Australia
Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	
	018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Smith, Daniel	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	South Australia
Smith, Kenneth	02 4570 9069	Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	
	08 9367 2625 fax	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4385 9788ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	
	03 5021 3131 fax	Murray Valley Region –- from Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	
	0417 423 768 mobile	Sydney to Brisbane and New England area
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Waters, Cathy	02 6888 7404	
	02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800	
	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Watkinson, Andrew	075 4500750	
	075 4458838 fax	QLD
Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033	
	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Whiley, Tony	07 5441 5441	QLD
Wilkes, Gregory	02 4570 1358	
	02 4570 1314 fax	
	0418 642 359 mobile	Sydney region
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name

Allan, Kate
Allen, Antony
Ali, S
Baelde, Arie
Baker, Ian
Barr, Andrew
Bell, David
Bernuetz, Andrew
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Brewer, L
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Cant, Russell
Chivers, Ian
Clayton-Greene, Kevin
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Cox, Michael
Craig, Andrew
Craigie, Gail
Culvenor, Richard
Dale, Gary
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Delaporte, Kate
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver
Drew, Janette
Dyer, Natalie
Eastwood, Russell
Eglington, Jason
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Engel, Richard
Gibbons, Philip
Gibson, Peter
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guerin, Jenny
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Hunt, Melissa
Hurst, Andrea
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jaeger, M
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, A
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kempff, Stefan
Kennedy, Chris
Kimbeng, Collins
Knights, Ted
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Lacey, Kevin
Langbein, Sueanne
Leighton, Alan
Leonforte, Tony
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Liu, Chunji
Loi, Angelo
Lowe, Russell
Luckett, David
Mack, Ian
Macleod, Nick
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
McCallum, Lesley
Mcdonald, David
Mcmaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Moody, David
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Potter, Trent
Pressler, Craig
Piperidis, George
Rayner, Paul
Reeve, Christopher
Reid, Peter
Roberts, Sean
Rose, Ian
Rowles, Cherie
Salmon, Alexander
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Saperstein, Sylvia
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Siemon, Fran
Snowball, Richard
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Song, Leonard
Stiller, Warwick
Stuart, Smith
Sutton, John
Tonks, John
Trimboli, Daniel
Van der Spek, Folke
Vaughan, Peter
Venn, Neil
Weatherly, Lilia
Wei, Xianming
Whalley, R.D.B.
Williams, Rex
Williams, Thomas
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
Winter, Bruce
Wirthensohn, Michelle
Wright, Gary
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the
Protection of New Varieties of
Plants (UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
Web site: http://www.upov.int

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

ARGENTINA

Area Semillas
Secretaria de Agricultura,
Ganaderia y Pesca
Ministerio de Economia y Obras
Y Servicios Publicos
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3. Piso
1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA

Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650
e-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

AUSTRIA

Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum
fur Landwirtschaft
Sortenschutzamt
Postfach 400
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211

BELARUS

Committee for the State Testing and
Protection of Plant Varieties of the
Republic of Belarus
90, Kazintza Str.
Minsk

Phone: (375-17) 277 0421
Fax: (375-17) 278 3530
e-mail: sortr@mshp.minsk.by

BELGIUM

Ministere de classes moyennes et de
l'agriculture
Service de la protection des
obtentions
vegetales et des catalogues
nationaux
Tour WTC/3- 11eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 44 08
Fax: (32 2) 208 44 21

BOLIVIA

Direccion Nacional de Semillas
Secretaria Nacional de Agricultural
y Ganaderia
Avda. 6 de Agosto 2006, Edif. V.
Centenario
Casilla 4793
La Paz

Phone (591-2) 441 153/441 608
Fax: (591-2) 441 153/441 608
e-mail: semillas@ceibo.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL

Servico Nacional de Protecao de
Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection
Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento
Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do
Abastedimento
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco
D, Anexo A
Terreo, Sala 1-12
CEP 70043-900, Brasilia, DF

Phone: (55-61) 218-2433
Fax: (55-61) 224 2842
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

BULGARIA

Patent Office of the
Republic of Bulgaria
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.
BG -1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 710 152
Fax: (359-2) 708 325
Central Office "Variety Testing"
Executive Agency for Variety
Testing, Field
Inspection and Seed Control
(IASAS)
125 Tzarigradsko shoes Blvd.
Block 1
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2)700 375
Fax: (359-2)71 36 35

CANADA

Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
(CFIA)
59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OY9

Phone: (1 613) 225 2342
Fax: (1 613) 228 6629

CHILE

Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

CHINA

The Office for the Protection of
New Varieties of Plants
Ministry of Agriculture
11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 100026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029
Fax: (86-10) 6419 3082
e-mail: cnpvp@agri.gov.cn

COLOMBIA

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario
(I.C.A)
Division de Semillas – Oficina 410
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695
e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CROATIA

Institute for Seed and Seedlings
Vinkovacka cesta 63c
31000 Osijek

Phone (385-31) 275 206
Fax (385-31) 275 193
e-mail r.ore@zsr.hr

CZECH REPUBLIC

Central Institute for Supervising and
Testing in Agriculture
Department of Plant Variety Rights
Za Opravnou 4
150 06 Praha 5 - Motol

Phone: (420 2) 5721 1755
Fax: (420 2) 5721 1752

DENMARK

Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and Soil Science)
Teglvaerksvej 10,
Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 58 16 06 00
Fax: (45) 58 16 06 06

ECUADOR

Instituto Esuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de Obtenciones Vegetales
Avenida Republica 396 y Diego de Almagro
Edificio FORUM 300, 1er piso
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 2508 000, ext. 340
Fax: (593-2) 2508 026
e-mail: iepi@interactive.net.ec

ESTONIA

Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate
Teaduse 2
Saku
75501 Harjumaa

Phone: (372) 6 712 600
Fax: (372) 6 712 604
e-mail: plant@plant.agri.ee
website: www.plant.agri.ee

FINLAND

Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Hallituskat 3a, Helsinki
Box 30
FIN-00023 GOVERNMENT

Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 88663

FRANCE

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

Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

GERMANY

Bundessortenamt
Postfach 61 04 40
D-30604 Hannover

Phone: (49 511) 95 66 055
Fax: (49 511) 956 33 62
e-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

HUNGARY

Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 312 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841

IRELAND

Controller of Plant Breeder's Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e -mail: backwest@indigo.ie

ISRAEL

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

Phone: (972) 3 948 5450
Fax: (972) 3 948 5839
e-mail: esthers@moag.gov.il

ITALY

Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,via Molise
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN

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 –2) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZSTAN

State Agency of Intellectual Property
House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek

Tel: (996-3312) 510 810
Fax: (996 3312) 510 813
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

LATVIA

Plant Variety Testing Department
State Plant Protection Service
Purvciema 18
1035 Riga

Tel: (371) 754 95 09
Fax: (371) 758 69 88
e-mail: assd@latnet.lv

MEXICO

Servicio Nacional de Inspection y Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y
Desarrollo Rural
Av. Presidente Juarez No. 13
Col. El Cortijo
54000 Tlalnepantla,
Estado de Mexico
Mexico

Phone: (52-55) 5384 2213
Fax: (52-55) 5390 1441
e-mail:
eduardo.benitez@sagar.gob.mx

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
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl
website: www.kwekersrecht.nl

NEW ZEALAND

Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 983 3946

NICARAGUA

Registro de la Propiedad Industrial e Intelectual
Ministerio de Economía y Desarrollo (MEDE)
Apartado postal 8
Managua

Phone: (505) 267 3061, 237 2417
Fax: (505) 267 5393
e-mail: rpi-nic@ibw.com.ni

NORWAY

Plantesortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Pb. 3
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 44 00
Fax: (47) 64 94 44 10

PANAMA

Direccion General del Registro
de la Propiedad Industrial
(DIGERPI)
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

PARAGUAY

Ministerio de Agricultura y
Ganaderia
Direccion de Semillas (DISE)
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

POLAND

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

Phone: (48 61) 285 2341
Fax: (48 61) 285 3558
e-mail: coboru@bptnet.pl

PORTUGAL

Centro Nacional de Registo de
Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da DGPC
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351 213) 613 216
Fax: (351 213) 613 222
e-mail:
dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Director General
National Seed Management Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
433 Anyang-6-dong
Anyang City 430-016

Tel: (82-31) 467-0150
Fax: (82-31) 467-0161
e-mail: chakim@seed.go.kr

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

ROMANIA

State Office for Inventions and
Trademarks (OSIM)
5, Ion Ghica Str., Sector 3
PO Box 52
70018 Bucharest

Phone: (40-1) 315 90 66
Fax: (373-2) 312 38 19
E-mail: office@osim.ro
Website: www.osim.ro

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

State Commission of the Russian
Federation for Selection
Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 1/11
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26
e-mail: desel@agro.aris.ru
Website:
www.angelfire.com/mi/soundsbyte

SLOVAKIA

Ministry of Agriculture
Dobrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (421 7) 306 62 90
Fax: (421 7) 306 62 94

SLOVENIA

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and
Food (MAFF)
Administration for Plant Protection
and seeds
Dunajska 58
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-1) 436 3344
Fax: (386-1) 436 3312

SOUTH AFRICA

The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate: Genetic Resources
PO Box 25322
Gezina 0031

Phone: (27 12) 808 0365
Fax: (27 12) 808 0365
e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

SPAIN

Oficina Espanola de Variedades
Vegetales (OEVV)
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y
Alimentacion
Av. Ciudad de Barcelona No 6
Madrid 28007

Phone: (34 91) 347 65 93
Fax: (34 91) 347 67 03

SWEDEN

Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170
e-mail: info@vaxtsortnamnden

SWITZERLAND

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

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34
Email:
manuela.brand@blw.admin.ch
Website: blw.admin.ch

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Controller
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
72-74 South Quay
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
e-mail: info@ipo.gov.tt

UKRAINE

State Commision of Ukraine for
Testing and Protection of
Plant Varieties
15, Henerala Rodimtseva str.
03041 Kyiv

Phone: (380 44) 257 9933
Fax: (380 44) 257 9934

UNITED KINGDOM

Department for Environment, Food
and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
The Plant Variety Rights Office and
Seeds Division
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 OLF

Phone: (44 1223) 34 23 81
Fax: (44 1223) 34 23 86
Email:
h.Hamilton@pvs.maff.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

Phone: (1 301) 504 55 18
Fax: (1 301) 504 52 91

(For Plant Patent)
The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Patent and Trade Mark Office
Box 4
Washington DC 20231

Phone: (1 703) 305 93 00
Fax: (1 703) 305 88 85

URUGUAY

Instituto Nacional de Semillas (INASE)
Casilla de Correos 7731
Pando
90.000 Canelone

Phone: (59 82) 288 7099
Fax: (59 82) 288 7077
e-mail: inasepre@adinet.com.uy
Website:
www.chasque.apc.org/inase

EUROPEAN UNION
(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office
P.O. Box 2141
F-49021 Angers Cedex 02
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 25 64 32
Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10
Website: www.cpvo.eu.int

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria[2,4]
Belarus[3]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Croatia[3]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Estonia[3]
Finland[3,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[3]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyzstan[3]
Latvia[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[3]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Korea[3]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Romania[3]
Russian Federation[3]
Slovakia[2,5]
Slovenia[5]
South Africa[2,5]
Spain[1,4]
Sweden[3,4]
Switzerland[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Ukraine[2]
United Kingdom[3,4]
USA[3]
Uruguay[2]
(Total 52)

1 Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.
2 Bound by the 1978 Act.
3 Bound by the 1991 Act.
4 Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.
5 Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

APPENDIX 6

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but also there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria
To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large-scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long-term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long-term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus
Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors,

quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of Accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	G Piperidis	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	P Rudolph	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	*Argyranthemum*, *Diascia*, *Mandevilla*	Outdoor, field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab.	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	Clematis	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	Pelargonium	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	*Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, persian clover*	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	V Croft M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia*, *Lavandula*, *Osmanthus*, *Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98

F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium*, *Raphiolepis*, *Eriostemon*, *Lonicera Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Angelonia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Cuphea*, *Dahlia*, *Anthurium*	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne D Singh	30/6/00
Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	*Cynodon*, *Zoysia* and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	*Bracteantha*	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms,	I Dawson	31/12/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Petunia*, *Calibrachoa*	Glasshouse	I Paananen J Oates	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	*Triticum*, *Hordeum*, *Avena*	field, irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore NSW	*Leptospermum*	Field, shadehouse, greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01
S J Saperstein	Mullumbimby NSW	*Rhododendron* (vireya types)	Field and propagation facilities	S Saperstein	31/12/01
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Osteospermum*, *Rhododendron*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	31/3/02
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Euphorbia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/3/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Impatiens*, *Euphorbia*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Bernuetz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	30/9/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Antirrhinum*,	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Bernuetz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	31/12/02

The following applications are pending:

Name	**Location**	**Genera applied for**	**Facilities**	**Name of QP**
Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd	Somersby and Tuggerah, NSW	*Rosa*	Tissue culture lab, glasshouse, quarantine and nursery facilities	I Paananen
University of Queensland, Gatton *College*	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, *Prunus, Capsicum, Glycine, Ipomea, Vigna, Lycopersicon*, Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, *Solanum*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: September 26, 2003.

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

[Recommendation 9

For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca,Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than
(in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

[1] From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. A person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for Registers (1988-2000) kept in each state and territories*

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act, from 2002 the Register of Plant Varieties will be available from the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. The Register is also electronically available from the PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index
For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus inapertus* x *Agapanthus orientalis*
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus orientalis*
Annual Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Arizona Cypress	*Cupressus glabra*
Avocado	*Persea americana*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* hybrid
Azalea	*Rhododendron simsii*
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Bacopa, Sutera	*Sutera diffusus*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Begonia	*Begonia boliviensis*
Biserrula	*Biserrula pelecinus*
Blue Potato Bush	*Solanum rantonettii*
Boronia	*Boronia heterophylla*
Boronia	*Boronia heterophylla* x *Boronia megastigma*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens walleriana*
Cabbage Tree, Dracaena	*Cordyline australis* x *Cordyline banksii*
Calibrachoa	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Camellia	*Camellia sasanqua*
Canola	*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Christmas Cactus	*Schlumbergera truncata*
Confetti Bush	*Coleonema pulchrum*
Cordyline	*Cordyline brasiliensis*
Cordyline	*Cordyline* hybrid
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Dahlia	*Dahlia* hybrid
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Durum Wheat	*Triticum turgidum* ssp. *turgidum* conv. *durum*
Easter Daisy	*Aster* hybrid
Endophyte – Tall Fescue	*Neotyphodium* sp. *Neotyphodium coenophialum*
Endophyte – Ryegrass	*Neotyphodium lolli*
English Lavender	*Lavandula angustifolia*
European Pear	*Pyrus communis*
European Plum	*Prunus domestica*
False Heather	*Cuphea hyssopifolia*
Fanflower	*Scaevola phlebopetala*
Field Bean	*Vicia faba*
Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Flag Bush	*Mussaenda* hybrid
Flamingo Flower	*Anthurium andraeanum*
Flamingo Flower	*Anthurium* hybrid
Flowering Cherry	*Prunus avium* x *Prunus campanulata*
Freesia	*Freesia* hybrid
French Bean, Snap Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Gaura, Butterfly Bush	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Glossy Abelia	*Abelia* x*grandiflora*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
Hebe	*Hebe* hybrid
Hesperozygis	*Hesperozygis* hybrid

Hesperozygis	*Hesperozygis myrtoides*
Hybrid Blackberry	*Rubus* hybrid
Hydrangea	*Hydrangea macrophylla*
Impatiens	*Impatiens* hybrid
India Rubber Tree	*Ficus elastica*
Industrial Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*
Interspecific Plum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Interspecific Plum	*Prunus salicina* x *Prunus armeniaca*
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos* hybrid
Lacy Tree Philodendron	*Philodendron selloum*
Leucadendron	*Leucadendron salicifolium* x *Leucadendron procerum*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium australe*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium luehmannii*
Lily	*Lilium* hybrid
Limonium	*Limonium altaica*
Limonium	*Limonium* hybrid
Long Leaved Waxflower, Eriostemon	*Philotheca myoporoides*
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* hybrid
Mango	*Mangifera indica*
Marguerite Daisy	*Argyranthemum frutescens*
Mexican Cypress	*Cupressus lusitanica*
Narbon Bean	*Vicia narbonensis*
Narrow-Leafed Lupin	*Lupinus angustifolius*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*
Nemesia	*Nemesia* hybrid
Neoregelia	*Neoregelia* hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens hawkeri*
New South Wales Christmas Bush	*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Olive	*Olea europaea*
Orange Jasmine	*Murraya paniculata*
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Peanut	*Arachis hypogaea*
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Petunia* x*hybrida*
Philodendron	*Philodendron tatei* ssp *melanochlorum*
Pittosporum, Kohuhu	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*
Pleach	*Prunus salicina* x *Prunus persica*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Potentilla	*Potentilla fruticosa*
Prunus – Interspecific Plum	*Prunus domestica* x *Prunus armeniaca*
Prunus Rootstock	*Prunus* hybrid
Red Clover	*Trifolium pratense*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* hybrid
Riceflower	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Rosemary Grevillea	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*
Safflower	*Carthamus tinctorius*
Sand Couch	*Sporobolus virginicus*
Seashore Paspalum	*Paspalum vaginatum*
Seaside Daisy	*Erigeron karvinskianus*
Small Leaf Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii* var. *minor*
Solidago	*Solidago* hybrid
Spathiphyllum	*Spathiphyllum* hybrid
Spathiphyllum	*Spathiphyllum* sp.
Spiny Headed Mat Rush	*Lomandra longifolia*
Spotted Dead Nettle	*Lamium maculatum*
Spreading Flax Lily	*Dianella revoluta*
Spurflower	*Plectranthus* hybrid
	Plectranthus purpuratus x *Plectranthus strigosus*
	Plectranthus saccatus
	Plectranthus saccatus x *Plectranthus hilliardiae*
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x*ananassa*
Subterranean Clover	*Trifolium subterraneum* var. *yanninicum*
Sugar Cane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*
Swamp Foxtail	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Sweet Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Syngonium	*Syngonium podophyllum*
Torenia	*Torenia fournieri*
Torenia	*Torenia* hybrid
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Turf Lily	*Liriope gigantea*
Variegated Croton, Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Verbena	*Verbena* x*hybrida*
Wallflower	*Erysimum linifolia*
Waxflower	*Chamelaucium megalopetalum* x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
	Chamelaucium uncinatum
	Chamelaucium uncinatum x *Chamelaucium megalopetalum*
Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*

SERVICE DIRECTORY

Labelling

It is an offence to misrepresent a variety as having PBR protection if the variety does not have provisional or full protection

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

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