



Plant Varieties Journal

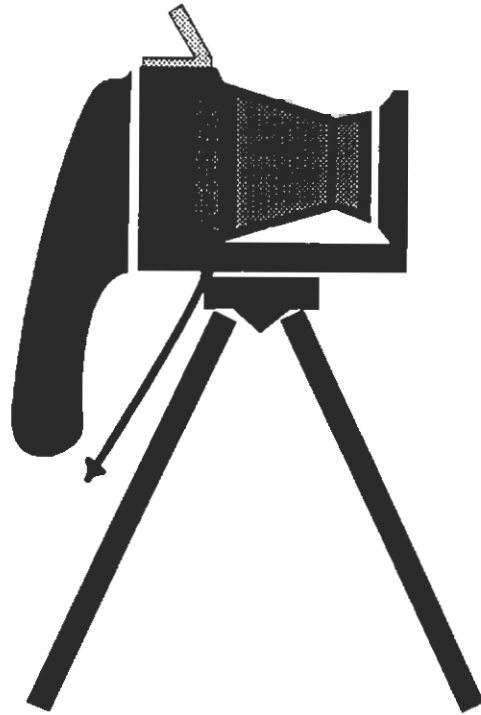
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Abbeywood Photography

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Editorial

The Plant Variety Rights Office has again surpassed its operational targets for the 1992-93 financial year and simultaneously introduced some major changes to the scheme that will further increase its operational efficiency and allow it to maintain fee levels at 1990 levels. In real terms PVR fees have declined by 6% since December 1990. Despite the recommendations by Dr Alistair Watson that fees be increased, the PVR Office will endeavour to achieve the same net effect on cost recovery by continually increasing its productivity, rather than by increasing fees. The Watson Report recommends that the PVR Office reaches 80% cost recovery in three years. The Office has a financial plan to achieve this level of cost recovery by decreasing operational costs rather than by increasing fees.

There were over 220 applications for PVR in 1992-93, a 26% increase compared to the previous financial year. It is gratifying that applications from the agricultural sector contributed substantially to the rise in the application rate. The total number of applications in Australia is over 750, approximately 75% of which are for horticultural species. PVR has become a key element in marketing strategies of the nursery industry and the buoyancy of the scheme clearly vindicates the conclusion in the Watson report that the PVR Scheme is justified in Australia and has made a significant impact on the horticulture and pastoral industries.

Apart from reaching its operational targets and being evaluated in 1992-93, an accreditation scheme for 'Qualified Persons' became fully operational in February 1993. Over 100 accredited persons in Australia and New Zealand will act as intermediaries between the PVR Office and applicants. This will increase the legal standing and technical quality of grants and reduce PVRO operating costs. Examination procedure was streamlined to coincide with the commencement of the accreditation scheme. The transition to the new arrangements was made by holding seven, one-day technical workshops for qualified persons in all State capitals and in Canberra.

The PVR database was further enhanced to better track applications and to provide better control of over 700 client accounts. The office established modem access to the Trade Marks Office database to ensure that varietal names have not been trademarked.

With the co-operation of ryegrass breeders and the New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office, the first centralised testing of ryegrass was successfully completed at Rutherglen in Victoria and in New Zealand.

A formal agreement for seed storage as prescribed in the Plant Variety Rights Act, on a 'user pays' basis, was concluded between the PVR Office and CSIRO.

PVR Office and the Cooperative Research Centre for Plant Science (CRC), located at the Australian National University, initiated discussion in the Council of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) on DNA profiling to identify new varieties. Representatives from the CRC participated at the first working group meeting in Geneva. Australia, France, the Netherlands the United States were nominated to develop analytical protocols for DNA profiling for UPOV. Adoption of molecular methods will further increase operational efficiency for the breeder and the PVR Office by reducing the need for field tests and improving the degree of varietal identification.

A draft Plant Breeders' Rights Bill to replace the Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 was jointly completed by the PVR Office and Parliamentary Council and is being circulated for industry comment.

1992-93, the PVR Scheme's fifth anniversary, has been eventful and, thanks to the dedication of PVR staff, the Office is achieving excellence in customer service which is possible only because we cater for your needs without compromising our quality standards.

STAFF

Registrar:	Dr Mick Lloyd	
Administration:	Margaret Winsbury	Kate Dawes
Examiners:	David Thearle	Mark Kethro
	Shirley Gourgaud	

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



Dr Mick Lloyd



Kate Dawes



Mark Kethro



Margaret Winsbury



David Thearle



Shirley Gourgaud

CLOSING DATE FOR SEPTEMBER ISSUE: 20 JULY 1993

Part 1—General Information

Applications for United States Plant Patents by Australian Breeders

Proprietary Rights International is a service that represents plant breeders who are interested in introducing and/or maintaining their vegetatively propagated varieties in North American markets, by providing licensing, administration of royalty payments, and new product evaluation.

Proprietary Rights International will:

- Prepare applications for United States Plant Patents, COPF registrations, and UPOV Plant Breeders' Rights (Canada);
- Determine appropriate and reliable licensees for propagation, distribution and/or flowering of protected plant varieties;
- Issue propagation and/or flowering licences;
- Maintain close contact with licensees to insure compliance with licence agreements;
- Submit collection forms, collect royalties and remit breeder's share of royalty on a quarterly basis; and
- Conduct greenhouse performance evaluations of vegetatively produced products. (These evaluations conducted by distributors, suppliers, universities, and/or independent growers can be used to determine market acceptance and market potential.)

If further information is required on this service, documentation can be obtained from:

C. Anne Whealy, Ph.D.
Proprietary Rights International
1513 Melody Lane
ROANOKE, TEXAS 76262
USA
Telephone: 1 817-431 2870
Facsimile: 1 817-431-3018

Introduction of Australian Bred Plants into Overseas Markets

Plant Management Australia Pty Ltd (PMA) was formed to service the Australian ornamental horticultural industry. It has been approached by breeders outside the horticulture sector and has consequently increased its service to include all plant breeders.

The services offered by PMA, whose parent company is Plantmark, are the sourcing, import, export, protection and promotion of new plant material both in Australia and overseas. The provision of these services allow the company to allocate licences to growers so as to allow orderly marketing of plants with joint and co-ordinated promotion and marketing around Australia.

Nurseries registered with PMA pay a yearly subscription fee which entitles them to access all plants under the company's control. PMA undertakes the necessary steps in taking a plant from development to the domestic and export markets. PMA also undertakes the display of Australian products at selected major exhibitions. The first exhibit will be Horti-Azur 1993 in France. The company currently has plants from 10 breeders to

exhibit and would welcome the opportunity to expand their input.

Further information regarding PMA's activities can be obtained from:

Mr Rod Kerley
South Gippsland Highway
PO Box 216
BERWICK VIC 3806
Telephone: 03 799 1520
Facsimile: 03 799 2580

Staffing

In May, the office welcomed Kate Dawes to the staff. Ms Dawes will assist Margaret Winsbury in office administration.

Elizabeth Pulsford is on leave and is expected to return to the office in May 1994.

Part 2—Public Notices

The following varieties are included in the Journal:

	Variety	page number	
Alstroemeria	'Staterpa'	35	
	'Sydney'	33	
Annual Ryegrass	'CSLM 90-103'	31	
	'Apple	'GB 63-43'	15
	'SA 244-20'	33	
	'SA 251-18'	33	
	'SA 252-107'	33	
Barley	'SA 256-24'	33	
	'Cask'	35	
Bean	'Osprey'	31	
	'Phoenix'	31	
Brachyscome	'XPB 247'	34	
	'Blue Haze'	14	
	'Lemon Drops'	15	
Cherry	'Pink Haze'	13	
	'Strawberry Mousse'	32	
	'Camil'	32	
	'Damil'	32	
Chickpea	'GM9'	32	
	'Norwin'	5	
Chrysanthemum	'Cream Star'	5	
	'Ulyssis'	5	
Citrus	'Chislett Summer Navel'	6	
	'Summer Gold Late Navel'	5	
Cotton	'CS 50'	5	
	'CS 7S'	5	
	'Sicala 34'	5	
	'Siokra L23'	5	
Couch Grass	'Windsor Green'	29	
Cowpea	'Big Buff'	35	
Cupressocyparis	'Atlas'	31	
Dieffenbachia	'Golden Sunset'	13	
	'T.S. 8567'	30	
Guinea Grass	'Natsuyutaka'	8	
Hydrangea	'Helen Rankin'	32	
	'Kirsten'	4	
	'LK49'	5	

	Variety	page number
Impatiens	'Golden Girl'	33
	'Yuletide'	33
Lotus	'Grasslands Goldie'	24
Lucerne	'5454'	34
Lysimachia	'Outback Sunset'	33
Maple	'Keithsform'	34
	'Warrensred'	34
Navy Bean	'Spearfelt'	31
Oat	'Condamine'	32
	'Ensiler'	33
Pear	'Sophia's Pride'	26
Perennial Ryegrass	'Banks'	34
	'LP15'	31
	'Roper'	7
	'Orion'	32
Petunia	'Aurora'	32
	'Eureka'	32
	'Kilkenny Bells'	32
	'Lollipop'	32
	'Musicmaker'	32
	'Orion'	32
	'Pink Confusion'	32
	'Red Cavalier'	32
	'Revolution Brilliantpink'	34
	'Revolution Brilliantpink-Mini'	34
	'Revolution Pastelpink'	34
	'Revolution Purple Pink'	34
	'Revolution White'	34
	'Ruby Jewel'	32
	'Starfire'	32
	'Sunfire'	32
	'Sunseeker'	32
'Velvet Columbine'	32	
Potato	'Karlana'	32
Rhodes Grass	'Capital'	31
	'Finecut'	31
	'Topcut'	31
Rose	'Aotearoa'	5
	'Auscrim'	33
	'Ausfin'	33
	'Brigadoon'	5
	'Bruninitial'	31
	'Class Act'	5
	'Crimson Miniwonder'	34
	'Dicmoppet'	31
	'Fairy Fire'	32
	'Korsorb'	12
	'Lavglo'	34
	'Lavjack'	34
	'Many Happy Returns'	31
	'Meiglassol'	33
	'Meiflopan'	11
	'Meineble'	10
	'Meiselgra'	34
	'Meizogrel'	34
	'San-Ka'	31
	'Sheer Bliss'	5
'Tanfudermos'	4	
'Tanteiber'	35	
'White Simplicity'	5	
Scaevola	'Petite'	24

	Variety	page number
Scabiosa	'Butterfly Blue'	35
	'Pink Mist'	35
Soybean	'A5474'	5
	'A6520'	5
	'Koala'	33
Spathiphyllum	'Sandra'	33
	'Tamborine Gold'	32
Spleenwort	'Victoria'	33
Strawberry	'Chandler'	4
	'Fern'	4
	'Parker'	4
	'Santana'	4
Triticale	'Selva'	4
	'Maiden'	31
Venus Fly Trap	'Royal Red'	31
Wheat	'Sunstate'	34
	'880096'	33

PVR GRANTED

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

ROSE

Rosa

'**Tanfudermos**' synonym 'Summer Fragrance'

Application No. 91/038

Grantee: **Rosen Tantau**

Certificate No. 194

Expiry Date: 29 April 2011

STRAWBERRY

Fragaria x ananassa

'**Chandler**' Application No. 89/066

Grantee: **The Regents of the University of California**

Certificate No. 244

Expiry Date: 13 September 2009

'**Fern**' Application No. 89/067

Grantee: **The Regents of the University of California**

Certificate No. 245

Expiry Date: 13 September 2009

'**Parker**' Application No. 89/072

Grantee: **The Regents of the University of California**

Certificate No. 246

Expiry Date: 13 September 2009

'**Santana**' Application No. 89/073

Grantee: **The Regents of the University of California**

Certificate No. 247

Expiry Date: 13 September 2009

'**Selva**' Application No. 89/074

Grantee: **The Regents of the University of California**

Certificate No. 248

Expiry Date: 13 September 2009

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea macrophylla

'**Kirsten**' Application No. 92/052

Grantee: **L. Kientzler, Kientzler KG**

Certificate No. 249

Expiry Date: 4 May 2012

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemum frutescens

'Ulyssis' Application No. 92/055

Grantee: **Markus Schmulling**

Certificate No. 250

Expiry Date: 20 May 2012

'Cream Star' Application No. 92/056

Grantee: **Markus Schmulling**

Certificate No. 251

Expiry Date: 22 May 2012

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea macrophylla

'LK49' Application No. 92/078

Grantee: **L. Kientzler, Kientzler KG**

Certificate No. 252

Expiry Date: 3 July 2012

CHICKPEA

Cicer arietinum

'Norwin' synonym '243-7' Application No. 92/103

Grantee: **NSW Agriculture & Queensland
Department of Primary Industries**

Certificate No. 253

Expiry Date: 9 July 2012

ROSE

Rosa

'Sheer Bliss' synonym 'Jactro' Application No. 92/001

Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**

Certificate No. 254

Expiry Date: 15 January 2012

'Aotearoa' synonym 'Macgenev' Application No. 92/002

Grantee: **Sam McGredy Roses International**

Certificate No. 255

Expiry Date: 15 January 2012

'White Simplicity' synonym 'Jacsnow' Application No. 92/003

Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**

Certificate No. 256

Expiry Date: 15 January 2012

'Class Act' synonym 'Jacare' Application No. 92/004

Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**

Certificate No. 257

Expiry Date: 15 January 2012

'Brigadoon' synonym 'Jacpal' Application No. 92/005

Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**

Certificate No. 258

Expiry Date: 15 January 2012

COTTON

Gossypium hirsutum

'CS 50' Application No. 91/113

Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Cotton
Research Unit**

Certificate No. 259

Expiry Date: 10 December 2011

'CS 7S' Application No. 91/114

Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Cotton
Research Unit**

Certificate No. 260

Expiry Date: 10 December 2011

'Sicala 34' Application No. 91/115

Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Cotton
Research Unit**

Certificate No. 261

Expiry Date: 10 December 2011

'Siokra L23' Application No. 91/116

Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, Cotton
Research Unit**

Certificate No. 262

Expiry Date: 10 December 2011

PVR SURRENDERED

SOYBEAN

Glycine max

'A5474' Grant No. 24

Applicant: **Asgrow Seed Company**

Australian Agent: **Annand Robinson & Co.**

Date of Surrender: **18 March 1993**

'A6520' Grant No. 32

Applicant: **Asgrow Seed Company**

Australian Agent: **Annand Robinson & Co.**

Date of Surrender: **18 March 1993**

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED

a) Descriptions Finalised

CITRUS

Citrus

Comparative Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from a comparative trial at the Sunraysia Horticultural Centre, Mildura, Victoria. Five trees of each variety were established at the research station. The trees were established by bark grafting budwood from mother trees to sweet orange interstocks on Symons rootstock for rapid comparison. Data was collected for three years and observations made on twenty plant parts. The data presented was collected in 1992.



Variety: **'Summer Gold Late Navel'** See fig. 1 in colour section.

Application No. 89/007

Application Received: **9 January 1989**

Applicant: **Dudley Marrows** of Mildura, Victoria

Description—see comparison tables

'Summer Gold Late Navel' is a spreading branched orange variety with late flowering characteristics which retains the fruit on the tree for an extended period without the use of 'stop drop' sprays. Thorns are present on the water shoots. The leaves are concave, undulated but not excessively so, with medium firmness of leaf blade. Petiole wings are rudimentary. The flowers have a medium number of stamens, complete styles, with pale yellow anthers and no viable pollen present. Inflorescences appear as single terminal flowers and as clus-

ters. The fruit are large, globose to ovoid with truncate basal ends and truncate to slightly nipped distal ends. The columella is solid in structure. The navel is always present, moderately protruding. The fruit has no areola and the style is not persistent.

Origin

'Summer Gold Late Navel' arose from a bud sport of a Washington Navel orange at the applicant's premises. Selection

was based on favourable characteristics for table use and thereafter its late holding capability when top worked.

Comparators

'Lane Late Navel', 'Barnfield Late Navel', 'Rohde Summer Navel', 'Chislett Summer Navel', 'Autumn Gold Late Navel' and 'Powell Late Navel'.

Description prepared by Megan Edwards, Sunraysia Horticultural Centre

Table of Comparison of *Citrus* Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Summer Gold'	'Barnfield'	'Powell'	'Autumn Gold'	'Chislett'	'Rohde'	'Lane'
LEAF WIDTH (mm)							
mean	42.11	37.37	39.87	40.86	37.64	39.23	36.85
std. deviation	7.42	6.90	6.30	6.20	7.30	7.00	7.90
LSD/significance	4.95	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P0.01
PETIOLE WING WIDTH (mm)							
mean	2.55	2.30	2.37	2.24	2.18	2.46	2.30
std. deviation	0.65	0.51	0.50	0.39	0.39	0.48	0.54
LSD/significance	0.29	ns	ns	P0.01	P0.01	ns	ns
START OF FLOWERING (days from first flower)							
mean	11.0	10.2	8.2	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.6
LSD/significance	5.1	ns	ns	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
FRUIT REMOVAL FORCE (g)							
mean	2.50	5.20	4.75	4.20	3.80	4.20	4.10
LSD/significance	0.70	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS							
mean	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.0	10.2	9.9
LSD/significance	0.4	ns	ns	ns	P0.01	ns	P0.01
CITRIC ACID (g/100ml)							
mean	0.592	0.688	0.684	0.640	0.676	0.710	0.774
LSD/significance	0.081	P0.01	P0.01	ns	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
FRUIT DIAMETER (mm)							
mean	72.85	73.28	73.65	71.58	74.95	71.80	67.98
std. deviation	4.20	3.94	4.07	3.98	4.43	5.60	4.34
LSD/significance	2.32	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P0.01



Variety: '**Chislett Summer Navel**' See fig. 2 in colour section.

Application No. 89/008

Application Received: 9 January 1989

Applicant: **N. A. Chislett and Company** of Piangil, Victoria

Description—see comparison tables

'Chislett Summer Navel' is a spreading branched orange variety with late flowering characteristics and retains the fruit on the tree for an extended period without the use of 'stop drop' sprays. Thorns are present on the water shoots. The leaves are concave, undulated but not excessively so, with medium firmness of leaf blade. Petiole wings are rudimentary. The flowers have a medium number of stamens, complete styles, pale yellow anthers and no viable pollen present. Inflorescences appear as single terminal flowers and as clusters. The fruit are large, oblate to globose with round to moderately depressed basal ends and truncate to slightly nipped distal ends. The columella is solid in structure. The navel is always present, moderately pro-

truding. The fruit has no areola and the style is not persistent.

'Chislett Summer Navel' is distinct from other late navel orange varieties in the following characteristics: in 1991, 'Chislett' differed significantly from all budlines in the width of the petiole wing. In 1992, 'Chislett' still differed from all budlines except 'Lane' in the width of the petiole wing but differed from 'Lane' in the fruit shape, sugar and acid content, total soluble sugars, rind texture and thickness and fruit length to width ratio.

Origin

'Chislett Summer Navel' arose from a bud sport of a Washington Navel orange at the applicant's premises and was selected in November 1984.

Comparitors

'Lane Late Navel', 'Barnfield Late Navel', 'Rohde Summer Navel', 'Summer Gold Late Navel', 'Autumn Gold Late Navel'; and 'Powell Late Navel'.

Description prepared by **Megan Edwards, Sunraysia Horticultural Centre**

Table of Comparison of Citrus Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Chislett'	**'Barnfield'	**'Powell'	**'Autumn Gold'	**'Summer Gold'	**'Rohde'	**'Lane'
PETIOLE WING WIDTH (mm)							
mean	2.18	2.30	2.37	2.24	2.55	2.46	2.30
std. deviation	0.73	0.51	0.50	0.39	0.65	0.48	0.54
LSD/significance	0.29	ns	ns	ns	P0.01	ns	ns
FRUIT REMOVAL FORCE (g)							
mean	3.80	5.20	4.75	4.20	2.50	4.20	4.10
LSD/significance	0.70	P0.01	P0.01	ns	P0.01	ns	ns
FRUIT DIAMETER (mm)							
mean	74.95	73.28	73.65	71.58	72.85	71.80	67.98
std. deviation	4.43	3.94	4.07	3.98	4.20	5.60	4.34
LSD/significance	2.32	ns	ns	P0.01	ns	P0.01	P0.01
RIND TEXTURE (1-smooth, 5-rough)							
mean	2.97	2.72	2.69	2.35	2.19	2.73	1.94
LSD/significance	0.47	ns	ns	P0.01	P0.01	ns	P0.01
RIND THICKNESS (mm)							
mean	5.25	4.78	4.80	4.87	5.31	4.61	4.04
LSD/significance	0.45	P0.01	ns	ns	ns	P0.01	P0.01
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS							
mean	11.0	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.9
LSD/significance	0.4	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
CITRIC ACID (g/100ml)							
mean	0.676	0.688	0.684	0.640	0.592	0.710	0.774
LSD/significance	0.081	ns	ns	ns	P0.01	ns	P0.01
SUGAR CONTENT (degrees Brix)							
mean	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.2	12.7	13.1	13.5
LSD/significance	1.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P0.01

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS*Lolium perenne*.Variety: '**Roper**'. (No photograph available)Application No. **90/023**

Application Received: 6th April 1990

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

'Roper' is an early heading selection from the diploid 'Kangaroo Valley' (KV) ecotype. It has a more prostrate vegetative growth habit (mean 7 degrees, range 5–50) than most KV strains. Its mean heading date is distinctly earlier (P0.01) than all other commercially available varieties. There is only a tinge of anthocyanin colour on the leaf sheath base. Mean vegetative length in the trial was 143mm (85–240) and mean width 5.2mm (3–8). Mean flag leaf length is 19.4cm (11–27) and width 7.5mm (5–13). Mean reproductive tiller length in the trial was 725mm (381–974), with a mean 2.6 nodes (1–4) below the spike. Mean spike length is 230mm (82–450), with a mean 21.8 (13–53) spikelets per spike, a mean spikelet length of 18.8mm (11–27), and a mean glume length of 10mm (5–10).

Origin

This variety arose from a controlled pollination of individual plants, selected by Valley Seeds Pty Ltd from a museum of KV lines at Cathkin, Victoria in 1984. F2 plants were later selected for uniformity, seed yield and rust resistance.

Comparators

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

Comparative Trials

Agronomic trials were conducted in all Southern States. A comparative test was conducted at Rutherglen, Victoria, between March 1992 and February 1993. Measurements are from 100 spaced plants grown in open ground. The distinctly different heading date was confirmed in replicated row trials at Cathkin, Victoria, in 1991 and 1992.

Agronomy

Roper is best suited to the perennial ryegrass zones of Western Australia and New South Wales.

Description prepared by **Ian Aberdeen**

Table of Comparison of Perennial Ryegrass Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Roper'	**Tasdale'	**Brumby'	**Ellett'	**Yatsyn'
HEADING DATE (days post 3/9/92)					
mean	32.24	44.86	45.67	46.03	51.24
range	15-57	29-60	32-62	34-60	36-74
std. dev	6.83	6.43	6.62	6.33	7.56
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
SPIKES per PLANT					
mean	3.96	6.18	5.06	5.85	6.44
range	1-7	2-9	1-8	2-8	1-9
std. dev	1.37	1.28	1.26	1.39	1.44
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
SPIKELETS per SPIKE					
mean	21.83	31.78	30.63	34.10	35.06
range	13-53	18-142	16-111	17-123	19-196
std. dev	5.99	13.72	14.39	17.33	21.46
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
GLUME LENGTH (mm)					
mean	10.03	12.34	12.23	12.04	12.28
range	5-10	6-19	5-21	5-21	4-20
std. dev	2.27	2.56	2.9	3.15	2.93
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01

GUINEA GRASS*Panicum maximum*

Variety: 'Natsuyutaka' See fig. 3 in colour section.

Application No. 91/108

Application Received: 26 February 1991

Applicant: **Director General of the Kyushu National Agricultural Experiment Station**, of 2421 Oaza Suya, Nishigoushi-cho, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto-ken, Japan
 Australian Agent: **Griffith Hack & Co** of Sydney, NSW

Description—see comparison tables

'Natsuyutaka' is a semi-erect tufted perennial grass, rooting freely from stem nodes when in contact with or in close proximity to moist soil. Flowering culms *ca* 2.0m to the base of the panicle, to 7-8mm diameter near the base, with glabrous internodes, 8-10 noded. Nodes shortly hairy, with a dark green band just below the node. Leaf sheaths glabrous except for a few scattered medium length hairs towards the base of the sheath. Ligule *ca* 2.5mm long, a ciliate fringed membrane. Leaf blades long and narrow (first leaf *ca* 50 x 2.0cm), flat and tapering to a point, with long tubercle-based hairs at the sheath-blade junction adaxially and for up to 5cm along the blade, shortly pubescent at the collar abaxially, distinctly scabrid on the margins. Panicles large and open, 50cm long with 35-40 primary branches. Peduncle with a few very short hairs in a narrow collar at the base of the panicle. Spikelets 3-3.5mm long, glabrous; newly-emerged stigmata white, becoming pale pink with age.

Origin

This variety originated from an ecotype of *P. maximum* collected in Africa. It was produced through a program of single plant selection and line breeding involving 57 *P. maximum*

accessions from Africa, USA and Colombia. 'Natsuyutaka' was bred by Dr Hirosayu Sato of the Kyushu National Agricultural Experiment Station, Kumamoto, Japan in 1988. It was selected for its persistence and high dry matter yields in trials over six years at two sites (Kumamoto and Okinawa) in southern Japan.

Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Petrie', 'Gatton', 'Natsukaze', 'Makueni', 'Riversdale', 'Hamil' and 'Coloniao'.

Comparative Trials

The comparative test growing was conducted in a deep, well-structured, moderately fertile red clay soil (krasnozem) at 'Tuncul Park' near Gympie, Queensland between November 1991 and June 1992. Measurements were taken from 30 plants of each cultivar arranged as rows in three randomised complete blocks, with 45cm spacings within rows and 2m between adjacent cultivars. Except for 'Coloniao' where vegetative divisions were used, plants were propagated from seeds sown in the glasshouse on 11 November 1991, in dibbling tubes filled with a peat/vermiculite mixture. These were transplanted to the field on 6 December 1991 and fertilised with ammonium nitrate at 100kg N/ha plus 250kg superphosphate/ha. Unseasonally dry conditions from December-February necessitated regular irrigation.

Prior Applications and Sales

'Natsuyutaka' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in Japan since 19 September 1989. No sales of seed have yet been made in that country.

Regional Adaptation

'Natsuyutaka' is a perennial warm season grass adapted to well-drained fertile or moderately fertile soils in humid subtropical and tropical environments.

Table of Comparison of Guinea Grass Varieties

(* = comparators)

Description prepared by **Don Loch** of Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Gympie

	'Natsuyutaka'	'*Petrie'	'*Gatton'	'*Natsukaze'	'*Makueni'	'*Riversdale'	'*Hamil'	'*Coloniao'
MATURE CULM LENGTH—peduncle + internodes (mm)								
mean	1977	1337	1596	1904	1695	2495	3224	3343
std. deviation	187	139	90	278	148	189	206	151
LSD/Significance	124	P0.01	P0.01	NS	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
NO. CULM INTERNODES—including peduncle								
mean	8.7	6.6	7.0	7.6	5.4	10.3	15.1	15.1
std. deviation	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3
LSD/Significance	0.5	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
STEM PUBESCENCE—nodes								
	Narrow band of short hairs	Hairs concentrated around nodes; longer, denser than on sheath	Band of very short microscopic hairs	Band of short hairs; denser than on sheaths and internodes	Soft, very dense hairs concentrated around nodes	Band of short hairs	Band of short hairs	Band of short hairs
STEM PUBESCENCE—internodes								
	Glabrous	Hairs present; longer, less dense than on leaf blade and sheath	Glabrous	Short hairs present	Hairs present	Glabrous	Glabrous	Glabrous
LENGTH OF FIRST LEAF—flag leaf + 1 (mm)								
mean	492.8	293.2	382.9	336.3	613.2	664.1	620.3	376.7
std. deviation	71.4	38.6	56.2	60.9	78.4	63.6	95.8	81.5
LSD/Significance	50.6	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
WIDTH OF FIRST LEAF—flag leaf + 1 (mm)								
mean	19.0	16.3	19.2	20.0	19.9	21.7	30.0	27.7
std. deviation	1.7	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8
LSD/Significance	2.0	P0.05	NS	NS	NS	P0.05	P0.01	P0.01
LEAF PUBESCENCE—sheath								
	Glabrous, except for a few scattered medium length hairs in basal 5cm of sheath	Hairs present; intermediate in length and density between leaf blade and stem	Almost glabrous except for a few very short microscopic hairs	Hairs increasing in length and density in basal 5–10cm of sheath	Short dense hairs present	Hairs present, especially in basal 5cm of sheath	Hairs thinning along basal 5–10cm of sheath; hairs extending down along upper clasping edges of sheath for 5–10cm	Glabrous
LEAF PUBESCENCE—blade								
	Long hairs on adaxial side near blade-sheath junction and along blade for up to ca 5cm; shortly pubescent at collar abaxially	Short soft hairs on both surfaces; concentrated along midrib on abaxial side and near blade-sheath junction on adaxial side	Few short soft hairs; longer on adaxial side for up to 1–2cm above blade-sheath junction	Short soft hairs on both surfaces; longer and denser on adaxial side near blade-sheath junction	Short soft hairs; longer on abaxial side (concentrated along midrib) and on adaxial surface for ca 4cm above blade-sheath junction	Glabrous, except for a few hair on adaxial side for ca 5cm above blade-sheath junction	Some short stiff hairs present; longer on adaxial side for ca 5cm above blade-sheath junction	Glaucous; glabrous except for a few very short hairs on adaxial side for ca 1cm above blade-sheath junction

Table of Comparison of Guinea Grass Varieties—Continued

	'Natsuyutaka'	'Petrie'	'Gatton'	'Natsukaze'	'Makueni'	'Riversdale'	'Hamil'	'Coloniao'
DAYS TO FIRST INFLORESCENCE EMERGENCE								
mean	106.0	66.9	70.4	82.4	86.1	123.5	178.4	195.3
std. deviation	3.8	6.4	5.8	5.1	6.5	6.3	2.2	3.8
LSD/Significance	3.9	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)								
mean	430.0	479.3	494.0	585.3	747.2	809.2	513.5	403.3
std. deviation	84.2	91.4	103.4	132.3	117.4	110.6	60.6	34.3
LSD/Significance	51.6	ns	P0.05	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	ns
PEDUNCLE DIAMETER (mm)								
mean	2.97	1.38	1.61	2.54	2.23	3.13	3.86	3.59
std. deviation	0.46	0.18	0.18	0.39	0.28	0.32	0.42	0.26
LSD/Significance	0.23	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	ns	P0.01	P0.01
LENGTH OF PANICLES ON BASAL TILLERS (mm)								
mean	503.2	241.4	250.7	333.5	375.1	433.6	445.2	420.4
std. deviation	65.0	22.8	26.6	37.4	35.2	35.5	28.8	22.1
LSD/Significance	21.0	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
NO. OF PRIMARY BRANCHES ON PANICLES FROM BASAL TILLERS								
mean	37.1	31.9	43.7	56.4	54.1	75.8	62.1	55.7
std. deviation	2.6	3.2	5.1	6.9	7.9	6.2	6.5	9.3
LSD/Significance	4.0	P0.05	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01
SPIKELET (SEED) PUBESCENCE								
	Glabrous	Short hairs present	Glabrous	Glabrous	Short hairs present	Glabrous	Glabrous	Glabrous
STIGMA COLOUR								
	White; developing a pale pink tinge with age	Reddish-purple	Dark purple	Dark purple	Dark purple	Reddish-purple	Dark purple	Dark purple

ROSE

Rosa



Variety: '**Meineble**' (synonym: 'Red MEIDILAND[®]') See fig. 4 in colour section

Application No: 91/049

Application Received: **24 April 1991**

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

Australian Agent: **Ross Roses** of Willunga, South Australia

Description

'Meineble' is a ground cover rose with a low spreading habit. The small terminal leaflets are medium green in colour and dull on the upper side. Stems are thorny while few prickles are present on the flower pedicels. The flowers are produced from ovate buds and are of a dark red colour matching the RHS 53C-D outside and petal to RHS 53B inside the petal. The petals have a large basal spot on the inside surface. The medium sized flowers are produced in a cluster habit. The flowers are composed of between 6-12 medium sized medium reflexing petals, a yellow stamen and a green style. The small seed vessel is of a pear shape with weak sepal extensions.

Origin

'Meineble' arose from controlled pollination of 'Sea Foam' by 'Picasso' x 'Macey' seedling. It was bred by Alain Meilland of SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes, France.

Comparator

'White MEIDILAND[®]' a ground cover rose as is 'Meineble'.

Comparative Trials

The trials were conducted at Willunga, South Australia in open beds in black fine clay soil. Plants were propagated from cuttings early in 1991 with the final observations and measurements taken in April 1992. Mulch was applied annually and pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Eight plants of 'Meineble' and ten plants of 'White MEIDILAND[®]' were planted in separate rows with 100cm between individual plants in a row and 100cm between rows and drip irrigated.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Status	Filed As
France	Granted	Meineble
Belgium	Pending	Meineble
Denmark	Granted	Meineble
UK	Granted	Meineble
The Netherlands	Granted	Meineble
Israel	Granted	Meineble
Italy	Pending	Meineble
Germany	Granted	Meineble
South Africa	Granted	Meineble
Switzerland	Granted	Meineble
USA	Granted	Meineble

'Meineble' has been sold in Holland since September 1987 under the name 'Red Meidiland'.

Description prepared by **A. Kim Syrus of Melrose Park**, South Australia

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Meineble'	**White MEIDILAND [®]
PLANT GROWTH TYPE	ground cover	ground cover
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	6.5	7.5
range	3-9	5-9
std. deviation	1.91	1.57
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	35.3	49.4
range	29-41	40-56
std. deviation	3.99	4.53
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	20.9	33.05
range	17-24	27-38
std. deviation	2.85	3.92
LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm)		
mean	15.5	16.1
range	12-17	13-18
std. deviation	1.64	1.57
LEAF GLOSS	dull	glossy
BUD SHAPE	ovate	round
NUMBER OF PETALS	few	very many
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	46.3	78.7
range	30-58	64-92
std. deviation	7.01	8.13
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	dark red	white
PETAL COLOURS—RHS No.		
midzone outside	53D	155B
midzone inside	53B	155B
margin outside	53C	155B
margin inside	53B	155B
PETAL BASAL SPOT		
inside	present	absent
outside	present	absent
STAMEN COLOUR	yellow	green
STYLE COLOUR	green	yellow/green
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	pear	pitcher
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	14.5	19.5
range	12-17	15-21
std. deviation	1.83	3.22



Variety: 'Meiflopan' (synonym: 'Alba MEIDILAND[®]') See fig. 5 in colour section

Application No: 91/076

Application Received: 24 August 1991

Applicant: SNC Meilland et Cie of Antibes, France

Australian Agent: Ross Roses of Willunga, South Australia

Description

Meiflopan is a ground cover rose with a low spreading habit. The small sized terminal leaflets are medium green in colour and dull on the upper side. Stems are thorny while many prickles are present on the flower pedicels. Flowers are produced from ovate buds and are of white colour matching RHS 155B both inside and outside the petal. The small double blooms are produced in clusters throughout the season. The flowers are composed of between 26-50 small sized medium reflexing petals, yellow stamens and a green style. The small seed vessel is pear shaped with weak sepal extensions.

Origin

'Meiflopan' arose from controlled pollination of 'Rosa Sempervirens' by 'Marthe Carron'. It was bred by Alain Meilland of SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes, France..

Comparator

'White MEIDILAND[®]' a ground cover rose as is 'Meiflopan'.

Comparative Trials

The trials were conducted at Willunga, South Australia in open beds in black fine clay loam soil. Plants were propagated from cuttings early in 1991 with the final observations and measurements taken in April 1992. Mulch was applied annually and pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Eight plants of 'Meiflopan' and ten plants of 'White MEIDILAND[®]' were planted in separate rows with 100cm between individual plants in a row and 100cm between rows and drip irrigated.

Prior Sales

'Meiflopan' has been sold in France since 1986.

Description prepared by A. Kim Syrus of Melrose Park, South Australia.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Meiflopan'	**White MEIDILAND [®]
PLANT GROWTH TYPE	ground cover	ground cover
THORN SHAPE—upper side	catena	catena
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	4.6	7.5
range	3-7	5-9
std. deviation	1.36	1.57
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	19.0	49.4
range	12-23	40-56
std. deviation	3.26	4.53

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Meiflopan'	**White MEIDILAND®
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	10.55	33.05
range	5–14	27–38
std. deviation	2.67	3.92
SHAPE OF LEAFLET BASE		
	obtuse	round
LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm)		
mean	7.9	16.1
range	4–11	13–18
std. deviation	2.17	1.57
FLOWER PEDICEL THORNS		
	many	few
BUD SHAPE		
	ovate	round
NUMBER OF PETALS		
	many	very many
FLOWER SIZE		
	small	medium
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	33.0	78.7
range	27–38	64–92
std. deviation	2.97	8.13
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP		
	white	white
PETAL COLOURS—RHS No.		
midzone outside	155B	155B
midzone inside	155B	155B
margin outside	155B	155B
margin inside	155B	155B
PETAL BASAL SPOT		
inside	present	absent
outside	present	absent
FLOWER PROFILE		
upper	convex	flat
lower	flat	flattened convex
STAMEN COLOUR		
	yellow	green
STYLE COLOUR		
	yellow/green	yellow/green
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.25	19.5
range	3–7	15–21
std. deviation	1.00	3.22
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	weak	weak

Description prepared by **A. Kim Syrus of Melrose Park, South Australia.**



Variety: '**Korsorb**' synonym: 'Cubana'. See fig. 6 in colour section.

Application No. 91/052

Application Received: **3 May 1991**

Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co,** of Klein Offenseth, Germany.

Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd** of Keillors Rd, Heathmere via Portland, Victoria.

Description—see also comparison table

'Korsorb' is an apricot-blend glasshouse rose of upright to bushy growth habit. Leaves have obtuse bases, are medium sized and convex in cross section. Thorns are concave and anthocyanin red in young shoots. Buds are ovate. Flowers are large (56–96mm) and double. Petals are large, mildly reflexed, undulating margins and have a large basal spot (RHS 12B) extending (15mm) to the midzone both inside and outside. 'Korsorb' has red styles; stigmas above the level of the anthers, stamens bronze, sepal extensions medium (20–39), few prickles on the pedicel, seed vessel small and funnel-shaped. Fragrance is weak.

Origin

The breeder is W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co, of Klein Offenseth, Germany. 'Korsorb' originated from controlled pollination of 'Mercedes' by 'Flamingo'. 'Korsorb' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in Germany since 1988.

Comparators

'Melody' (registered name 'Korbolak') and 'Sonia'.

Comparative Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative trials conducted at Dural, New South Wales in March 1992. The plants were grown in the open with spacing of 0.5m between plants. Measured characteristics are based on 20 measurements from these plants, aged 3 years.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = comparitors)

	'Korsorb' (*Cubana')	**Sonia'	**Melody'
THORN LENGTH (mm)			
mean	8	5.7	6.9
range	5–10	5–8	4–10
std. deviation	1.6	1.2	1.7
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	52.5	53.1	39.8
range	44–64	40–70	30–56
std. deviation	6.78	8.76	7.31
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	34.15	34.75	23.55
range	27–41	26–43	17–29
std. deviation	4.27	5	4.1
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	18.25	12.25	7.65
range	15–23	8–17	5–10
std. deviation	2.2	3.1	1.9
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	83.45	77.6	59.75
range	56–96	55–90	52–86
std. deviation	11.33	11.88	7.85

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties—Continued

	'Korsorb' (<i>'Cubana'</i>)	'Sonia'	'Melody'
PETAL COLOUR			
margin outside	RHS 29D	RHS 56A	RHS 55C
margin inside	RHS 29C	RHS 52D	RHS 55C
basal spot outside	RHS 23D	RHS 155B	RHS 155D
basal spot inside	RHS 23D	RHS 155A	RHS 155B
SEPAL EXTENSIONS (mm)			
mean	29.25	24.5	27
range	20–39	18–30	20–32
std. deviation	4.8	3.1	3.8

DIEFFENBACHIA

Dieffenbachia hybrid



Variety: '**Golden Sunset**' See fig. 7 in colour section.

Application No. 91/118

Application Received: **2 December 1991**

Applicant: **Edwin J. Frazer**, of Kenmore, Queensland

Description—see comparison table

'Golden Sunset' is a highly patterned large growing *Dieffenbachia*, fast growing and of upright habit with moderate branching giving a dense appearance. It has yellow and green variegation giving the variety high colour. 'Golden Sunset' is particularly suitable for 170mm and larger pots, reaching a maximum height of 1.7m. It has a smooth, medium green stem of large diameter with a large, broad, flexible leaf blade which is ovate-cordate in shape. At 60cm height there are approximately 3–4 auxiliary breaks with at least one leaf expanded. These leaves will show colour by the first leaf and true colour and pattern by the second leaf.

The leaf has a highly maculate pattern with no obvious border and the base colour is medium-dark green with irregular sized maculations of a light golden colour. The midrib of the leaf is a light cream colour flecked with green. The petiole is medium green grading to a lighter green on the keel and is very short and heavily winged along almost its entire length. Leaves darken with age and this variety has a distinctive unpleasant odour when the tissue is damaged or cut.

The inflorescence is typical of *Dieffenbachia* and has no commercial significance. The roots of this variety are thick and white with finer laterals.

Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of *D. wilsonii* by pollen from an F1 hybrid of CR32955*CR202. The breeder is EJ Frazer of Kenmore, Queensland. 'Golden Sunset' was subsequently initiated into tissue culture and propagated for sale in Europe and the United States of America. Plant Breeders Rights were granted in the Netherlands in 1990 and the variety was patented in the United States in 1990.

Comparators

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

Comparative Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative trials at the Sunki Pty. Ltd. nursery at Brookfield, Queensland between June 1989 and February 1990. Micro cuttings were placed in net pots for 12 weeks then transferred to 120mm pots for 16 weeks and finally to 200mm pots for 8 weeks. A peat-based potting medium was used and fungicide and fertilisers applied on a preventative basis. Measurements are from 10 plants of each variety.

Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Filed as
United States	1989	Pending	Golden Sunset
Netherlands	1990	Pending	Golden Sunset

'Golden Sunset' was first sold in the United States of America in 1988.

Description prepared by **Edwin Frazer**.

Table of Comparison of *Dieffenbachia* Varieties

	'Golden Sunset'	* 'Neptune'
(* = comparators)		
PLANT HEIGHT	tall	medium
STEM DIAMETER	large	medium
LEAF LENGTH—7th and 8th nodes above soil level (cm)		
mean	30.3	26.6
range	24–36	17–33
std. deviation	3.5	3.9
LEAF WIDTH—7th and 8th nodes above soil level (cm)		
mean	20.1	14.0
range	16–23	9–17
std. deviation	2.2	1.9
LEAF SHAPE	ovate—cordate	oblong—cordate
NUMBER OF LEAF BLADE COLOURS	2	3
LEAF BLADE COLOURS		
colour	dark green	dark green
RHS Chart No.	137A	145A
colour	light gold	light green
RHS Chart No.	143C	137A
colour	—	light yellow
RHS Chart No.	—	138B
PETIOLE LENGTH RELATIVE TO BLADE		
	very short	short
NUMBER OF BASAL SHOOTS	medium	high

BRACHYSCOME

Brachyscome multifida



Variety: '**Pink Haze**' see fig. 9 in colour section

Application No. 92/021

Application Received: 13 March 1992

Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd** of Wonga Park, Victoria

Description—see also comparison tables

'Pink Haze' is a low growing, compact, dense perennial herb with finely divided, dark green foliage and numerous, small, pale pink daisy inflorescences. Typical inflorescences are 22–24mm in diameter with a golden disc approximately 5.2–5.6mm wide. The ray florets are elliptical with retuse apices, 8.3–9.6mm long and approximately 2.3mm wide at the widest point. The upper surface is light pink (purple, Group 75C, RHS Colour Chart) and the lower surface is streaked violet and white. The flower bud is small (4–5mm in diameter) and peduncles are short (58–70mm).

Origin

This variety is a first generation seedling selection resulting from controlled cross pollinations conducted within the species *Brachyscome multifida*. Distinguishing characteristics are perpetuated through three generations of cutting propagation.

Comparative Trials

All characters described are from comparative trials conducted at Plant Growers Australia Pty. Ltd., Victoria between June and December 1992. Ten plants of each variety were used in the trial. All plants were propagated by cutting and subsequently grown outside in full sun under overhead irrigation. Plants in 150mm containers were spaced approximately 100mm apart and the pine bark and sand based medium was supplemented with slow release fertilisers. Plants were pruned once in August and final results were taken on 9 December 1993.

Comparators

Brachyscome multifida 'Pink' is a pink flowering cultivar of this species which has been grown commercially for a number of years. *Brachyscome multifida* var. *dilatata* is a compact form which served as a breeding parent in the trials conducted to derive *Brachyscome* 'Pink Haze' and has also been in commercial production for many years.

Description prepared by **Alexander Salmon of Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, Victoria

Table of Comparison of *Brachyscome* Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Pink Haze'	' <i>B. multifida</i> 'Pink'	' <i>B. multifida</i> var. <i>dilatata</i> '
GROWTH HABIT	compact	upright	compact
LEAF SEGMENTATION	pinnatifid- very little secondary segmentation	bipinnatifid	pinnatifid- no secondary segmentation
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	24.54	24.79	19.31
std. deviation	2.29	2.23	1.83
range	21.0–28.9	21.7–28.2	16.3–21.1

Table of Comparison of *Brachyscome* Varieties—Continued

	'Pink Haze'	' <i>B. multifida</i> 'Pink'	' <i>B. multifida</i> var. <i>dilatata</i> '
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	6.54	5.78	4.96
std. deviation	0.39	0.66	0.29
range	5.8–7.0	4.9–6.7	4.6–5.4
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	2.3	2.07	2.01
std. deviation	0.07	0.14	0.09
range	2.2–2.4	1.8–2.2	1.9–2.1.3
COLOUR OF RAY (UPPER)	Purple RHS Group 75C	Violet RHS Group 84B	Violet RHS Group 88D
RAY APEX	retuse	obtuse	retuse
SHAPE OF RAY	elliptical	oblanceolate	oblanceolate



Variety: '**Blue Haze**' see fig. 10 in colour section

Application No 92/022

Application Received: **13 March 1992**

Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, Victoria

Description—see comparison tables

'Blue Haze' is a low growing, compact, perennial herb with numerous large blue daisy inflorescences. Typical inflorescences are 27–34mm in diameter with a golden disc approximately 6.5mm wide. The rays are elliptical with obtuse apices 9–11mm long and approximately 2.7mm wide at the widest point. The upper surface is light blue (violet blue, Group 91B, RHS Colour Chart) and the lower surface is streaked white and violet.

Mature leaves are 18–25mm long, fleshy, dark green (green, Group 139 A, RHS Colour Chart) on the upper surface and lighter below. Leaves are coarsely segmented, with 6–8 oblong (length = 2–3 x width) segments approximately 4mm long with mucronate apices.

Origin

This variety is a first generation seedling selection resulting from controlled cross pollinations between *Brachyscome multifida* and *Brachyscome angustifolia*. 'Blue Haze' was selected on the basis of flower colour, flower size and growth habit and distinguishing features are perpetuated through three generations of cutting propagation.

Comparators

Brachyscome multifida 'Breakoday' is an industry standard and also the seed parent of *B. multifida* 'Blue Haze'. This comparative variety is the closest in flower colour and growth habit.

Description prepared by **Alexander Salmon of Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, Victoria

Table of Comparison of *Brachyscome* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Blue Haze'	**Breakoday'
GROWTH HABIT	compact	compact/spreading
LEAF SEGMENTATION	coarse-no secondary segmentation	pinnatifid-some secondary bipinnate segmentation
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (cm)		
mean	3.04	2.49
std. deviation	0.21	0.09
range	2.7-3.4	2.4-2.6
COLOUR OF RAY (UPPER)		
	violet blue	RHS 91B
	violet blue	RHS 90C
COLOUR OF RAY (LOWER)		
	violet blue	RHS 91C
	violet blue	RHS 87D
LENGTH OF RAY (mm)		
mean	11.2	10.3
std. deviation	0.57	0.68
range	10.2-11.9	9.0-11.0
RAY APEX		
	obtuse	acute

Variety: '**Lemon Drops**' see fig. 11 in colour section

Application No 92/023

Application Received: **13 March 1992**Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd** of Wonga Park, Victoria**Description**—see comparison tables

'Lemon Drops' is a low growing, compact, perennial herb with numerous small yellow daisy inflorescences. Typical inflorescences are 18-23mm in diameter with a golden disc approximately 7.4mm wide. The rays are oblanceolate with obtuse apices 7.5-9.2mm long and approximately 2mm wide at the widest point. The upper ray surface on newly opened flowers is yellow (yellow, Group 3B, RHS Colour Chart) fading lighter as the flower ages. Flower stems are relatively long (12.5-14.5 mm). Mature leaves are approximately 60mm long and 8-12mm wide, dark green on the upper surface and lighter below. Leaves are divided almost to the midrib and the divisions are oblong, 4-7mm long with acute apices. Leaves are pinnatifid and show no secondary segmentation.

Origin

This variety is a first generation seedling selection resulting from controlled interspecific pollinations with *Brachyscome multifida* as the main seed parent. 'Lemon Drops' was selected on the basis of flower colour and growth habit and distinguishing features are perpetuated through three generations of cutting propagation.

Comparators

Brachyscome multifida 'White' is the closest cultivar to 'Lemon Drop' as no other yellow flowering variety is available. A white form of *B. multifida* was used in breeding trials conducted to derive 'Lemon Drops'.

Descriptions prepared by **Alexander Salmon of Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, Victoria

Table of Comparison of *Brachyscome* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Lemon Drops'	* <i>B. multifida</i> 'White'
GROWTH HABIT	upright	compact/spreading
LEAF SEGMENTATION	pinnatifid-no secondary segmentation	bipinnatifid
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (cm)		
mean	13.6	8.34
std. deviation	0.87	0.64
range	12.5-14.9	7.1-9.1
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (cm)		
mean	21.3	30.2
std. deviation	1.65	2.0
range	18.2-23.1	27.3-32.8
COLOUR OF RAY (UPPER)		
	yellow	RHS 3B
	white	RHS 155D
LENGTH OF RAY (mm)		
mean	8.45	12.53
std. deviation	0.61	0.63
range	7.5-9.2	11.5-13.5
SHAPE OF RAY	elliptical	oblanceolate

APPLE*Malus domestica*Variety: '**GB 63-43**'. See fig 8 in colour section.

Application No. 92/079

Application received: **28 May 1992**Applicant: **The State of Queensland**, through its Department of Primary Industries, 80 Ann St, GPO Box 46, Brisbane.**Description**—see also comparison table

'GB 63-43' is a moderately vigorous tree of spreading nature and a semi-spur bearing habit. One year old stems have medium sized buds, a moderate number of lenticels, and the seventh internode from the tip averages 21mm. Leaves have an acuminate tip, are upfolded in cross section, have small to medium sized stipules, normal pubescence on their lower surface and have an outward pose to the stem. Fully expanded leaves have entire margins, are of average length (71mm), are wide (44mm) and have petioles 28mm long. Flowering occurs very early in the spring and may be for a prolonged period (3 to 6 weeks).

White, oval petals with a red margin and undercolour form flowers of average diameter (31 mm). Fruit is oblong shaped and has a red skin colour (RHS 46 A) streaked and banded over a yellow-green ground colour (RHS 154 C). The flesh is firm (5.53 kg using 10 mm diameter penetrometer head), has a sweet to sub-acid taste and is pale yellow (RHS 12D).

Origin

This variety arose from a controlled pollination of 'Delicious' (seed parent) by 'Stark's Earliblaze' (pollen parent). It was bred by a team comprising Stephen Tancred, Les Baxter, Calvin Winks, Aldo Zeppa and Alan McWaters of the Department of Primary Industries, Queensland. Crossed in 1970, 'GB63-43' was selected for development on the basis of fruit quality, harvest period, and agronomic characters and propagated vegetatively onto clonal rootstocks.

Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Summerdel' (a full sibling of 'GB63-43'),

'Royal Gala' and 'Jonathon'. These were used for all traits except fruit size, where 'Earlidel', 'Hi-Early Delicious' and 'Granny Smith' were used.

Comparative Trials

The comparative test was conducted at the Granite Belt Horticultural Research Station, Applethorpe. Tree characters, flowers and fruits were observed on five and six year old trees between August 1991 and March 1993. Measurements are from 10 specimens selected at random from each of five trees. Plants were grown in a sandy granite soil on MM106 rootstocks and trained to a central leader framework. Fruit size measurements were taken from trees grown in a separate trial. In this fruit size trial, fertilizer, irrigation, pruning and crop load were very precisely controlled.

Prior applications and sales

There are no prior applications for Plant Variety Rights for 'GB 63-43'. It was first sold in Egypt in 1989.

Table of Comparison of Apple Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'GB 63-43'	**Summerdel'	*'Royal Gala'	**Jonathon'
INTERNODE LENGTH (seventh internode from tip)				
mean	21.46 mm	22.08 mm	22.58 mm	27.72 mm
std. deviation	1.26	1.84	1.57	2.79
LSD, significance level		ns	ns	P0.001
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SHOOT (between 2nd & 3rd bud)				
	medium	medium	strong	weak
LENTICELS PER INTERNODE				
	moderate	moderate	moderate-many	few
BUD SIZE				
	medium	medium-large	medium-large	large
LEAF APEX SHAPE				
	acuminate	acuminate	acuminate-cuspidate	cuspidate
LEAF POSE				
	outward	upward	upward	upward
LEAF SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION				
	up-folded	concave	concave	concave
LEAF LOWER SURFACE PUBESCENCE				
	medium	medium	medium	heavy
STIPULE SIZE				
	small-medium	small-medium	large	large
LEAF LENGTH (mm)				
mean	70.86	68.14	86.32	75.10
std. deviation	5.74	5.03	9.54	5.30
LSD, significance level		ns	P0.05	NS
LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	43.58	38.84	42.48	36.90
std. deviation	2.74	2.74	2.30	2.17
LSD, significance level		P0.05	ns	P0.001
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO				
mean	1.624	1.760	2.028	2.032
std. deviation	0.063	0.177	0.143	0.072
LSD, significance level		ns	P0.001	P0.001

Table of Comparison of Apple Varieties—Continued

	'GB 63-43'	'Summerdel'	'Royal Gala'	'Jonathon'
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	28.4	28.4	39.6	32.6
std. deviation	1.5	1.5	3.2	1.5
LSD, significance level		NS	P0.001	P0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)				
mean	31.42	32.90	33.14	36.68
std. deviation	2.78	2.51	4.06	0.85
LSD, significance level		NS	NS	P0.05
PETAL COLOUR				
Bud Swell: RHS No.	63 A-59 D	59 D	64 B	60 C-61 B
Full Bloom: white with overcolour of RHS No.	63 A-61 B	58 A	64 B	60 C-61 B
PETAL SHAPE				
	oval	oval-oblong	oval-oblong	oblong
SEPAL SPACING (mm)				
mean	7.96	5.68	7.72	6.16
std. deviation	0.88	0.48	1.13	0.34
LSD, significance level		P0.01	NS	P0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)				
mean	5.58	5.76	6.70	5.40
std. deviation	0.32	0.50	0.53	0.41
LSD, significance level		NS	P0.01	NS
NUMBER OF STAMENS				
mean	18.12	18.80	19.60	19.34
std. deviation	0.55	0.27	0.26	0.42
LSD, significance level		P0.05	P0.001	P0.01
TIME OF FLOWERING				
	very early	early	early	medium
TIME TO MATURITY				
	very early	very early	early	medium
FRUIT SHAPE				
	oblong	globose-conical	globose-conical	oblate
FRUIT SKIN COLOUR				
Ground colour: RHS No.	154 C	144 D	12 C	1 C-2 C-4 C
Blush colour: RHS No.	46 A	60 A	53 B	60 A-187 B
SKIN COATING				
	light bloom	heavy bloom	light bloom	none
FRUIT TEXTURE (kg)				
mean	5.53	5.13	6.09	5.18
std. deviation	0.24	0.13	0.35	0.49
LSD, significance level		NS	P0.01	NS
FRUIT FLESH COLOUR				
RHS No.	12 D	10 D	2 D-4 D	4 D-5 D
MEASURED FRUIT SIZE CHARACTERS				
	'GB 63-43'	'Earlidel'	'Hi-Early Delicious'	'Granny Smith'
FRUIT LENGTH (mm)				
mean	50.26	45.96	52.34	61.50
std. deviation	0.60	2.75	3.45	1.77
LSD, significance level		P0.05	NS	P0.001
FRUIT WIDTH (mm)				
mean	64.75	56.16	65.51	75.01
std. deviation	1.16	2.52	3.66	1.94
LSD, significance level		P0.001	NS	P0.001



Fig. 1 Summer Gold Late Navel.



Fig. 2 Chislett Summer Navel.

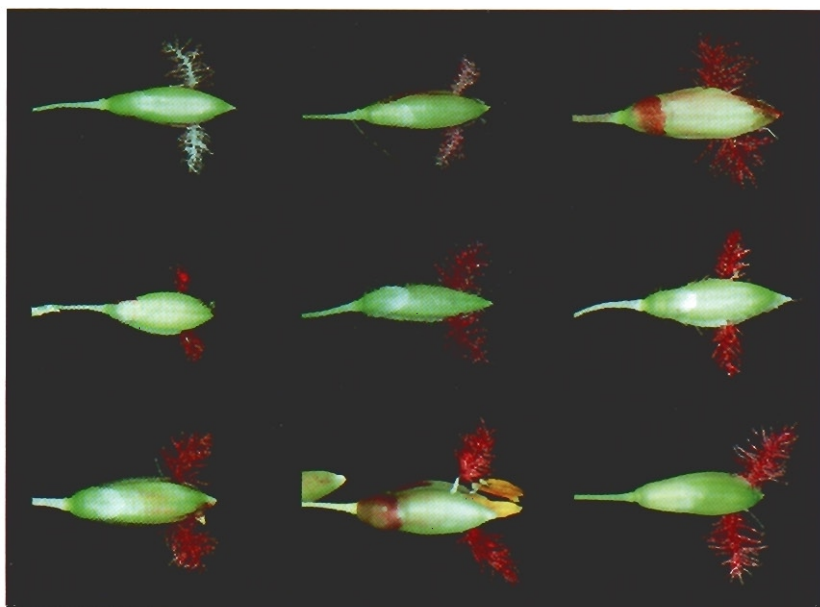


Fig. 3
 (left to right)
 Top: 'Natsuyutaka' (newly emerged) 'Natsuyutaka' (aged) 'Natsukaze'
 Middle: 'Gatton' 'Petrie' 'Makueni'
 Bottom: 'Riversdale' 'Hamil' 'Coloniao'



Fig. 4 'Meineble'.



Fig. 5 'Meiflopan'.



Fig. 6 'Korsorb' ('Cubana')



Fig. 7 'Golden Sunset' (left, in black pot) with 'Neptune' (white pot).

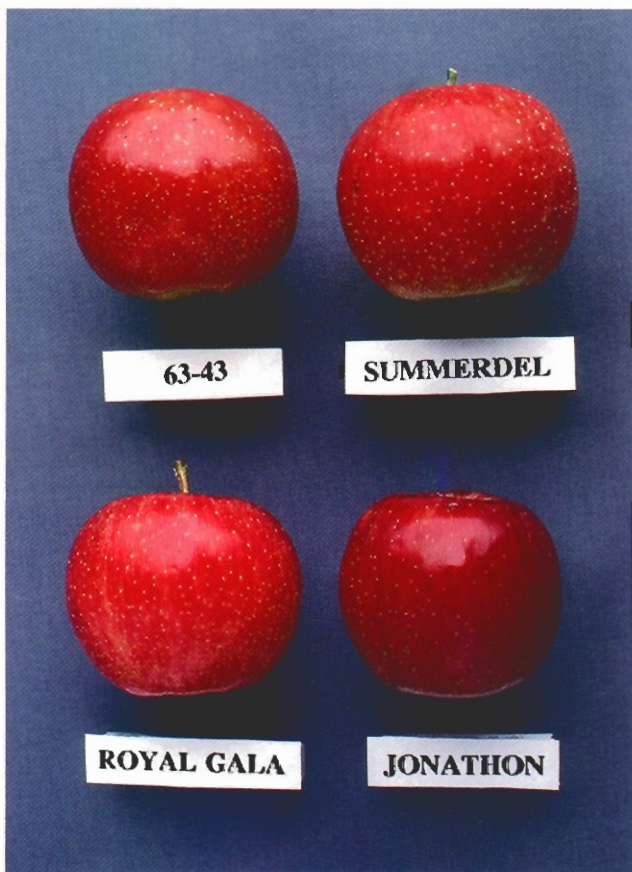


Fig. 8 External appearance of fruit of 'GB 63-43' and three comparison apple cultivars.

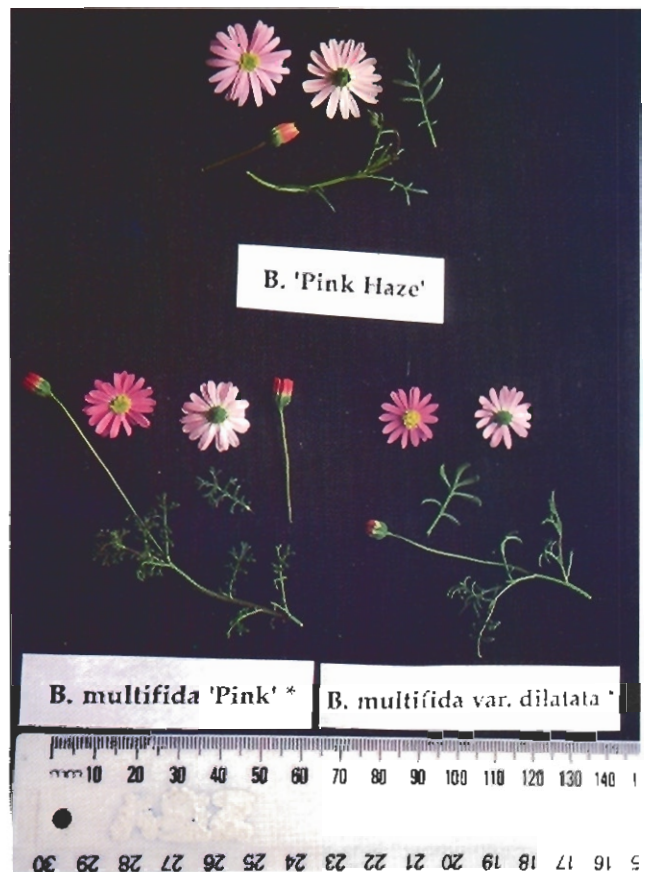


Fig. 9 'Pink Haze'.



Fig. 10 'Blue Haze'

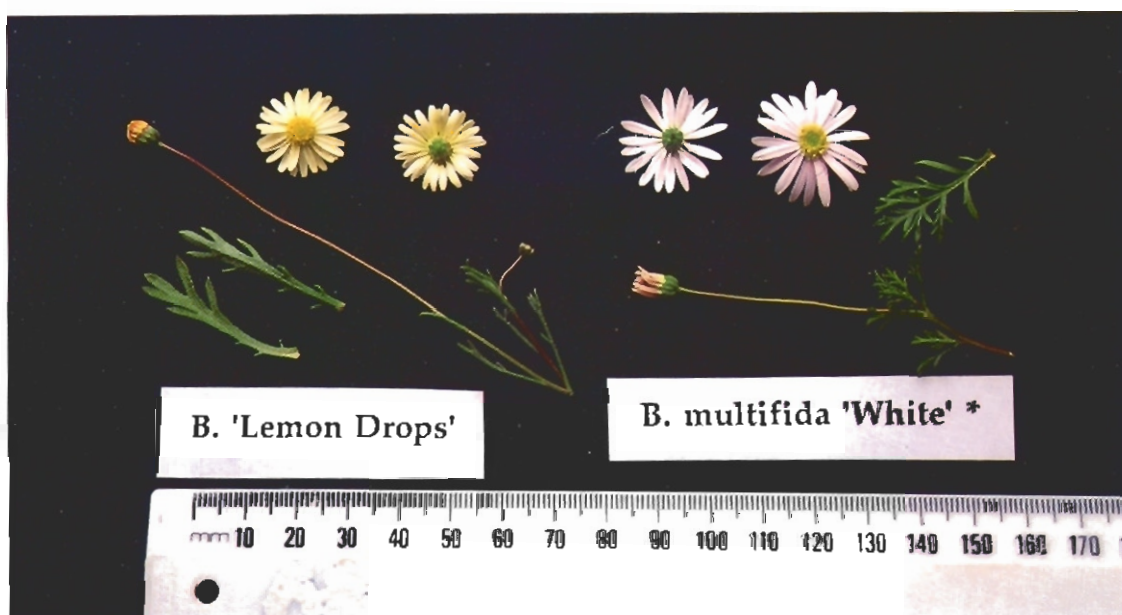


Fig. 11 'Lemon Drops'



Fig. 12 Right to left:
 'Grasslands Goldie' (generation 1),
 'Grasslands Goldie' (generation 2),
 'Maitland', 'Noreen' and 'Leo' Spring
 growth and habit
 9.11.92.



Fig. 13 'Petite'.

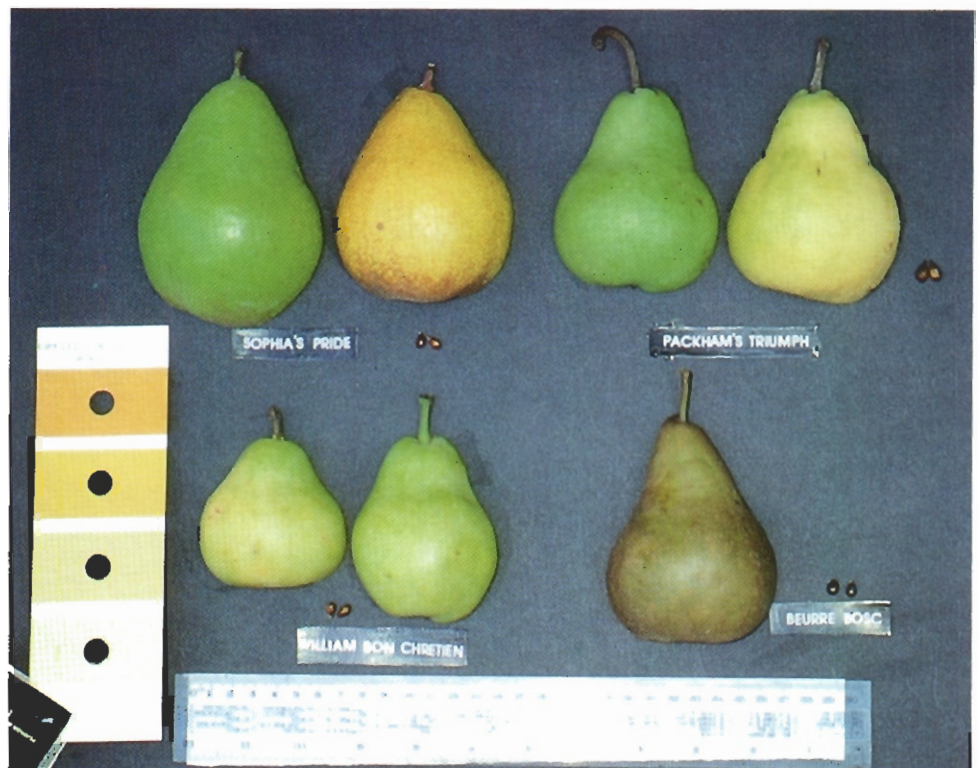
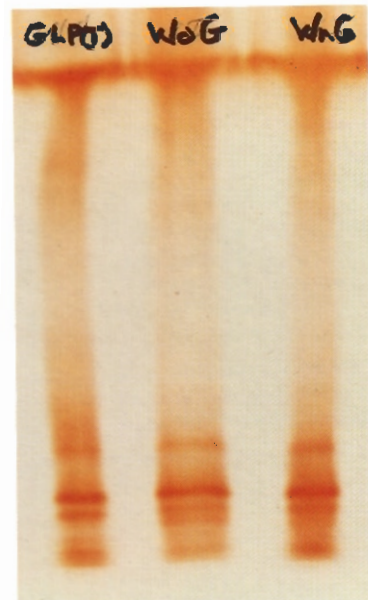


Fig. 14 Fruit of 'Sophia's Pride' and comparators.



Fig. 15 'Windsor Green' (right) with 'Wintergreen'.



Electrophoretic peroxidase isoenzyme patterns for Windsor Green couch compared with standard varieties Wintergreen and Greenless Park (Tebbut's strain). Polyacrylamide gradient gel, 7.5 to 20 per cent linear gradient.



Fig. 16 'TS 8567' (left, in red pot) with 'Jupiter' (black pot).

Table of Comparison of Apple Varieties—Continued

	'GB 63-43'	'Summerdel'	'Royal Gala'	'Jonathon'
DEPTH OF STEM CAVITY (mm)				
mean	11.34	7.78	9.46	13.56
std. deviation	0.27	0.78	0.93	0.87
LSD, significance level		P0.001	P0.01	P0.001
WIDTH OF STEM CAVITY (mm)				
mean	32.20	28.10	30.24	36.12
std. deviation	1.16	0.64	3.96	0.93
LSD, significance level		P0.01	NS	P0.05
WIDTH OF EYE BASIN (mm)				
mean	32.2	27.14	31.02	35.86
std. deviation	0.51	0.38	0.96	1.01
LSD, significance level		P0.001	P0.05	P0.001

SCAEVOLA

Scaevola aemula x *albida*

Variety: 'Petite' See fig. 13 in colour section.

Application No. 92/095

Application Received: 16 June 1992

Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG**, of Gensingen, Germany

Australian Agent: **RW Rother** of Emerald, Victoria

Description—see comparison table

'Petite' has a cushion-like growth habit and spatulate to obovate leaves with deep serrations and acute apices. The leaf base is cuneate and venation palmate.

Flowers are borne solitary in leaf axils. Petals are visibly narrower than those of 'Maue Clusters' and the petal base is attenuate. Petal venation is parallel. Flowers are lilac blue and the inside of the corolla tube is striped. Flowers are evenly distributed over the plant.

Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Maue Clusters' by an unnamed *Scaevola albida*. It was bred by Innova Plant of Gensingen, Germany. 'Petite' was selected for development on the basis of floral characteristics and propagated from cuttings for more than five generations to demonstrate stability.

Comparators

The most similar variety of common knowledge included in the trial was 'Maue Clusters'.

Comparative Trials

The comparative trial was conducted at Outeniqua Nursery in Emerald, Victoria between February 1992 and December 1992. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 5 plants of each variety. Plants were propagated using tip cuttings and grown in full sun in a typical commercial pinebark and sand mixture enriched with a time release fertiliser.

Prior applications and sales

Nil at the time of application.

Description prepared by **Roy Rother** and PVRO.

Table of Comparison of *Scaevola* Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Petite'	'Maue Clusters'
GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	spreading
LEAF COLOUR		
	RHS 146A-B	RHS 137A-B
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	23.75	15.42
range	20-30	11-22
std. deviation	2.84	3.29
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	12.20	7.16
range	10-15	5-9
std. deviation	1.91	1.21
LEAF SHAPE		
	spatulate to obovate	obovate
LEAF MARGINS		
	lobed	slightly lobed
FLOWER COLOUR		
main colour (RHS)	94C	83C
central petal rib (RHS)	94C	87A
FLOWER DIAMETER—AT THE WIDEST POINT (mm)		
mean	16.45	15.55
range	15-18	14-17
std. deviation	0.76	0.76
FLOWER HEIGHT—BASE OF COROLLA TO TIP OF FURTHEST PETAL (mm)		
mean	16.15	14.75
range	15-18	14-17
std. deviation	0.99	0.65
STRIPES ON COROLLA TUBE		
	present	absent

LOTUS

Lotus corniculatus

Variety: 'Grasslands Goldie' synonym 'G32' See fig. 12 in colour section.

Application No. 92/098
 Application Received: **22 June 1992**
 Applicant: **AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre**, of
 Palmerston North, New Zealand
 Australian Agent: **Mr A E Stratton, AgResearch
 Grasslands**, C/-Rutherglen Research Institute, Chiltern
 Valley Road, Rutherglen, Victoria.

Description—see comparison tables

'Grasslands Goldie' is an erect, early flowering variety. A tap root develops with numerous lateral branches. Stems 30–70cm long arising from a single crown are glabrous to moderately hairy and branched. Leaflets medium to light green glabrous to moderate pubescence, acuminate to obtuse. Terminal leaflet 7–17mm long, 3–9mm wide. Flowers bright golden yellow, standard often tinged with orange, 10–15mm long, 5–6 per cluster. Calyx moderate to strongly pubescent, teeth equal in length to tube. Ripe seed pods deep purple/brown, 20–40mm long, dehiscent. Thousand seed weight approximately 1.6gms. Approximately 90–100% of plants cyanogenic.

In addition, the applicant has submitted prints of gel electrophoresis of seed protein which display consistently different banding patterns between varieties but identical bands between two generations of 'Grasslands Goldie'. Extracts were obtained according to S.E. Gardiner and M.B. Forde: *Seed Science and Technology*, 1987, Vol 15, pages 663–674. The extraction medium was modified as described by D.B. Smith and P.I. Payne in *Journal of Nation. Inst. Ag. Bot.* 1984, Vol 16, pp 487–489.

Origin

This variety was selected from overseas material following a series of spaced plant evaluations in the North and South Islands of New Zealand during 1973–76. Plants showing the best productivity and persistence were polycrossed in isolation and the resultant seed used to establish a pre-nucleus seed block in 1982. The majority of the selected material was from previously unselected lines, and the seed from these used to form the basis of 'Grasslands Goldie'. Breeding work was conducted by

Dr JFL Charlton of AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand (formerly the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research).

Comparators

The comparators used in New Zealand trials were 'Cascade', 'Maitland', 'Tana', 'San Gabriel', 'Franco' and 'Leo'. Australian trial comparators were 'Maitland', 'Leo' and 'Norcen'. Australian trial data is presented here.

Comparative Trials

Two New Zealand trials were conducted at AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre during 1989/90 and 1990/91 respectively in Gley recent soil of the Kairanga silt loam series. Both trials were of randomised complete block design of 5 replications of 20 spaced plants of each variety with two generations of 'Grasslands Goldie'. Spaced plants were at 60cm spacing and planted rows were also used for photographic and general observation purposes. Each trial was surrounded by border plants. Measurements were recorded from all spaced plants excluding border plants. These trials were in an open field. The Australian comparative trial was conducted at the Department of Primary Industries Laboratories at Launceston, Tasmania during 1992/3. Plants were raised in a glasshouse and transferred to pots in July 1992. These were arranged in replicates of 10 pots per 10 replicates for each variety and measurements/scores recorded from all plants.

Prior Applications

'Grasslands Goldie' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in New Zealand since 20 May 1991.

Regional Adaption

'Grasslands Goldie' is suited to regions with dry summer conditions where soils are of a light silt loam type or of a sandy composition such as in coastal areas and low fertility soils of an acidic nature.

Description prepared by **Jeff Miller**

Table of Comparison of Lotus Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Grasslands Goldie'	* 'Maitland'	* 'Leo'	* 'Norcen'
WINTER GROWTH RATING 24/9/92 (1=low, 5=high)				
mean	3.19	2.16	1.69	2.03
std. deviation	0.800	0.564	0.581	0.502
LSD/significance	0.293	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
WINTER PLANT GROWTH HABIT 24/9/92 (1=prostrate, 5=erect)				
mean	1.86	1.04	1.16	1.00
std. deviation	0.804	0.197	0.748	0.00
LSD/significance	0.296	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
SPRING GROWTH RATING 27/11/92 (1=low, 5=high)				
mean	3.90	3.42	2.37	2.66
std. deviation	0.659	0.727	0.706	0.956
LSD/significance	0.372	P≤0.01	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
SPRING PLANT GROWTH HABIT 27/11/92 (1=prostrate, 5=erect)				
mean	4.69	4.40	2.24	1.92
std. deviation	1.807	1.923	1.658	1.397
LSD/significance	0.858	NS	P≤0.001	P≤0.001

Table of Comparison of Lotus Varieties—Continued

	'Grasslands Goldie'	* 'Maitland'	* 'Leo'	* 'Norcen'
MEAN FLOWERING DATE (Days from 1st flowering plant = day 1)				
mean	30.4	30.7	*	*
std. deviation	13.60	9.10	*	*
LSD/significance	1.78	NS	*	*
PLANT HEIGHT AT FLOWERING (mm)				
mean	239	223	*	*
std. deviation	90.6	110.8	*	*
LSD/significance	(P0.01)	45.9	*	*
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)				
mean	11.35	11.38	*	*
std. deviation	1.92	2.22	*	*
LSD/significance	0.953	NS	*	*
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)				
mean	4.89	5.74	*	*
std. deviation	1.27	1.44	*	*
LSD/significance	0.482	P≤0.001	*	*
NUMBER OF FLOWERS PER CLUSTER				
mean	5.55	5.40	*	*
std. deviation	0.770	0.635	*	*
LSD/significance	0.392	NS	*	*
RATIO OF LEAFLET LENGTH TO WIDTH				
mean	2.41	2.05	*	*
std. deviation	0.464	0.407	*	*
LSD/significance	0.18	P≤0.001	*	*
LENGTH OF LONGEST STEM (mm)				
mean	430	415	*	*
std. deviation	61.0	61.2	*	*
LSD/significance	28.0	NS	*	*
NUMBER OF STEM BRANCHES				
mean	10.89	10.06	*	*
std. deviation	3.57	2.96	*	*
LSD/significance	1.49	NS	*	*
RATIO OF STEM LENGTH TO BRANCH NUMBERS				
mean	44.0	46.1	*	*
std. deviation	16.60	21.70	*	*
LSD/significance	12.46	NS	*	*
LENGTH OF DEVELOPED SEED POD (mm)				
mean	28.2	33.7	*	*
std. deviation	4.57	5.57	*	*
LSD/significance	2.62	P≤0.001	*	*

* As only slightly more than half of 'Leo' and 'Norcen' plants flowered within 4 months of the first flowering plant, characters related to flowering/maturity for those two comparators were not included in analysis.

PEAR

Pyrus communis



Variety: 'Sophia's Pride'. See fig. 14 in colour section.

Application No: 93/036

Application Received: 18 February 1993

Applicant: Victor John Stasey, of Stanhope, Victoria.

Description—see comparison table

Sophia's Pride is a late maturing, large firm fleshed pear. It is a scion variety with upright growth bearing on stems, medium

graft compatibility, adpressed brown vegetative buds (RHS166A), long internode length (47mm), stem lenticels many, lenticels ovoid and long.

Leaves with serrate margin, right angled at base and top, pointed acuminate at tip, short petiole (30.6mm). Medium satin green leaves posed outward, upfolded in cross section with large stipules. Flowers single, small diameter (34.7mm), petals circular shape 'u-shaped' at the base, petals overlapping.

Early flowering time, fruit maturing late (>200 day cropping duration). Fruit symmetrical, elongate with largest diameter towards base and a straight side shape. Russet mainly on fruit calyx, 33 pores per square centimetre, firm flesh (7.45kg

penetrometer at harvest). Seed length medium (7.86mm) seed width small (3.76mm). Fruit colour green (RHS144B) at picking to orange/yellow (RHS163B) at maturity

Origin

This variety was a sport of 'William Bon Chretien' scion / 'Kieffer' rootstock selected by Victor John Stasey, of Stanhope, Victoria in 1981. 'Sophia's Pride' was selected for development on the basis of late maturing, large fruit of good handling quality. It was propagated by grafting bud wood.

Comparators

Varieties included in the trial were selected as the three most commonly grown pear varieties in the region. The varieties

were 'Beurre Bosc', 'Packham's Triumph' and 'William Bon Chretien'.

Comparative Trials

The comparative test was conducted at Stanhope, Victoria between October 1992 and April 1993. Measurements are from 50 specimens selected at random from 10–15 trees. Plants were propagated in fine clay loam soil in open flood irrigated ground at a spacing of 4 metres by 4 metres. Standard nitrogen fertiliser and pesticide regimes were used on the trial.

No prior applications have been filed for 'Sophia's Pride' and it has not been sold at date of application.

Description prepared by **David McDonald, Agrisearch Services Pty. Ltd**

Table of Comparison of Pear Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Sophia's Pride'	* 'William Bon Chretien'	**Beurre Bosc'	**Packham's Triumph'
SHOOT GROWTH	wavy 4	wavy 6	wavy 5	zig-zag
INTERNODAL LENGTH (mm)				
mean	47.0	28.9	36.5	33.9
std. deviation	6.9	4.8	5.8	6.0
LSD/significance	1.82	P 0.01	P 0.01	P 0.01
PREPONDERANCE OF BEARING	on stems	on stems	on stems	on spurs
STEM PUBESCENCE	medium	medium	absent to weak	medium
STEM COLOUR (winter)				
RHS	199A	199A	200D	200D
LENTICELS PER INTERNODE	many	moderate	moderate	moderate
LENTICEL SHAPE	ovoid and long	ovoid	ovoid	rounded
BUD SIZE	medium	medium	small	medium
BUD TIP SHAPE	rounded/open	squat/pointed	elongated/pointed	rounded
BUD POSE	adpressed	adpressed	slightly held out	held out
LEAF APEX SHAPE	pointed acuminate	pointed acuminate	broad acuminate	pointed acuminate
LEAF LENGTH (mm)				
mean	83.8	86.3	96.6	77.8
std. deviation	7.8	7.1	9.6	9.2
range	63–112	72–92	80–110	64–90
LSD/significance	2.55	N.S.	P 0.01	P 0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	47.5	54.7	49.7	48.5
std. deviation	5.9	3.1	3.6	3.9
range	38–61	52–59	45–56	42–55
LSD/significance	2.27	P 0.01	N.S.	N.S.
LEAF MARGIN	serrate	serrate	crenate	serrate

Table of Comparison of Pear Varieties—Continued

	'Sophia's Pride'	* 'William Bon Chretien'	**'Beurre Bosc'	**'Packham's Triumph'
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	30.6	25.6	40.1	39.3
std. deviation	13.6	4.7	7.3	7.9
range	12–72	21–35	32–50	25–46
LSD/significance	8.96	N.S.	P 0.01	N.S.
STIPULE SIZE				
	large	large	medium	medium
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)				
mean	34.7	33.4	43.9	40.6
std. deviation	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.5
range	32–38	30–37	35–48	37–42
PETAL SHAPE				
	circular	circular	elliptical	elliptical
PETAL BASE SHAPE				
	u shape	u shape	v shape	v shape
PETAL COLOUR (full bloom)				
RHS	155C	155D	155B	155B
SEPAL LENGTH				
	9.4 mm	6.9 mm	6.7 mm	9.0 mm
STAMEN NUMBER				
mean	19.1	20.7	20.6	20.1
std. deviation	1.12	1.0	1.2	1.4
range	17–21	20–24	19–22	17–22
FLOWERING TIME				
	early	medium	late	early
PETAL ARRANGEMENT				
	overlap	touching	free	free
PEDICEL LENGTH				
	medium	medium	small	medium
MATURITY TIME				
	late	5 medium	6 medium	6 medium
CROPPING DURATION				
	200 days +	175 days	180 days	180 days
FRUIT LENGTH (mm)				
mean	101.19	86.3	116.6	89.8
std. deviation	6.75	7.1	9.6	9.2
range	91–115	72–92	98–1220	64–98
FRUIT WIDTH (mm)				
mean	76.94	64.7	79.7	78.5
std. deviation	3.94	3.1	3.6	3.9
range	70–83	52–69	65–86	65–82
FRUIT SHAPE				
longitudinal	elongate	intermediate	elongate	intermediate
position of max diametre	towards base	towards base	towards base	towards base
shape of side	straight	concave	concave	straight
SKIN COLOUR (maturity)				
ripe RHS	163B	2C	199A	9C
at harvest RHS	144B	144C	199A–B	145A
FRUIT SURFACE RUSSET				
	bottom + top	top + bottom	all over	top + bottom
FRUIT SURFACE PORES (/cm²)				
	33	23	9	26

Table of Comparison of Pear Varieties—Continued

	'Sophia's Pride'	* 'William Bon Chretien'	**'Beurre Bosc'	***'Packham's Triumph'
FRUIT TEXTURE (penetrometer reading at picking, kg/cm ²)				
mean	7.45	6.78	7.06	6.03
std. deviation	0.41	0.46	0.87	0.63
range	6.6–8.4	6.1–7.6	5.8–8.4	5.9–7.9
STALK LENGTH (mm)				
mean	15.75	26.3	36.6	27.8
std. deviation	2.08	2.1	2.6	2.2
range	12–20	20–30	25–40	20–30

COUCH GRASS (TURF)

Cynodon dactylon



Variety 'Windsor Green' See fig. 15 in colour section.

Application Number: 93/078

Application Received: 8 March 1993

Applicant: **Turfgrass Scientific Services Pty Limited** of West Ryde, NSW.

Description—see comparison table

'Windsor Green' is a bright emerald green (RHS 137B) semi dwarf couch grass of great density, high wear tolerance and with active cool temperature growth. It produces a very dense lateral stolon system with a high node density. The stolons are thick, with a very high fibre content. Rhizomes are few.

The apical dominance is low. Full development of the axillary buds results in an upright leaf production and turf of high fibre content. Seed head production is low to medium with green pedicels and stamens pink (RHS 66D) at emergence. The unmown height is approximately 200mm. This variety is readily distinguishable by isoenzyme analysis.

Origin

Derived as an induced mutant from 'Wintergreen' couch grass as a result of γ -ray treatment. 'Windsor Green' was selected from 22 other mutants as of superior density, colour and wear tolerance as well as lower seed head production giving improved aesthetic appearance.

Comparators

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Wintergreen' and 'Greenlees Park'.

Prior applications and sales

Nil

Comparative Trials

Initial propagation was from a single node sport. This was field propagated at Richmond NSW, in open ground in 1987. Nursery stock was propagated in 1989 in open ground planting. It was further observed for two years and in 1991 a large scale (1 ha) field planting was made at Richmond for further observation. Small plot (4m²) comparative plantings have been made in replicated plots in the National Couch grass trials conducted in all States with support from Horticultural Research and Development Corporation.

Description prepared by **Peter McMaugh**.

Table of Comparison of Couch Grass Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Windsor Green'	**'Wintergreen'	***'Greenlees Park'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	bunched	bunched	prostrate
LATERAL EXTENSION RATE			
	slow	slow—medium	medium—high
DORMANCY			
	nil	nil	early
WINTER GROWTH			
	slow—medium	slow	nil
STOLON COLOUR			
	yellow	yellow	red
STOLON DENSITY			
	very high	high	medium
NODE DENSITY			
	very high	high	medium
STOLON THICKNESS			
	thick	medium	medium
LEAF FIBRE CONTENT			
	28%	23%	18%
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH			
	33/1	24/1	not available
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	0.5–2.5	0.5–2.0	—
std. deviation	0.4	0.4	—
TILLER LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	27–105	10–65	—
std. deviation	1.6	1.3	—
LEAF COLOUR			
RHS	137B	138A	—
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	42–240	52–210	—
std. deviation	3.2	4.0	—
ANTHER COLOUR			
colour	pink	purple	—
RHS	66D	71A	—

DIEFFENBACHIA

Dieffenbachia hybrid



Variety: 'TS 8567' synonym 'Tropic Marianne' see fig. 16 in colour section.

Application No. 93/109

Application Received: 13 April 1993

Applicant: Edwin J. Frazer, of Kenmore, Queensland

Description—see comparison table

'TS 8567' is an early colouring, large growing *Dieffenbachia* of the Camille colour pattern. It is a fast growing variety with upright habit and heavy branching giving a dense appearance. 'TS 8567' is suitable for 100mm–450mm pots and will reach a maximum height of 1.5m. 'TS 8567' has thick textured flexible, elliptical leaves. The leaf is gold with a strong green border. The outline of the leaf is cup-shaped with no undulation. The blade has heavily depressed veins giving a textured effect.

The inflorescence is typical of *Dieffenbachia* and has no commercial significance. The roots of this variety are thick and white with finer laterals.

Origin

This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'MBG7370801' by pollen from an unnamed seedling of parentage *D. hoffmanni* x 'Marianne'. The breeder is EJ Frazer of Kenmore, Queensland. 'Tropic Marianne' was subsequently initiated into tissue culture and propagated for sale in Europe and the United States of America. Plant Breeders Rights were granted in the Netherlands in 1990 and a United States Plant Patent has been applied for.

Comparators

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

Comparative Trials

All characteristics described below are from comparative trials at the Sunki Pty. Ltd. nursery at Brookfield, Queensland between March 1990 and May 1993. Microcuttings were placed in net pots for 12 weeks then transferred to 120mm pots for 16 weeks and finally to 200mm pots for 8 weeks. A peat-based potting medium was used and fungicide and fertilisers applied on a preventative basis. Measurements are from 10 plants of each variety.

Prior applications and sales

Country	Year	Status	Filed as
Netherlands	1990	Granted	'TS 8567'
United States	1993	Pending	'Tropic Marianne'

'TS 8567' was first sold in the Netherlands in 1992.

Description prepared by Anne-Marie Birkill.

Table of Comparison of *Dieffenbachia* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'TS 8567'	* 'Jupiter'
MAIN STEM COLOUR		
RHS	137A	137B

SECONDARY STEM COLOUR		
RHS	137D	137C–D
SECONDARY STEM COLOUR DISTRIBUTION		
	striated	flecked
LEAF LENGTH (cm)		
mean	34	28
range	29–36	27–31
std. deviation	2.3	1.2
LEAF WIDTH (cm)		
mean	18	13
range	17–19	13–14
std. deviation	0.5	0.3
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm)		
mean	17	14
range	14–20	12–15
std. deviation	1.4	0.8
LEAF BLADE SHAPE		
	elliptic	ovate
LEAF BLADE LENGTH OF APEX		
	medium	long
LEAF CURVATURE		
	weak	strong
LEAF BLADE RIGIDITY		
	strong	weak
LEAF BLADE EDGING—WIDTH		
	medium	narrow
LEAF BLADE EDGING—DEFINITION		
	not clearly defined	clearly defined
LEAF BLADE EDGING—COLOUR		
RHS	137A	137B
LEAF TEXTURE		
	thick	thin
LEAF BLADE COLOUR		
RHS	150C	145B
LEAF BLADE—PRIMARY VEINS		
number	9	13
depression	heavy	slight
INTERVEINAL STRIATIONS		
	absent	fine, green
PETIOLE MAIN COLOUR		
RHS	137A	137B
PETIOLE SECONDARY COLOUR		
colour	medium green	whitish
distribution	at base	along entire length

b) Descriptions to be finalised

Descriptions for the Journal are being finalised for the following applications. The six month period for comment or formal objection will not begin until the full descriptions are finalised and published in the Journal. These varieties have provisional protection under Section 22 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*.

NAVY BEAN

Phaseolus vulgaris

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

'**Spearfelt**' synonym 'CH187-2D'

Application No. 93/033

Accepted: 18 February 1993

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Lolium perenne

Applicant: **New Zealand Agriseeds Ltd**, of Christchurch, New Zealand

Australian Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd** of Bayswater, Victoria

'**LP15**'

Application No. 93/034

Accepted: 18 February 1993

CUPPRESSOCYPARIS

X *Cupressocyparis* hybrid

Applicant: **J Koelewyn**, of The Patch Victoria, and **S Nitschke** of Mylor, South Australia

'**Atlas**'

Application No. 93/037

Accepted: 18 February 1993

VENUS FLY TRAP

Dionaea muscipula

Applicant: **G & G Carnivores Pty Ltd**, of Gingin, Queensland

'**Royal Red**'

Application No. 93/069

Accepted: 19 February 1993

ANNUAL RYEGRASS

Lolium multiflorum

Applicant: **Challenge Seeds Limited**, of Christchurch, New Zealand

Australian Agent: **Wright Stephenson Seeds Limited**, of Seven Hills, New South Wales

'**CSLM 90-103**'

Application No. 93/070

Accepted: 19 February 1993

BARLEY

Hordeum vulgare

Applicant: **Twyford Seeds Ltd** of Banbury, England

Australian Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, of Bayswater, Victoria

'**Osprey**' synonym 'Galaxy'

Application No. 93/071

Accepted: 19 February 1993

TRITICALE

X *Triticosecale*

Applicant: **The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute**, of Cobbitty, New South Wales

'**Maiden**' synonyms '1176-395 Selection', 'Madonna Short',

'9513'

Application No. 93/072

Accepted: 1 March 1993

BEAN

Phaseolus vulgaris

Applicant: **Rogers NK Seed Company** of Boise, Indiana, USA

Australian Agent: **Northrup King Pty Ltd**, of Dandenong South, Victoria

'**Phoenix**'

Application No. 93/073

Accepted: 1 March 1993

ROSE

Rosa

Applicant: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, of Narre Warren North, Victoria

'**Bruninitial**' synonym 'Brundrett Centenary'

Application No. 93/074

Accepted: 26 February 1993

Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd**, of Hitchin Herts, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, of Narre Warren North, Victoria

'**Many Happy Returns**' synonym 'Harwanted'

Application No. 93/075

Accepted: 26 February 1993

Applicant: **Mr Colin Dickson** of Newtownards, Northern Ireland

Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, of Narre Warren North, Victoria

'**Dicmoppet**' synonym 'Minilights'

Application No. 93/076

Accepted: 26 February 1993

Applicant: **Keisei Roses Nurseries Inc.** of Yachiyo-Shi Chiba, Japan

Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, of Narre Warren North, Victoria

'**San-Ka**' synonym 'Enchantment'

Application No. 93/077

Accepted: 26 February 1993

RHODES GRASS

Chloris gayana

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

'**Capital**'

Application No. 93/079

Accepted: 10 March 1993

'**Finecut**'

Application No. 93/080

Accepted: 10 March 1993

'**Topcut**'

Application No. 93/081

Accepted: 10 March 1993

CHERRY

Prunus canescens

Applicant: **Phillipe Boxus**, of Gembloux, Belgium
Australian Agent: **South Australian Cherry Improvement Committee**, of Adelaide, South Australia
'**Camil**' synonym 'GM79'
Application No. 93/082
Accepted: 16 March 1993

Prunus incisa x serrula

Applicant: **Phillipe Boxus**, of Gembloux, Belgium
Australian Agent: **South Australian Cherry Improvement Committee**, of Adelaide, South Australia
'**GM9**' synonym 'Inmil'
Application No. 93/083
Accepted: 16 March 1993

Prunus dawycensis

Applicant: **Phillipe Boxus**, of Gembloux, Belgium
Australian Agent: **South Australian Cherry Improvement Committee**, of Adelaide, South Australia
'**Damil**' synonym 'GM61/1'
Application No. 93/084
Accepted: 16 March 1993

SPATHIPHYLLUM

Spathiphyllum sp

Applicant: **Micro Flora Pty Ltd T/A "Allflora"** of West Gosford
'**Tamborine Gold**'
Application No. 93/085
Accepted: 11 March 1993

OAT

Avena sativa

Applicant: **Pacific Seeds** of Toowoomba, Queensland
'**Condamine**' synonym 'PO 475'
Application No. 93/086
Accepted: 19 March 1993

PETUNIA

Petunia hybrid

Applicant: **Mr R Rother** of Emerald, Victoria

'**Kilkenny Bells**' synonym 'Clone 151053'
Application No. 93/087
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Sunfire**' synonym 'Clone 131070'
Application No. 93/088
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Ruby Jewel**' synonym 'Clone 151076'
Application No. 93/089
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Sunseeker**' synonym 'Clone 151050'
Application No. 93/090
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Pink Confusion**' synonym 'Clone 121076'
Application No. 93/091
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Eureka**' synonym 'Clone 121095'
Application No. 93/092
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Red Cavalier**' synonym 'Clone 131031'
Application No. 93/093
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Lollipop**' synonym 'Clone 151089'
Application No. 93/094
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Aurora**' synonym 'Clone 131085'
Application No. 93/095
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Starfire**' synonym 'Clone 151043'
Application No. 93/096
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Musicmaker**' synonym 'Clone 151021'
Application No. 93/097
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Orion**' synonym 'Clone 131062'
Application No. 93/098
Accepted: 22 March 1993

'**Velvet Columbine**' synonym 'Clone 121010'
Application No. 93/099
Accepted: 22 March 1993

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea macrophylla

Applicant: **Mr R Rother** of Emerald, Victoria
'**Helen Rankin**'
Application No. 93/100
Accepted: 22 March 1993

ROSE

Rosa

Applicant: **Mr Lloyd Rankin** of Officer, Victoria
'**Fairy Fire**'
Application No. 93/101
Accepted: 23 March 1993

POTATO

Solanum tuberosum

Applicant: **NORIKA Nordring-Kartoffelzucht und Vermehrungs GmbH** of Gross Lusewitz, Germany
Australian Agent: **The Smith's Snackfood Industry** of Rydalmere, New South Wales

'**Karlana**'
Application No. 93/102
Accepted: 24 March 1993

BRACHYSCOME

Brachyscome formosa

Applicant: **Merricks Nursery** of Merricks, Victoria
'**Strawberry Mousse**'
Application No. 93/103
Accepted: 30 March 1993

ROSE

Rosa

Applicant: **David Austin Roses** of Wolverhampton, England
Australian Agent: **The Perfumed Garden** of Moorooduc, Victoria

'**Auscrim**' synonym 'L D Braithwaite'

Application No. 93/104

Accepted: 1 April 1993

'**Ausfin**' synonym 'Financial Times Centenary'

Application No. 93/105

Accepted: 1 April 1993

LYSIMACHIA

Lysimachia procumbens

Applicant: **Pixie Plants** of Devon Meadows, Victoria

'**Outback Sunset**'

Application No. 93/106

Accepted: 1 April 1993

IMPATIENS

Impatiens hawkeri

Applicant: **Pixie Plants** of Devon Meadows, Victoria

'**Yuletide**'

Application No. 93/107

Accepted: 1 April 1993

Impatiens wallerana

Applicant: **Pixie Plants** of Devon Meadows, Victoria

'**Golden Girl**'

Application No. 93/108

Accepted: 1 April 1993

WHEAT

Triticum turgidum

Applicant: **NSW Agriculture** of Orange, New South Wales

'**880096**'

Application No. 93/110

Accepted 15 April 1993

ROSE

Rosa hybrid

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

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

'**Meiglassol**' synonym 'Tropico Meillandina'

Application No. 93/111

Accepted 27 April 1993

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria hybrid

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV** of Nieuwveen, The Netherlands

Australian Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria
'**Sydney**'

Application No. 93/112

Accepted 27 April 1993

SPATHIPHYLLUM

Spathiphyllum hybrid

Applicant: **Alvan Donnan Jr & Norman Hickerson** of

Orlando & Apoka, Florida, USA

Australian Agent: **Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd** of Redland Bay, Queensland

'**Sandra**'

Application No. 93/035

Accepted 29 April 1993

SPLEENWORT

Asplenium antiquum

Applicant: **George Beck** of Windermere, Florida, USA

Australian Agent: **Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd** of Redland Bay, Queensland

'**Victoria**'

Application No. 93/113

Accepted 29 April 1993

OAT

Avena sativa

Applicant: **Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station** of

Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd** of Bayswater, Victoria

'**Ensiler**' synonyms 'SN 404', 'P.I. 527933'

Application No. 93/114

Accepted 18 May 1993

APPLE

Malus domestica

Applicant: **PBI Cambridge** of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria

'**SA251-18**'

Application No. 93/115

Accepted 11 May 1993

Applicant: **PBI Cambridge** of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria

'**SA 244-20**'

Application No. 93/116

Accepted 11 May 1993

Applicant: **PBI Cambridge** of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria

'**SA 256-24**'

Application No. 93/117

Accepted 11 May 1993

Applicant: **PBI Cambridge** of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria

'**SA 252-107**'

Application No. 93/118

Accepted 11 May 1993

SOYBEAN

Glycine max

Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its**

Department of Primary Industries of Brisbane, Queensland
'**Koala**'

Application No. 93/119

Accepted 10 May 1993

MAPLE

Acer truncatum x platanoides

Applicant: **Schmidt Company** of Oregon, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria
'Warrenred'

Application No. 93/120

Accepted 10 May 1993

Applicant: **Schmidt Company** of Oregon, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd** of Monbulk, Victoria
'Keithsform'

Application No. 93/121

Accepted 10 May 1993

PETUNIA

Petunia hybrid

Applicant: **Suntory Limited** of Osaka, Japan & **Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.**, of Tokyo, Japan

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

'Revolution Purple Pink'

Application No. 93/122

Accepted 10 May 1993

'Revolution Brilliantpink'

Application No. 93/123

Accepted 10 May 1993

'Revolution Brilliantpink-Mini'

Application No. 93/124

Accepted 10 May 1993

'Revolution White'

Application No. 93/125

Accepted 10 May 1993

'Revolution Pastelpink'

Application No. 93/126

Accepted 10 May 1993

WHEAT

Triticum aestivum

Applicant: **University of Sydney, I. A. Watson Wheat Research Centre** of Narrabri, New South Wales

'Sunstate'

Application No. 93/127

Accepted 11 May 1993

LUCERNE

Medicago sativa

Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.** of Des Moines, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Ltd** of Toowoomba, Queensland

'5454'

Application No. 93/128

Accepted 11 May 1993

OBJECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

All formal objections and comments relating to the above applications must be lodged with the Registrar by close of business on **31 December 1993**.

APPLICATIONS VARIED

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

ROSE

Rosa

Application No. **91/087**, previously **'White Minijet'**

The name of this variety has been changed to **'Meizogrel'** with the synonym as **'White Minijet'**.

Application No. **91/088**, previously **'Pink Minijet'**

The name of this variety has been changed to **'Meiselgra'** with the synonym as **'Pink Minijet'**.

Application No. **91/089**, previously **'Yellow Minijet'**

The name of this variety has been changed to **'Lavglo'** with the synonym as **'Yellow Minijet'**.

Application No. **91/130**, previously **'Crimson Minijet'**

The name of this variety has been changed to **'Crimson Miniwonder'** with the synonym as **'Crimson Minijet'**.

Application No. **91/131**, previously **'Orange Minijet'**

The name of this variety has been changed to **'Lavjack'** with the synonym as **'Orange Minijet'**.

BEAN

Phaseolus vulgaris

Application No. **93/032**, previously **'Matador'**

The name of this variety has been changed to **'XPB 247'** with the synonym as **'Matador'**.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Lolium perrene

'Banks' Application Number 92/099

The Australian agent for this variety is now **Wright Stevenson & Co (Australia Pty Ltd)**, of Seven Hills, New South Wales.

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following application has been withdrawn at the request of the applicant. Provisional protection no longer applies to the following variety:

'**Staterpa**' ('Marita') an *Alstroemeria* hybrid with Application No. 91/004

CORRIGENDA

ROSE

Rosa

Vol. 5 No. 2, June 1992 p 16

'**Tanteiber**' Application No. 92/028

This name of this variety was transposed with the synonym. The variety name is '**Tanteiber**', and the synonym is 'Tantau's Bernstein Rose'.

BARLEY

Hordeum vulgare

Vol. 6 No. 1, March 1993 p 5

'**Cask**' Application No. 91/064

The common name of this variety was incorrectly entered as **OAT**. The correct common name of this variety is **BARLEY**.

SCABIOSA

Scabiosa columbaria

Vol 5 No. 4, December 1992 p 20

'**Pink Mist**' Application No. 92/073

The applicant's name was incorrectly entered as **Blakedown Nurseries Ltd**. The correct name of the applicant is **Pride of Place Plants Ltd** of Kidderminster, United Kingdom.

Vol 5 No. 4, December 1992 p 20

'**Butterfly Blue**' Application No. 92/074

The applicant's name was incorrectly entered as **Blakedown Nurseries Ltd**. The correct name of the applicant is **Pride of Place Plants Ltd** of Kidderminster, United Kingdom.

COWPEA

Vigna unguiculata

Vol 6 No. 1, March 1993 p 28

'**Big Buff**' Application No. 92/169

The taxonomic name was incorrectly given as *Vigna radiata*. The correct taxonomic name is *Vigna unguiculata*.

APPENDIX 1

Basic PVR Fees	\$
Application	400
Examination of application	1400
Certificate of PVR	250
Total Basic Fees	2050
Annual Renewal Fee	250
Other Fees	
Variation to application	70
Copy of application	70
Lodging an objection	200
Copy of objection	70

Basic PVR Fees	\$
Compulsory license	140
Transfer of rights	140
Issue of publications (first 10 pages, then 50c/page)	8
Back issues of PVJ	8
Other work relevant to PVR (per hour)	70

Payment of Fees

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

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

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

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

Consequences of not paying fees when due

Application fee

Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be 'non-valid' and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

Examination fee

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

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

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12 month period requires the prior payment of the examination fee.

Certificate fee

Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be required and invoiced to pay the certification fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PVR and issuing the official certificate by the PVR Office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PVR.

Renewal fee

Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date the grant of PVR will be revoked under para. 35 (1) (b) of the Act. To assist grantees the PVR Office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications

An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PVR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 26 of the PVR Act 1987, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant variety rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 52 (2) (b) of the Act.

APPENDIX 2

Plant Variety Rights Advisory Committee (PVRAC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the Plant Variety Rights Office based on information provided by these persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PVR Office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant variety rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PVR Office cannot be held liable for damages that may arise from the omission or inclusion of a person's name in the list nor does it assume any responsibility for losses or damages arising from agreements entered into between applicants and any person in the list of accredited persons.

A guide to the use the index of consultants:

- locate in the left column of Table 1 the plant group for which you are applying;
- listed in the right column are the names of accredited qualified persons from whom you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultants name, telephone number and area in which they are willing to consult (they may consult outside the nominated area);
- using the "Nomination of Qualified Person" form as a guide, agree provisionally on the scope and terms of the consultancy; complete the form and attach it to Part 1 of the application form;
- When you are notified that your nomination of a consultant qualified person is acceptable in the letter of acceptance of your application for PVR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PVR.

TABLE 1

Plant Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Jotic, Predo Stearne, Peter
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Berry Fruit	Wilson, Stephen
Blueberry	Barthold, Graham
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Kadkol, Gururaj
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Cereals	Bullen, Kenneth Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas Law, Mary Ann

Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
	Reid, Robert Rose, John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Kennedy, Peter
Citrus	Edwards, Megan Fox, Primrose McDonald, David Mitchell, Leslie
Cotton	Bullen, Kenneth Constable, Greg Derera, Nicholas Leske, Richard Reid, Peter Thomson, Norman
Crops	Pearson, Craig
Cucurbits	Herrington, Mark
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Feijoa	McDonald, David
Fruit	Bath, Geoffrey Lenoir, Roland Pearson, Craig
Grapes	Bath, Geoffrey
Grevillea	Herrington, Mark
Hydrangea	Hanger, Brian
Industrial Crops	Milthorpe, Peter
Jjoba	Dunstone, Bob
Legumes	Aberdeen, Ian Cook, Bruce Hacker, Bryan Imrie, Bruce Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Reid, Robert Rose, John
Myrtaceae	Dunstone, Bob Reid, Robert
Onions	Fennell, John
Ornamentals—Indigenous	Barrett, Mike Boden, Robert Bound, Sally Anne Derera, Nicholas Fisk, Anne Marie Hockings, David Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Milthorpe, Peter Molyneux, W M Nichols, David Sedgley, Margaret Tan, Beng Worrall, Ross
Ornamentals—Exotic	Bath, Geoffrey Derera, Nicholas

Group/Species/Family	Consultant's Name (Telephone and area in Table 2)
	Fisk, Anne Marie Hempel, Maciej Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Nichols, David Stewart, Angus
Pastures & Turf	Aberdeen, Ian Avery, Angela Cook, Bruce Cunningham, Peter Harrison, Peter Hacker, John Lee, Choo Kiang Loch, Don Miller, Jeff Rose, John Smith, Raymond Williams, Warren
Pear	Baxter, Leslie
Potatoes	Fennell, John Kirkham, Roger Stearne, Peter
Proteaceae	Reid, Robert
Pulse Crops	Bullen, Kenneth
Raspberry	Barthold, Graham Martin, Stephen
Rhododendron	Barrett, Mike Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Roses	Barrett, Mike Fox, Primrose Hanger, Brian Lee, Peter McDonald, David Stearne, Peter Swane, Geoff
Sesame	Imrie, Bruce
Stone Fruit	Barrett, Mike Boucher, Wayne
Strawberry	Barthold, Graham Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen Wilson, Stephen
Tomato	Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen
Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Bullen, Kenneth
Vegetables	Bath, Geoffrey Derera, Nicholas Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Pearson, Craig Scott, Peter Van Holthe, Jan Westra
Waratah	Alexander, Susan

TABLE 2

Name	Telephone	Area of Operation
Aberdeen, Ian	057-82 1029	Victoria
Alexander, Susan	002-784 333	Tasmania
Avery, Anglea	060-262205	South Eastern Australia
Barthold, Graham	03-881 9264	Southern Victoria
Barrett, Mike	02-875 3087	NSW
Bath, Geoffrey	057-625520	Victoria, Southern NSW, Tas
Baxter, Leslie	002-784358	Tasmania
Boden, Robert	06-295 7720	Australia
Boucher, Wayne	002-664305	Tasmania
Bound, Sally Anne	002-784357	Tasmania
Bullen, Ken	063-62 4539	Qld/NSW/Vic
Cameron, Stephen	003-36 5238	Tasmania
Cook, Bruce	074-82 1522	Queensland
Cooper, Katharine	08-372 2280	Australia
Constable, Gregory	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Cunningham, Peter	055-730900	Temperate regions of Australia
Davidson, James	06-246 5071	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Derera, Nicholas	02-639 3072	Australia
Dunstone, Bob	06-281 1754	Southern & Western NSW
Edwards, Megan	050-245603	Victoria/NSW
Fennell, John	004-240 201	Tasmania
Fisk, Anne Marie	059-89 2817	Melbourne region
Fox, Primrose	02-629 2245	Sydney and surrounding districts
Hacker, John	07-377 0210	Queensland, NSW
Hanger, Brian	03-756 7532	Victoria
Harrison, Peter	089-851894	Northern Territory and NW of WA
Hempel, Maciej	048-61 1934	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07-286 1488	Queensland
Hockings, Francis David	074-943385/07-2393112	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	07-377 0209	North Central Queensland
Jotic, Predo	002-664305	Tasmania
Kadkol, Gururaj	053-82 1269	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	063-82 1077	Central West New South Wales
Kirby, Greg	08-201 2176	South Australia
Kirkham, Roger	059-629218	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	076-38 4322	Toowoomba region
Lenoir, Roland	06-231 881	Australia
Lee, Choo Kiang	055-730900	South East Victoria
Lee, Peter	003-301147	SE Australia
Leske, Richard	076-713136	Cotton growing regions of Australia
Loch, Don	074-821522	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	043-23 6210	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Madden, Rosemary	03-7511185	Dandenong ranges and Yarra Valley, Victoria
Martin, Stephen	002-784307	Tasmania
McDonald, David	058-212021	Victoria/NSW/SA/QLD
Miller, Jeffrey	64-6-358-6019 extn 8106	Manawatu region, New Zealand
Milthorpe, Peter	068-952099	Condobolin district, New South Wales
Mitchell, Leslie	058-212021	SE Australia
Molyneux, William	03-728 1222	Victoria

Name	Telephone	Area of Operation
Nichols, David	059-774755	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Paananen, Ian	043-761330	Sydney/Newcastle
Pearson, Craig	02-692 2222	Australia
Reid, Peter	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Reid, Robert	003-36 5449	Australia
Rose, John	076-61 2944	SE Queensland
Scott, Peter	06-653 1362	Sydney region
Sedgley, Margaret	08-372 2242	Adelaide
Smith, Stuart	003-36 5234	SE Australia
Stearne, Peter	03-654 2088	Melbourne
Stewart, Angus	043-72 1210	New South Wales
Stuart, Peter	076-301 666	Toowoomba
Swane, Geoff	068-89 1545	Central western NSW
Tan, Beng	09-351 7168	Perth
Thomson, Norman	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Van Holthe Jan Westra	03-706 3033	Australia
Vertigan, Wayne	003-36 5221	Tasmania
Williams, Warren	64-6-356 8019	New Zealand
Wilson, Stephen	002-784364	SE Australia
Worrall, Ross	043-280300	Australia

APPENDIX 4

Addresses of Plant Variety Protection Offices in UPOV Member States

AUSTRALIA

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

BELGIUM

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

CANADA

The Commissioner of Plant Telephone (613) 995 7900
 Breeders' Rights Telex 053-3283 canagric ott
 Plant Products Division Telefax (613) 992 5219
 K.W. Neatby Bldg.
 960 Carling Ave.
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0C6

CZECH REPUBLIC

Federal Ministry of Telephone 0042-2-389 2279
 Economy Telex 121 404
 Division of Agriculture and Food Telefax 37 5641
 Nabr. kpt. Jarose 1000
 170 32 Prague 7

DENMARK

Plantenyhedsnaevnet
Teglvaerksvej 10
Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Telephone 53 59 6141
Telex -
Telefax 53 59 0166

FRANCE

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

Telephone 42 75 9314
Telex 250 648
Telefax 42 75 9425

FINLAND

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

GERMANY

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

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

HUNGARY

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

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

IRELAND

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

Telephone 353.1.78 90 11
Telex 93607
Telefax 353.1.61 62 63

ISRAEL

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

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

ITALY

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

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

JAPAN

Director of Seeds and
Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production
Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

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

NETHERLANDS

Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

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

NEW ZEALAND

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

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

POLAND

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

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

REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA

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

SOUTH AFRICA

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

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

SPAIN

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

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

SWEDEN

Statens vaxsortnamnd
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

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

SWITZERLAND

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM

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

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 5

Letters to the Editor

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

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

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

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

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

Style and length of letters to the editor

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

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

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

O R D E R F O R M

An Evaluation of the Plant Variety Rights Scheme

by

Dr AS Watson

Now Available from Plant Variety Rights Office

The price of the 50-page report is \$10.00 per copy, including postage



To: Plant Variety Rights Office
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Please sendcopy/ies of An Evaluation of the *Plant Variety Rights Scheme*
by AS Watson to:

.....(name)

.....(address)

.....

.....



**Exclusive rights
to market your new plants
are now available.**

This is great news if you are a breeder, importer, or involved in a seed company or nursery.

Plant Variety Rights (PVR) are a form of intellectual property which allow plant breeders to decide how new varieties are to be distributed and marketed.

Varieties protected by Plant Variety Rights can only be produced for sale or sold by growers, distributors and retailers licensed by the plant breeder.

The Guide for Applicants explains the simple application procedure.

If you would like more information please contact PVROffice, DPIE. GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601. Telephone 06 272 4228. Facsimile 06 272 3650.

PVR Australia is a unit of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industries and Energy.



PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS AUSTRALIA