Department of AGRICULTURE FISHERIES & FORESTRY - AUSTRALIA

PBR

Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Two 2002 Volume 15 Number 2

'Korpancom' – a new Ground Cover Variety

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY - AUSTRALIA

Treloar ROSES

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

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeders Rights:

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

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar ROSES

"Midwood", Portland VIC 3305. Phone: (03) 5529 2367. Fax: (03) 5529 2511
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Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia

QUARTER TWO, 2002 **VOLUME 15 NUMBER 2**

Part 1 – General Information

Part 2 – Public Notices

Pictured right are PBR staff: From L to R – Sitting: Tanvir Hossain (Examiner), Helen Costa (Examiner), Doug Waterhouse (Registrar), Nik Hulse (Deputy Registrar) Standing – Katte Prakash (Examiner), Dale Thomas (Finance Coordinator), Nadia Giorgi (Resource Coordinator), Bob Blazey (Policy), Kathryn Dawes-Read (Administration), Michelle Long (Administration) and Peter Abell (Examiner).

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

CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 15 NO 3: September 20, 2002.
Anticipated closing date for Vol 15 No 4: December 20, 2002.

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Plant Breeders Rights Australia (PBRA) is an agency within the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On-line Database for PBR Varieties

The PBR Office has an exciting development in customer service for Internet users ~ a searchable database for all Australian PBR varieties, both past and present. The database features a detailed description and image for every variety granted full rights and basic information for other PBR varieties. Searches by genus, species, common name, variety name and titleholder are some of its many advantages. Please browse the database at www.affa.gov.au/pbr and provide your feedback.

Cumulative Index to *Plant Varieties Journal*

The editorial committee of *Plant Varieties Journal* has decided that the cumulative index will no longer be published in the journal. However, it will be electronically published as a downloadable document on the PBR website in the location given above. Instead of publishing the cumulative index once in a year it will be updated on a quarterly basis and our clients will be able to easily download the document into their computers. Electronic copy will make the searching easy in this large document and facilitate the exchange of information as quickly as possible. If you do not have a computer or Internet facilities then we will be able send you a hard copy free of charge. Please contact our office if you require further information.

Applying For Plant Breeders Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Details of the Application

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

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

Example 1

Genus species

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

Characteristics

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

Example 2

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

Origin and Breeding

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

Example 3

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

Example 4

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

Choice of Comparators

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

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

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

Example 7

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

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

Example 8

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

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

Example 9

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

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

Example 10

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

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

Example 11

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

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

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

Plant Breeders Rights Australia
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

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

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

Important Changes

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

In addition, there have been some changes in PBR staff responsibilities. From 1 April 2002, Ms H Costa and Dr K Prakash rotated tasks assuming responsibility for Acceptances and Grants respectively. This will further strengthen the Office's capacity to deal with registration procedures.

For this, and other intended improvements, please continue to check the **What's New** zone on the PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr

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

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

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

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 1 – General Information	Form P1	September 2001
Guidelines for Completing Part1 Application Form	Part1ins	September 2001
General Information on Plant Breeder's Rights for Applicants and Qualified Persons	Info Gen	September 2001
Authorisation of Agent	Form AA	April 2002
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	July 2001
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	April 1999
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	April 1999
Confirmation of Submission of Propagating Material to a Genetic Resources Centre (GRC)	Form GRC2	May 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
Exemption of a Taxon from Farm Saved Seed	Form ET1	September 1998
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	March 2000

Overseas Testing/Data

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

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

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

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

Solanum tuberosum Potato

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

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

ACCEPTANCES

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

Acacia pravissima
Ovens Wattle, Wedge Leaf Wattle, Tumut Wattle

'NE 02'
Application No: 2002/149 Accepted: 26 June, 2002.
Applicant: **N G & E M Medhurst**.
Agent: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Fuego'
Application No: 2002/097 Accepted: 5 June, 2002
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.**.

'Napoli'
Application No: 2002/096 Accepted: 5 June, 2002
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.**.

'Zanysia' syn Alysia
Application No: 2002/063 Accepted: 8 June, 2002
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Pacargone'
Application No: 2002/099 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd**, Buxton, NSW.

'Pacargree'
Application No: 2002/101 Accepted: 28 May, 2002
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd**, Buxton, NSW.

'Pacargtwo'
Application No: 2002/100 Accepted: 28 May, 2002
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd**, Buxton, NSW.

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'45C05'
Application No: 2002/088 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'46C04'
Application No: 2002/089 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'AV-Sapphire'
Application No: 2002/090 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'NS04397'
Application No: 2002/087 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Codiaeum variegatum
Croton, Variegated Croton

'Masaii'
Application No: 2002/120 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Mr J A Kamerman, trading under the name 'Handelsonderneming Licro'**.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Wilma'
Application No: 2002/121 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vulcan Plants Produktontwikkeling B.V.**.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Convolvulus sabatius
Moroccan Glory Bind, Moroccan Glory Vine

'Moroccan Beauty'
Application No: 2002/131 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Echinacea purpurea
Coneflower, Purple Coneflower

'Kim's Mop Head'
Application No: 2002/062 Accepted: 16 June, 2002
Applicant: **Pierre Bennerup**.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Fuchsia hybrid
Fuchsia

'Goetzgene'
Application No: 2001/331 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Wolfram Goetz**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Marcia'
Application No: 2001/333 Accepted: 17 June, 2002
Applicant: **Wolfram Goetz**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Shirley'
Application No: 2001/334 Accepted: 17 June, 2002
Applicant: **Wolfram Goetz**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura, Butterfly Bush

'Bijou Butterflies'
Application No: 2002/125 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

'Passionate Blush'
Application No: 2002/137 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

'Passionate Pink'
Application No: 2002/166 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo**.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Gazania hybrid
Gazania

'Pagazone'
Application No: 2002/098 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd**, Buxton, NSW.

Hesperozygis hybrid
Mintia

'Sunminbu' syn **Fragrant Blue**
Application No: 2002/109 Accepted: 16 June, 2002
Applicant: **Suntory Limited**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'DHOW'
Application No: 2002/068 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Malting Barley Quality Improvement Program (MBQIP)**, Attwood, VIC.

'SLOOP SA'
Application No: 2002/067 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Malting Barley Quality Improvement Program (MBQIP)**, Attwood, VIC.

'SLOOP VIC'
Application No: 2002/066 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Malting Barley Quality Improvement Program (MBQIP)**, Attwood, VIC.

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens

'Kicabo'
Application No: 2001/346 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kilogia' syn **Logia**
Application No: 2001/344 Accepted: 17 June, 2002
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimali'
Application No: 2001/343 Accepted: 17 June, 2002
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kinepor'
Application No: 2001/345 Accepted: 17 June, 2002
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Lavandula stoechas
Italian Lavender

'Bee Pretty'
Application No: 2002/140 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Lechenaultia formosa
Lechenaultia

'Tropicana'
Application No: 2001/377 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

Lechenaultia hybrid
Lechenaultia

'Electric Blue'
Application No: 2001/379 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

'Violet Rainbow'
Application No: 2001/378 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

Lilium hybrid
LILY

'ALMERIA' syn **VLETAL**
Application No: 2002/039 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'CONCA D'OR'
Application No: 2002/040 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'DORDOGNE' syn **VLETDOR**
Application No: 2002/041 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'MANISSA'
Application No: 2002/042 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'TARRAGONA'
Application No: 2002/044 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'WINDSOR' syn **VLETWIN**
Application No: 2002/045 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia

'MGTIG'
Application No: 1999/236 Accepted: 20 June, 2002
Applicant: **Athena Trees, Inc.**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Ruby Pink'
Application No: 2002/117 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Michael Staples and Jennifer Staples as Trustees for the Tallawang Trust**.
Agent: **Garry Langford**, Grove, TAS.

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Super Siriver'
Application No: 2002/116 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Mendelian Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Hawker, ACT.

Pelargonium zonale
Zonal Pelargonium

'Kleored'
Application No: 2001/240 Accepted: 17 June, 2002
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Sunbel-apu'
Application No: 2002/110 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Suntory Limited**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Photinia glabra
Photinia

'Ever Bright'
Application No: 2002/129 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Red Devil'
Application No: 2002/128 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Protea cynaroides
Giant Protea, King Protea

'White Crown'
Application No: 2002/107 Accepted: 25 June, 2002
Applicant: **Ausflora Pacific Pty Ltd**, Glenbrook, VIC.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'ST 501.09'
Application No: 2002/118 Accepted: 5 June, 2002
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.

Rhaphiolepis indica
Indian Hawthorn

'Oriental Pearl'
Application No: 2002/127 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **Vic Cicolella**.
Agent: **Paradise Plants**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Rajah'
Application No: 2002/126 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Foundation'
Application No: 2002/133 Accepted: 20 June, 2002
Applicant: **Activ Foundation Incorporated**, Wembley, WA.

'Frantasia'
Application No: 2002/085 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Mr Frank Cowlishaw**.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'Grandmajiq'
Application No: 2001/208 Accepted: 27 June, 2002
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Intersnapni' syn **Big Time**
Application No: 2001/197 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Kordroper'
Application No: 2002/105 Accepted: 20 June, 2002
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'MEIBDEROS'
Application No: 2002/119 Accepted: 8 June, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland International S.A.**.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Precious Hearts'
Application No: 2002/086 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **Heart Kids WA Inc.**, West Perth, WA.

'Schrefile'
Application No: 2002/083 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Piet Schreurs Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q193'
Application No: 2002/141 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Q203'
Application No: 2002/142 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Q205'
Application No: 2002/143 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Q206'
Application No: 2002/144 Accepted: 18 June, 2002
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Q207'
Application No: 2002/145 Accepted: 19 June, 2002
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Scaevola aemula
Fanflower

'Pink Fanfare'
Application No: 2001/244 Accepted: 24 June, 2002
Applicant: **Bryson Graeme Easton**.
Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Ballina, NSW.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Courage'
Application No: 2002/095 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **HZPC Holland BV**.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

'Daisy' syn **G86TT198.1**
Application No: 2002/061 Accepted: 26 June, 2002
Applicant: **Germicopa SA**.
Agent: **Griffith Hack & Co**, Melbourne, VIC.

Trifolium pratense
Red Clover

'Crossway'
Application No: 2002/091 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited**.
Agent: **Denis McGrath**, Drumcondra, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Annuello'
Application No: 2002/106 Accepted: 5 June, 2002
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'QT9050'
Application No: 2001/323 Accepted: 27 May, 2002
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Toowoomba, QLD **and the Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'WI 99069'
Application No: 2002/024 Accepted: 20 June, 2002
Applicant: **The University of Adelaide**, Adelaide, SA.

Verbena xhybrida
Verbena

'Balazplum'
Application No: 2001/361 Accepted: 28 June, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Wahlenbergia undulata

'Porcelain Stars'
Application No: 2002/104 Accepted: 28 May, 2002
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

Acacia leprosa
Cinnamon Wattle

'Scarlet Blaze'
Application No 1998/148 Accepted 7 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne**, Melbourne, VIC.
Agent: **WM (Bill) Molyneux**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 30) Plant: growth habit upright, mean height (at 30 months) medium (mean 1351mm), width medium (mean 502mm). Stem:

anthocyanin colouration absent to weak, internode length medium (mean 29.76mm), attitude of distal end pendulous. Branchlets: angled. Leaf (phyllode): straight, aroma present, stickiness present in juvenile growth, shape lanceolate, asymmetric, length medium (mean 86.6mm), width medium (mean 12.5mm), lateral veins present, obscure. Inflorescence: shape globular, diameter large (mean 11.9mm), position on plant axillary, number of heads per axil one to five, predominant colour red RHS 45B, Anther: colour yellow RHS 12A. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: single seedling selected from a population of yellow flowering form of *Acacia leprosa*. The selected plant was characterised by red flowers. Selection criteria: red coloured flowers. Propagation: vegetatively over 6 (six) generations to confirm stability of the red flowering characteristic. Breeder: Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC.

Choice of Comparators This is the first variety of the species and no other variety of common knowledge has been identified. Therefore, the candidate variety was compared against the parental material. Two tables are presented. The first table shows the original colour distinction with the normally coloured parent; the second table exhibits proof of breeding over 6 (six) vegetatively propagated generations.

Comparative Trial Trial 1 was conducted to show the basic difference in flower colour between the candidate variety and *Acacia leprosa* parent. Location: Royal Melbourne Botanic Gardens, South Yarra, VIC, Aug 1998. Trial 2 was conducted to show the evidence of breeding over six generation of selection. Location: Plant Growers Australia, Park Orchards, VIC, summer 2000 – summer 2001. Conditions: grown in 20cm pots from 10 tubes randomly selected from 80 tubes of each variety; in commercial potting mix in an open all-seasons environment. Measurements: were taken from 10 plants of each variety of generations one (1) and six (6).

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

Description: **W M (Bill) Molyneux**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Table 1a *Acacia* varieties

	'Scarlet Blaze'	***Acacia leprosa* parental form**
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	red (45B)	yellow (8B)

Table 1b *Acacia* varieties

	'Scarlet Blaze' (6th generation)	***Acacia leprosa* (1st generation)**
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	86.6	75.8
std deviation	7.76	7.49
LSD/sig	8.88	P≤0.01

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Fuego'

Application No: 2002/097 Accepted: 5 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.,** Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **David Nichols** – postal address for the service of notices on the applicant.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 22) Plant: stem length long, stem thickness thin, density of foliage medium to dense. Leaf: length medium, width medium to broad, shape of blade narrow ovate, longitudinal axis of blade straight. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel many, length of branches in umbel short, length of pedicel short. Flower: main colour red, size medium, spread of tepals medium. Outer tepal: shape of blade broad obovate, depth of emargination shallow, stripes on inner side of blade absent, colour red RHS 45A at the apex, centre and margins and green white at the base. Inner lateral tepals: shape of blade elliptic, colour red RHS 45A at the apex, yellow RHS 13A at the centre and red RHS 47D at the base, number of stripes few, thickness of stripes small to medium. Inner median tepal: yellow colour absent, stripes absent. Stamens: filament colour red, spots absent, anther colour orange. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration medium, colour of style red, colour of stigma red, spots on stigma absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 91-141-1 x pollen parent 90-334-2, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's research station at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial varieties within the breeding program. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Fuego' was chosen on the basis of flower colour and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Fuego' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: J.W.M. Konst, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour red and stem length long. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Starexan'(ф) syn Xandra(ф) (PVJ 12:4) was considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. Initially 'Stasach'(ф) syn Sacha (PVJ 9:3), 'Miami' syn Carise Miami (PVJ 12:2) and 'Stalona'(ф) syn Ilona (PVJ 10:4) were also considered as comparators but were excluded because they have shorter stems.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in a soil in a multispan polyhouse at Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud in April 2002 and transferred to Devon Meadows VIC, and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed 3 to 4 days later.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Granted	'Fuego'

First sold in The Netherlands 15 Dec 2000. First Australian sale 29 May 2001.

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

Table 2 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Fuego'	*'Starexan'Φ
STEM CHARACTERISTICS		
density of foliage	medium to dense	dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
length	medium	long
width	medium to broad	medium
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	recurved
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
number of umbel branches		
	many	medium
length of umbels	short	long
pedicel length	short	long
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	broad obovate	obovate
depth of emargination	shallow	medium
main colour (RHS 1986)	45A	45B,54A
stripes	absent	present
number of stripes	absent	very few
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of blade	elliptic	obovate
main colour of middle zone (RHS 1986)		
	13A	14A
number of stripes	few	medium
stripe thickness	small to medium	medium to large
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS		
stripes	absent	present
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
anther colour	orange-like	dark grey
anthocyanin in ovary	medium	absent

'Mini Bell' syn Inca Blaze

Application No: 1998/192 Accepted: 3 May 1999.
Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria B.V.,** Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **David Nichols** – postal address for the service of notices on the applicant.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 23) Plant: stem length medium, stem thickness thin, density of foliage medium. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape of blade narrow-elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade recurved. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel medium, length of branches in umbel medium, pedicel length medium. Flower: main colour red-purple, size medium, spread of tepal large. Outer tepal: shape of blade obovate, depth of emargination medium, stripes on inner side of blade present, number of stripes few to medium, colour red-purple RHS 58A at the apex and RHS 58 B-C at the centre margins and base. Inner lateral tepals: shape of blade obovate, colour red-purple RHS 59C at the apex and RHS 59D at the base and yellow RHS 12A (RHS 4A) in the centre, number of stripes medium, thickness medium. Inner median tepal: yellow colour present, stripes present. Stamens: filament colour pink, spots absent, anther colour brownish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration absent to weak (medium), style colour pink, stigma colour pink, spots on stigma absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denotes Dutch observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 90-4-2 x pollen parent 91-0-17, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial "butterfly" types within the breeding program. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Mini Bell' was chosen on the basis of flower colour and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Mini Bell' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: J.W.M. Konst, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit dwarf, Flower: main colour red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Staprivane' syn Ivana (PVJ 14.3) and 'Kodelight' syn Inca Delight (PVJ 14.1) were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. Initially, 'Inca Surprise' was also considered as a comparator, however, it was excluded because it differs from the candidate in having more stripes, more yellow colour in flowers and a larger flower size.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200 mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under ambient outdoor conditions in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Devon Meadows, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Mini Bell'

Prior Sale Nil

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

Table 3 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Mini Bell'	*'Staprivane'	*'Kodelight'
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	medium	very short	medium
thickness	thin	thin	very thin
density of foliage	medium	dense to medium	very dense

Table 3 (*continued*)

LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	medium	short	short to medium
width	medium	narrow	narrow
shape of blade	narrow elliptic	narrow ovate	narrow elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	recurved	straight	recurved
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	medium	few	few
length of umbels	medium	very short	medium to long to short
pedicel length	medium	medium	medium
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	red-purple	red-purple	red-purple
size	medium	medium	medium
spread of tepals	large	small to medium	large
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	obovate	broad obovate
depth of emargination	medium	shallow to medium	medium
main colour (RHS, 1986)	58AB	58A, 67BC	60B, 63B
stripes	present	absent	absent
number of stripes	small to medium	absent	absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	obovate	elliptic
yellow colour (RHS, 1986)	12A (4A)	6D	9A
number of stripes	medium	medium to many	medium
stripe thickness	medium	thick	small to medium
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
yellow colour	present	absent	present
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
filament colour	pink	red purple	pink
filament spots	absent	present	absent
anther colour	brownish	brownish	greenish
style colour	pink	red purple	pink
stigma colour	pink	yellow	pink
spots on stigma	absent	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	absent to weak	weak	weak

'Napoli'

Application No: 2002/096 Accepted: 5 Jun 2002.

Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.,** Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

Agent: **David Nichols** – postal address for the service of notices on the applicant.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 24) Plant: stem length short, stem thickness medium, density of foliage medium to dense. Leaf: length short to medium, width medium, shape of blade elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel medium to many, length of branches in umbel very short to short, length of pedicel long. Flower: main colour red-purple, size medium, spread of tepals small to medium. Outer tepal: shape of blade obovate, depth of emargination shallow, stripes on inner side of blade absent, colour red RHS 64A at the apex and centre RHS 62B at the margins and RHS 64D at the base. Inner lateral tepals: shape of blade obovate, colour red-purple RHS 64B at the apex, pale yellow at the centre and red-purple RHS 64D at the margins and base, number of stripes medium, thickness of stripes medium. Inner median tepal: yellow colour absent, stripes absent. Stamens: filament colour purple, spots absent, anther colour purplish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, colour of style purple, colour of stigma purple, spots on stigma present. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 90-359-8 x pollen parent 90-263-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's research station at Nieuwveen, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial varieties within the breeding program. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Napoli' was chosen on the basis of flower colour and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Napoli' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: J.W.M. Konst, Nieuwveen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour red-purple tending to appear as purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Ballet'A (formerly 'Our Ballet' PVJ 11:2) and 'Sydney' (PVJ 7:1) were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in a soil in a multispan polyhouse at Monbulk, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud in Apr 2002 and transferred to Devon Meadows VIC, and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed 3 to 4 days later.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Granted	'Napoli'

First sold in The Netherlands 27 Nov 2000. First Australian sale 29 May 2001.

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

Table 4 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Napoli'	*'Ballet'(ф)	*'Sydney'
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	short	medium	medium
thickness	medium	thin	medium
density of foliage	medium to dense	dense	medium to dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	short to medium	medium	medium
shape of blade	elliptic	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	straight	recurved
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	medium to many	medium	medium
length of umbels	very short to short	medium	short
pedicel length	long	medium	short
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	red purple	red purple	red purple
spread of tepals	small to medium	medium	medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
depth of emargination	shallow	medium	n/a
main colour (RHS 1986)	64A	72B	70B,71B
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour of middle zone (RHS 1986)	pale yellow	3A	3A
number of stripes	medium	medium	many
stripe thickness	medium	small	n/a
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
filament colour	purple	purple	red purple
anther colour	purplish	greenish	yellow green
style colour	purple	n/a	n/a
stigma colour	purple	n/a	n/a
spots on stigma	present	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	weak to medium	medium	medium

'Zanysia' syn **Alysia**

Application No: 2002/063 Accepted: 8 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 25) Plant: stem length medium, stem thickness medium, density of foliage medium. Leaf: length short to medium, width medium, shape of blade elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight. Inflorescence: number of branches in umbel medium, length of branches in umbel short, length of pedicel medium. Flower: main colour pink and white, size medium to large, spread of tepals large. Outer tepal: shape of blade broad obovate, depth of emargination very shallow, stripes on inner side of blade absent, colour red purple RHS 62A, 57C at the apex and upper margins and white at centre and base. Inner lateral tepals: shape of blade obovate, colour red purple RHS 62A at the apex and white at centre and base, number of stripes medium, thickness of stripes small to medium. Inner median tepal: yellow colour absent, stripes absent. Stamens: filament colour red-purple, spots absent, anther colour yellowish. Pistil: ovary anthocyanin colouration medium, colour of style red-purple, colour of stigma red-purple, spots on stigma absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 90394-2 x pollen parent HA08, in a planned breeding program at the applicant's research station at Hillegom, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial varieties within the breeding programme. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Zanysia' was chosen on the basis of flower colour, stem production and quality. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Zanysia' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Paul Schoorl, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour red-purple on apex and margins and white at the centre and base of the outer tepals. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Andes'(ф) (PVJ 8.1) and 'Vienna'(ф) (PVJ 8.3) were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. Initially, 'Pink Diamond'(ф) (formerly 'Testapink' syn Pink Diamond, PVJ 12.4), 'Stabec'(ф) syn Rebecca(ф) (PVJ 9.1) and 'Java' (PVJ 8.3) were also considered as comparators but were excluded as they differ in the amount and location of the red purple colour.

Comparative Trial Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from published descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in a soil in a multispan polyhouse at Bunyip, VIC. Flowers from these plants were cut in bud in Apr 2002 and transferred to Devon Meadows, VIC and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/l chlorine bleach. The flowers were assessed 3 to 4 days later.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Granted	'Zanysia'
EU	2000	Granted	'Zanysia'
USA	2000	Applied	'Zanysia'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Zanysia'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 2000. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table 5 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Zanysia'	*'Andes'(b)	*'Vienna'(b)
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	medium	tall	medium
thickness	medium	medium	thick
density of foliage	medium	medium	medium to dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	short to medium	short	short
width	medium	medium	narrow
shape of blade	elliptic	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	straight	straight
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	medium	medium	medium
length of umbels	short	medium	long
pedicel length	medium	medium	medium
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
size	medium to large	medium	medium
spread of tepals	large	medium	medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	broad obovate	obovate	broad obovate
main colour (RHS, 1986)	62A	72C	70B
other colour	white	white	white
stripes	absent	present	absent
number of stripes	absent	very few	absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	narrow obovate	broad elliptic
main colour of middle zone (RHS, 1986)	155A	155B	12A
stripe thickness	small to medium	medium to large	medium to large
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
yellow colour	absent	present	present
stripes	absent	present	present
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
anther colour	yellowish	grey brown	brownish
style colour	red purple	yellow green	red purple
stigma colour	red purple	red purple	red purple
spots on stigma	absent	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	medium	absent to very weak	weak

Arachis hypogaea
Peanut

'Menzies'

Application No: 2001/021 Accepted: 6 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station**, Marianna, Florida, USA.
Agent: **Peanut Company of Australia Ltd**, Kingaroy, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 41) Plant: growth habit prostrate, main stem erect, branching profuse. Time of maturity: late. Leaflet: size medium, colour medium green. Flowering: general pattern alternate, pattern of main stem flowering none. Pod: constrictions medium, number of kernels few, prominence of beak absent or very inconspicuous. Kernel: colour of uncured mature testa monochrome pink, shape spheroidal, size medium, weight per 1000 kernels (7% moisture content) 644 grams, dormancy period medium, percentage of shell low. Resistance to rust: absent. Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high (27). Commercial grouping: runner.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Menzies' originates from a BC4F5 selection of a cross between F435-2-3-B-2-1-b4-B-3-b3-1-B and a component line of 'Sunrunner' (F519-9), with the latter used as the female and recurrent parent. The recurrent female parent is characterised by low oleic to linoleic acid ratio. The F435 parent (pollen parent) originates as a selection from a 'Florispan' outcross, resulting in an intermediate plant type. Evaluations for oil chemistry identified two selections in the F435 material in the early 1980s to have 80±% of its oil composed of the oleic fatty acid. Selection criteria: the objective for the cross and subsequent backcrosses were to select for productive runner market-type peanuts with the 80% oleic fatty acid, with acceptable pod yields, grades, and seed size with low pod splitting. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Professor D W Gorbet and Professor D A Knauft, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Commercial grouping: runner, Time of maturity: late. Flowering: general pattern alternate. Based on these grouping characteristics the following varieties were selected as comparators: 'SO95R' and 'Florunner'. 'SO95R' is a sister line of 'Menzies'. 'Florunner' has been the world industry standard runner variety since 1972 and in Australia since 1990. The recurrent seed parent was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data taken by the original breeder and submitted to US PVP office. Trials conducted in Florida, USA 1993-1995. The data was verified in Australia by the qualified person. Australian data were collected from trial conducted at Coominya, QLD in 2000-2001 summer season. Trial conditions: soil grey-sandy loam with supplementary irrigation. Trial planted on 28 Nov 2000 and dug 142 days after planting. Plots were 2 rows x 5m with 4 replicates. Measurements: average of 4 replicates.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'SunOleic 97R'

First sold in the USA in Mar 1997.

Description: **Patrick W. Harden,** Peanut Company of Australia Ltd, Kingaroy, QLD.

Table 6 *Arachis* varieties

	'Menzies'	*'SO95R'	*'Florunner'
SPLIT KERNEL (%)			
mean	5.6	8.0	5.0
std deviation	1.75	1.66	0.80
LSD/sig	2.4	P≤0.01	ns
OLEIC TO LINOLEIC ACID RATIO			
	27.0	13.48	1.48

Source: Peanut Company of Australia Ltd, Laboratory samples.

Argyranthemum frutescens Marguerite Daisy

'Clara Belle'

Application No. 1999/233 Accepted 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Frank Hammond,** Narre Warren East, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 31) Plant: growth habit bushy, density dense, position of branches at the base of stem, number of branches many, attitude upright. Branch: shape in cross-section hexagonal, hairiness absent, arrangement of leaves spiral, colour yellow-green RHS 145A. Leaf: attachment to stem clasping, stipules present, hairiness absent or very weak, depth of lobing medium, secondary lobing strong, shape of apex of lobes acute, shape of base acuminate, colour of upper side yellow-green RHS 189A, colour of lower side yellow-green RHS 147B. Flower buds: shape orbicular. Inflorescence: type loose corymb, number of flowers up to five. Flower: type semi-double, mean diameter 46mm, number of rows of ray florets 4 to 5, number of ray florets 60 to 70, disc floret array diameter (at first opening) 10mm. Ray florets: shape elliptic, shape of apex emarginate, colour (at first opening when ray floret attitude is semi-erect) red-purple RHS 58A, colour of inner ray florets (fully open when ray floret attitude is horizontal) red-purple RHS 58A, colour of outer ray florets (when ray floret attitude is horizontal) red-purple RHS 58D, colour of inner ray florets (aged when ray floret attitude is reflexed) red-purple RHS 58B, colour of outer ray florets (aged when ray floret attitude is reflexed) red-purple RHS 69D. Disc florets: colour (before dehiscence) yellow RHS 2C. Peduncle: strength strong, attitude upright, length 8 to 11cm, diameter about 2mm, hairiness absent or very weak, colour yellow-green RHS 144A. Involucral bracts: number up to 20, colour yellow-green. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent *Argyranthemum frutescens* breeders reference M5/18. The breeder's aim was to produce a series of multi-stemmed compact *Argyranthemum* with a range of colours. Breeding for red-purple colour was begun in 1993. Seedlings of the parent variety M5/18 were evaluated in 1999. Selection criteria: 'Clara Belle' was chosen on the basis compactness, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Clara Belle' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Frank Hammond, Narre Warren East, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, attitude upright. Flower: type semi-double or double. Ray floret: colour red-purple. On these bases 'Summer Melody'(Φ) and 'Cobeer' were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. However, 'Cobeer' (App. No. 2001/162) was not included because 'Clara Belle' (App No. 1999/233) has priority over 'Cobeer' for PBR purposes and 'Cobeer' also has double flower type. The parent variety was not considered because it is a breeding line within breeder's private collection. Varieties with a similar red-purple flower colour from the same breeding programme 'Le Rosetta' and 'Polly Anna' (PVJ Vol 9 No.1), 'Carmella'(Φ) and 'Gretel'(Φ) (PVJ Vol 9 No.2), 'Julie Anna'(Φ), 'Annie Petite'(Φ), 'Elly Belle'(Φ), 'Amy Belle'(Φ) and 'Holly Belle'(Φ) (PVJ Vol 11 No. 2) were not considered because the flower form in each case was single and there were also differences in flower size.

Comparative Trial Location: Narre Warren East, VIC between Jan and Apr 2002. Conditions: outdoors under ambient southern Victorian (Latitude 38º South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings Dec 2001, transplanted to 150 mm pots in Jan 2002 and transplanted to 200 mm pots in Feb 2002; media soilless, fertiliser, controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Clara Belle'

First sold in Australia in Jul 2000. First overseas sale in New Zealand in Sep 2000.

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

Table 7 *Argyranthemum* varieties

	'Clara Belle'	*'Summer Melody'(Φ)
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) to top of flowering stem		
mean	24.0	30.8
std deviation	1.5	2.7
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.4	3.3
std deviation	0.2	0.4
LSD/sig	0.3	P≤0.01
LEAF SECONDARY LOBING		
	strong	very weak

Table 7 *(continued)*

LEAF COLOUR (RHS 2001)		
upper side	189A	137A
lower side	147B	146B
FLOWER BUD HEIGHT (mm) prior to opening		
mean	8.4	7.3
std deviation	0.7	0.4
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD WIDTH (mm) prior to opening		
mean	8.4	7.3
std deviation	0.7	0.3
LSD/sig	0.7	P≤0.01
FLOWER		
type	semi-double	double
RAY FLORETS		
number of rows	4 to 5	8 to 10
number of florets	60-70	>100
RAY FLORET LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO		
mean	4.4	3.6
std deviation	0.4	0.3
LSD/sig	0.3	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET COLOUR (RHS 2001)		
at first opening (when ray floret attitude is semi-erect)		
	58B	63C
fully open (when ray floret attitude is horizontal)		
inner florets	58B	N57D
outer florets	58D	69D
aged (when ray floret attitude is reflexed)		
inner florets	58B	N57D
outer florets	69D	69D

Avena sativa
Oats

'Possum'

Application No: 2001/236 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 55) Plant: growth habit intermediate, length (stem and panicle) very short, maturity medium, seasonal type spring. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present, intensity of hairiness of uppermost node absent or very weak. Leaf: hairiness of margins of leaf blade below the flag leaf absent. Inflorescence: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous, length of glumes medium. Seed: husk present, colour yellow, glaucosity of lemma of primary grain absent.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ND863468 x first pollen parent OX82059-58-10 in 1990. The F1 from this cross was then crossed to the second pollen parent, 'Carrolup'(D) in 1991. The seed parent is characterised by late maturity and small seed size. The first pollen parent was characterised by tall plant type. The cross OX82059 is seed parent 'Mortlock' x pollen parent 'Echidna'. The second pollen parent is also characterised by tall plant type. Hybridisation took place at the Northfield Research Laboratories, Adelaide, SA. From this cross, panicles were selected from F3 plots at Turretfield Research Centre (located near Rosedale, SA) in 1992. Selection number seven was chosen in 1998 after six cycles of selection on the basis of grain yield and grain quality. Selection criteria: grain yield, hectolitre weight, screenings percentage, 1000 grain weight, groat percentage, protein and oil content. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr. Pamela Zwer and the Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite Campus, Urrbrae, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant length: short, End use: milling. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Echidna'. 'Euro' was included as it is derived from the same cross as OX82059-58-10. 'Mortlock' was included as a milling quality variety. It is however, medium in plant height. 'Potoroo' was included as a short variety. The pollen parent 'Carrolup'(D) was not included as it is tall in plant height.

Comparative Trial Location: Kingsford Research Centre, SA (Latitude 34º33′ Longitude 138º46′, elevation 120m), winter/spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on 29 Jun, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required. Trial design: three replicates of each variety were sown in plots 5m x 1.3m arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 8 *Avena* varieties

	'Possum'	***'Echidna'**	***'Euro'**	***'Mortlock'**	***'Potoroo'**
PLANT – GROWTH HABIT					
	intermediate	intermediate	semi-erect	intermediate	intermediate
LEAF BLADE – HAIRINESS OF MARGINS OF LEAF BELOW FLAG LEAF					
	absent	weak	weak	very weak	weak
TIME OF PANICLE EMERGENCE					
	medium	medium	medium	early	medium

STEM – INTENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF UPPER-MOST NODE	absent/weak	medium	medium	weak/medium	weak
PLANT – LENGTH	very short	very short	medium	medium	short
PLANT – HEIGHT (cm)					
mean	929	893	993	1163	956
std deviation	26	31	50	31	41
LSD/sig	26	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

'Wintaroo'

Application No: 2001/219 Accepted: 17 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 54) Plant: growth habit intermediate, length (stem and panicle) long, maturity medium, seasonal type spring. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present, intensity of hairiness of uppermost node weak. Leaf: hairiness of margins of leaf blade below the flag leaf absent or very weak. Inflorescence: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous, length of glumes medium. Seed: husk present, primary grain tendency to be awned weak, colour yellow, glaucosity of lemma of primary grain absent, primary grain hairiness of base weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent MIOLRP-86-3 x first pollen parent 'Echidna' in 1987. The F_1 from this cross was then crossed to the second pollen parent, 'Wallaroo' in 1988. The seed parent is characterised by late maturity. The first pollen parent is characterised by dwarf plant type. The second pollen parent is characterised by moderate intolerance to stem nematode and early maturity. Hybridisation took place at the Northfield Research Laboratories, Adelaide, SA. From this cross, panicles were selected from F_3 plots at Turretfield Research Centre (located near Rosedale, SA) in 1989. Selection number four was chosen in 1995 after seven cycles of selection on the basis of hay production, and disease resistance. Selection criteria: hay yield, cereal cyst nematode resistance and tolerance, and stem nematode tolerance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Pamela Zwer and the Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite Campus, Urrbrae, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: length long, maturity medium; End use: hay. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Marloo', 'Wallaroo', 'Swan', 'Bettong', and 'Euro'. The pollen parent 'Echidna' was also included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Kingsford Research Centre, SA (Latitude 34º33′ Longitude 138º46′, elevation 120m), winter/spring 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on 29 Jun, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required. Trial design: three replicates of each variety were sown in plots 5m x 1.3m arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in May 2000.

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

Table 9 *Avena* varieties

	'Wintaroo'	***'Marloo'**	***'Swan'**	***'Wallaroo'**	***'Bettong'**	***'Euro'**	***'Echidna'**
PLANT – GROWTH HABIT	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	semi prostrate	semi-erect	intermediate
LEAF BLADE – HAIRINESS OF MARGINS OF LEAF BELOW FLAG LEAF	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak	weak
TIME OF PANICLE EMERGENCE	medium	medium	early	early	medium	medium	medium
STEM – HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE	present	present	absent	present	present	present	present
STEM – INTENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF UPPER-MOST NODE	weak	medium	n/a	weak	weak	medium	medium
PLANT – LENGTH	long	long	long	long	long	medium	very short

Table 9 *(continued)*

PLANT HEIGHT (cm)							
mean	1321	1369	1260	1219	1277	1023	923
std deviation	40	28	75	46	64	54	46
LSD/sig	38	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PRIMARY GRAIN – TENDENCY TO BE AWNED	weak	medium	weak	strong	absent	weak	weak
GRAIN – COLOUR OF LEMMA	yellow	brown	brown	brown	yellow	yellow	yellow
PRIMARY GRAIN – HAIRINESS OF BASE	weak	strong	weak	weak	absent or very weak	medium or weak	weak

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Arora'

Application No: 2000/345 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.
Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 16) Plant: growth habit spreading, size small-medium, Stem: degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns small, thickness of thorns thin-medium, shape of thorns concave. New growth: presence of anthocyanin absent. Leaf: size medium, length of blade (mean) 71.92 mm, width of blade (mean) 52.26 mm, length of petiole (mean) 21.19 mm, shape broad ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate, undulation of margin medium, shape of cross-section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis incurved, glossiness of upper side weak, presence of variegation present, type of variegation marginal, degree of variegation medium. Leaf colour: number of colours three or more, primary (most prevalent or obvious) colour RHS 147B, secondary colour RHS 160A, tertiary colour RHS 191B, border between colours clearly defined. Bract: size medium, degree of reflex straight or low, width broad, shape of apex acute, partly expanded number of colours one, primary colour RHS 157B, fully expanded: number of colours two, primary colour RHS N74B, secondary colour RHS 155C. Flower: present, diameter small, predominant colour of visible petals (perianth) cream, predominant colour of floral tube white, size of floral tube small, shape of floral tube slender, emergence of stamens absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Raspberry Ice' at applicant's property during 1990. The sport was characterised by variegated leaves, bicoloured bracts and compact growth habit. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through six generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: compact growth habit, variegated foliage and bract colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Bract colour, and variegation of leaves. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Raspberry Ice', 'Orange Stripe' and 'Majik'(ф)' were selected as comparators. 'Raspberry Ice' is also the original parental variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Moggill, Qld. Dec 2000-May 2002 Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with slow release Osmocote® added at 5g/litre, grown under greenhouse film. Normal cultural practices except pruning carried out during the trial. Trial design: 6 plants each variety randomly placed. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Table 10 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Arora'	***'Majik'(ф)**	***'Orange Stripe'**	***'Raspberry Ice'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	spreading	bushy/ spreading	spreading	spreading
PLANT: SIZE	small/ medium	medium	medium/ large	medium/ large
STEM: SIZE OF THORNS	small	medium	medium	medium
STEM: SHAPE OF THORNS	concave	flat	flat/ concave	concave
NEW GROWTH: PRESENCE OF ANTHOCYANIN	absent	absent	present	present
LEAF: UNDULATION OF THE MARGIN	medium	weak	weak	medium

LEAF: SHAPE OF CROSS-SECTION	concave	flat	concave	concave
LEAF: PRESENCE OF VARIEGATION	present	absent	present	present
LEAF COLOUR: NUMBER OF COLOURS	three or more	one	three or more	three or more
LEAF COLOUR: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	147B	147A	189A	147A
LEAF COLOUR: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	160A	n/a	160C	160B
LEAF COLOUR: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	191B	n/a	191B	191A
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	157B	145C	26A	45B
BRACT: FULLY EXPANDED: NUMBER OF COLOURS	two	two	one	one
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	N74B	N74B	N163C	N66B
BRACT: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	155C	155C	n/a	n/a
FLOWER: DIAMETER	small	small	small	large
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF VISIBLE PETALS (PERIANTH)	cream	cream	white/ cream	white
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FLORAL TUBE	white	green	orange	red
FLOWER: SIZE OF FLORAL TUBE	small	medium	medium	medium

‘Beesnees’

Application No: 2001/198 Accepted: 26 Mar 2002.
Applicant **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit spreading, size small-medium. Stem: degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns small-medium, thickness of thorns medium, shape of thorns concave. New growth: presence of anthocyanin absent. Leaf: size small-medium, length of blade (mean) 74.38mm, width of blade (mean) 40.91mm, length of petiole (mean) 15.46mm, shape elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate, undulation of the margin medium, shape of cross-section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis recurved, glossiness of upper side strong, presence of variegation present, type of variegation central, degree of variegation very low. Leaf colour: number of colours three or more, primary colour (the most prevalent or obvious) RHS 139A, secondary colour RHS 146A, tertiary colour RHS 160C, border between colours not clearly defined. Bract: size medium, degree of reflex high, width narrow, shape of apex acute, partly expanded number of colours one, colour RHS 150D, fully expanded number of colours one, colour RHS 155C. Flower: present, diameter small, predominant colour of visible petals (perianth) yellow, predominant colour of floral tube green, size of floral tube medium, shape of floral tube slightly swollen, emergence of stamens present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* ‘Panda’ at applicant’s property. The sport was characterised by variegated glossy leaves and a higher number of flowers, whereas the parental variety produces fewer flowers and has different variegation. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: glossy variegated foliage and flower number. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – leaf shape and glossiness, presence of variegation and bract colour. On the basis of these grouping characteristics ‘Panda’, ‘Nonya’ⓟ and ‘White Cascade’ were selected as comparators. ‘Panda’ is also the original parental variety.

Comparative Trial Location: 50 Sugars Rd Moggill, QLD. Apr 2001-May 2002. Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with slow release Osmocote® added at 5g/litre, grown under greenhouse film. Normal cultural practices except pruning carried out during the trial. Trial design: 3 plants of each arranged randomly. Measurements: taken from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Table 11 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	‘Beesnees’	*‘Nonya’ⓟ	*‘Panda’	*‘White Cascade’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	spreading	bushy	bushy	upright/bushy
LEAF: SHAPE	elliptic	elliptic/ ovate	ovate	elliptic
LEAF: UNDULATION OF THE MARGIN	medium	medium	weak	medium/ strong
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS	recurved	recurved	straight	recurved
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	strong	medium	medium	medium
LEAF: PRESENCE OF VARIEGATION	present	absent	present	absent

Table 11 *(continued)*

LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION				
	central	n/a	marginal	n/a
LEAF: DEGREE OF VARIEGATION				
	very low	n/a	low	n/a
LEAF COLOUR: NUMBER OF COLOURS				
	three or more	one	three or more	one
LEAF COLOUR: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	139A	147A	189A	137A/B
LEAF COLOUR: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	146A	n/a	160C	n/a
LEAF COLOUR: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	160C	n/a	191A/B	n/a
LEAF COLOUR: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS				
	not clearly defined	n/a	clearly defined	n/a
BRACT: SIZE				
	medium	small	small	medium
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	150D	N74C	155B	N144B
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	155C	78C	155C	155C
FLOWER: DIAMETER				
	small	large	small	small
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FLORAL TUBE				
	green	purple	white	white
FLOWER: SHAPE OF FLORAL TUBE				
	slightly swollen	slender	slender	slightly swollen

'Bilas'

Application No: 2000/343 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.
Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 18) Plant: growth habit spreading, size small-medium. Stem: degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns medium, thickness of thorns thin, shape of thorns concave. New growth: presence of anthocyanin present. Leaf: size medium, length of blade 70.83mm, width of blade 51.9mm, length of petiole 22.07mm, shape broad ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse, undulation of the margin weak, shape of cross-section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis recurved, glossiness of upper side weak, presence of variegation present, type of variegation random, degree of variegation medium/high. Leaf colour: number of colours three or more, primary (most prevalent or obvious) colour RHS 139A, secondary colour RHS 160C, tertiary colour the 3rd variegation on this variety is visible only on the underside of mature leaves with the colour measurements being taken from the upper surface. border between colours not clearly defined. Bract: size medium, degree of reflex medium, width medium, shape of apex acute, partly expanded: number of colours one, primary colour RHS 60B, fully expanded: number of colours one, primary colour RHS N66A/B. Flower: present, diameter small, predominant colour of visible petals (perianth) cream, predominant colour of floral tube pink, size of floral tube medium, shape of floral tube slender, emergence of stamens present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Jazzi'(ф) at applicant's property. The sport was characterised by variegated leaves whereas the parental variety lacks such variegation. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: small compact growth habit, and variegated foliage. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf variegation, type of variegation, and plant growth habit. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Jazzi'(ф), 'Wabag' and 'Raspberry Ice'. were selected as comparators. 'Jazzi'(ф), is also the original parental variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Moggill, QLD Dec 2000-May 2002. Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with slow release Osmocote® added at 5g/litre, grown under greenhouse film. Normal cultural practices except pruning carried out during the trial. Trial design: 5 plants of each variety randomly placed. Measurements: taken from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Table 12 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Wabag'	**'Bilas'**	***'Jazzi'(ф)**	***'Raspberry Ice'**
PLANT: SIZE				
	small/ medium	small/ medium	small/ medium	medium/ large
STEM: THICKNESS OF THORNS				
	thin	thin	thin	medium
LEAF: UNDULATION OF THE MARGIN				
	medium	weak	weak	medium
LEAF: SHAPE OF CROSS-SECTION				
	concave	concave	flat	concave
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS				
	straight/ recurved	recurved	straight	incurved
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE				
	weak	weak	medium	weak

LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION				
	mainly marginal	random	central	marginal
LEAF: DEGREE OF VARIEGATION				
	medium	medium/ high	very low	medium
LEAF COLOUR: NUMBER OF COLOURS				
	two	three or more	one	three or more
LEAF COLOUR: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	137A	139A	137A	147A
LEAF COLOUR: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	160A	160C	visible only on the underside of mature leaves	160B
LEAF COLOUR: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	n/a	visible only on the underside of mature leaves	n/a	191A
LEAF COLOUR: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS				
	not clearly defined	not clearly defined	not clearly defined	clearly defined
BRACT: DEGREE OF REFLEX				
	medium	medium	straight or low	straight or low
BRACT: WIDTH				
	medium	medium	medium	broad
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	45B	60B	45A	45B
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	52B	N66A/B	N66A/B	N66B
FLOWER: DIAMETER				
	small	small	small	large
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF VISIBLE PETALS (PERIANTH)				
	cream	cream	cream/ yellow	white
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FLORAL TUBE				
	red	pink	red	red
FLOWER: SIZE OF FLORAL TUBE				
	medium	medium	large	medium
FLOWER: EMERGENCE OF STAMENS				
	absent	present	absent	absent

‘Kikori’

Application No: 2000/348 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.
Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 19) Plant: growth habit bushy, size small-medium. Stem: degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns medium, thickness of thorns medium, shape of thorns concave, new growth: presence of anthocyanin, absent. Leaf: size large, length of blade (mean) 118.43 mm, width of blade (mean) 56.56 mm, length of petiole (mean) 22.1 mm, shape elliptic, shape of apex aristate, shape of base cuneate, undulation of the margin weak, shape of cross-section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis straight, glossiness of upper side weak, presence of variegation present, type of variegation random, degree of variegation medium. Leaf colour: number of colours three or more, primary colour (primary colour is the most prevalent or obvious) RHS139A, secondary colour RHS 160C, tertiary colour RHS 189C, border between colours not clearly defined. Bract: size large, degree of reflex high, width medium, shape of apex acute, partly expanded number of colours one, primary colour RHS 54C, fully expanded: number of colours one, primary colour RHS 75A. Flower: present, diameter large, predominant colour of visible petals (perianth) cream/yellow, predominant colour of floral tube pink, size of floral tube large, shape of floral tube slender, emergence of stamens absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* ‘Singapore Pink’ at applicant’s property during 1989. The sport was characterised by leaves with mottled variegation whereas the parental variety lacks such variegation. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through six generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: small compact growth habit, and variegated foliage. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf shape, glossiness, variegation, type of variegation, bract colour and plant growth habit. On the basis of these grouping characteristics ‘Singapore Pink’, ‘Bilas’ and ‘Singapore White’ were selected as comparators. ‘Singapore Pink’, is also the original parental variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Moggill, QLD Dec 2000-May 2002. Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with slow release Osmocote® added at 5g/litre, grown under greenhouse film. Normal cultural practices except pruning carried out during the trial. Trial design: 5 plants of each variety randomly placed. Measurements: taken from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Table 13 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Kikori'	*'Bilas'	*'Singapore Pink'	*'Singapore White'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	bushy	spreading	bushy	bushy/ spreading
STEM: THICKNESS OF THORNS	medium	thin	medium	medium
NEW GROWTH: PRESENCE OF ANTHOCYANIN	absent	present	absent	absent
LEAF: SIZE	large	medium	large	large
LEAF: SHAPE	elliptic	broad ovate	elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	aristate	acuminate	acuminate	acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate	obtuse	cuneate	cuneate
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	weak	weak	medium	medium
LEAF: PRESENCE OF VARIEGATION	present	present	absent	absent
LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	random	random	n/a	n/a
LEAF: DEGREE OF VARIEGATION	medium	medium/ high	n/a	n/a
LEAF COLOUR: NUMBER OF COLOURS	three or more	three or more	one	one
LEAF COLOUR: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	139A	139A	137A	147A
LEAF COLOUR: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	160C	160C	n/a	n/a
LEAF COLOUR: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	189C	visible only on the underside of mature leaves	n/a	n/a
LEAF COLOUR: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	not clearly defined	not clearly defined	n/a	n/a
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	54C	60B	54C	145C
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	75A	N66A/B	N74C	155A
FLOWER: DIAMETER	large	small	large	large
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FLORAL TUBE	pink	pink	pink	green
FLOWER: EMERGENCE OF STAMENS	absent	present	absent	absent

'Maudi'

Application No: 2000/344 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.
Applicant **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 20) Plant: growth habit spreading, size medium. Stem: degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns large, thickness of thorns thin, shape of thorns flat. New growth: presence of anthocyanin present. Leaf: size medium, length of blade (mean), 79.77 mm, width of blade (mean), 63.36 mm, length of petiole (mean), 24.14 mm, shape broad ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse, undulation of the margin weak, shape of cross-section concave/flat, curvature of longitudinal axis recurved, glossiness of upper side medium, presence of variegation present, type of variegation central, degree of variegation very low, Leaf colour: number of colours two, primary colour RHS 147A, (most prevalent or obvious) secondary colour RHS 147B, border between colours not clearly defined. Bract: size medium, degree of reflex, medium width medium, shape of apex acute, partly expanded: number of colours one, primary colour 64A, fully expanded: number of colours one, primary colour RHS N66B. Flower: present, diameter small, predominant colour of visible petals (perianth) cream, predominant colour of floral tube purple, size of floral tube medium, shape of floral tube slender, emergence of stamens absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Zuki'Φ at applicant's property. The sport was characterised by leaves expressing a very level of variegation when mature, bract colour, prolific flower production and plant vigour. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through eight generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: Bract colour, prolific flower production, plant vigour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Bract colour and plant growth habit. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Zuki'Φ, 'Rubyana' and 'Gloucester Royal' were selected as comparators. 'Zuki'Φ, is also the original parental variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Moggill, QLD Dec 2000-May 2002. Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with slow release Osmocote® added at 5g/litre, grown under greenhouse film. Normal cultural practices except pruning carried out during the trial. Trial design: 5 plants of each variety randomly placed. Measurements: taken from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Table 14 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Maudi'	*'Gloucester Royal'(♭)	*'Rubyana'	*'Zuki'(♭)
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	spreading	upright	upright/ bushy	spreading
PLANT: SIZE	medium	large	large	small/ medium
STEM: SIZE OF THORNS	large	medium	large	medium
STEM: THICKNESS OF THORNS	thin	medium	medium	thin
STEM: SHAPE OF THORNS	flat	concave	concave	concave
LEAF: SIZE	medium	large	medium/ large	medium
LEAF: UNDULATION OF THE MARGIN	weak	weak	strong	medium
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS	recurved	recurved	straight	straight/ recurved
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	medium	weak	medium	weak
LEAF: PRESENCE OF VARIEGATION	present	absent	absent	present
LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	central	n/a	n/a	marginal
LEAF: DEGREE OF VARIEGATION	very low	n/a	n/a	low
LEAF COLOUR: NUMBER OF COLOURS	two	one	one	three or more
LEAF COLOUR: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	147A	147A	147A	189A
LEAF COLOUR: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	147B	n/a	n/a	160B
LEAF COLOUR: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	n/a	n/a	n/a	191A
LEAF COLOUR: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	not clearly defined	n/a	n/a	clearly defined
BRACT: SIZE	medium	large	large	medium
BRACT: DEGREE OF REFLEX	medium	straight or low	straight or low	straight or low
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (MOST PREVALENT OR OBVIOUS) (RHS, 2001)	64A	187C	60A	64A
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	N66B	61B	60B	N74A
FLOWER: DIAMETER	small	large	small	small
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FLORAL TUBE	purple	red	red	purple
FLOWER: SIZE OF FLORAL TUBE	medium	large	small	medium
FLOWER: SHAPE OF FLORAL TUBE	slender	slender	slightly swollen	slender
FLOWER: EMERGENCE OF STAMENS	absent	present	absent	absent

'Ningili'

Application No: 2000/349 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.
Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 21) Plant: growth habit bushy-spreading, size small-medium, Stem: degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns medium, thickness of thorns medium, shape of thorns concave. New growth: presence of anthocyanin present. Leaf: size medium, length of blade (mean) 81.30 mm, width of blade (mean) 61.19 mm, length of petiole (mean) 22.25 mm, shape broad ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse, undulation of the margin medium, shape of cross-section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis straight/recurved, glossiness of upper side weak, presence of variegation present, type of variegation central, degree of variegation very low. Leaf colour: number of colours two, primary colour (primary colour is the most prevalent or obvious) RHS 137A, variegation visible only on new growth, border between colours not clearly defined. Bract: size small-medium, degree of reflex straight or low, width medium, shape of apex acute, partly expanded: number of colours one, primary colour RHS 63C, fully expanded: number of colours one, primary colour RHS N57D. Flower: present, diameter small, predominant colour of visible petals (perianth) white/cream, predominant colour of floral tube green, size of floral tube small, shape of floral tube slightly swollen, emergence of stamens present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Unnamed Pink' at applicant's property during 1989. The sport was characterised by prolific flower production, compact habit and bright bract colour. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through six generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria:

small compact growth habit, variegated foliage and clear red bract colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf shape and colour, bract colour, and plant growth habit. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Unnamed Pink', 'Donya'⊕ and 'Blushing Beauty'. were selected as comparators. 'Unnamed Pink' is also the original parental variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Moggill, QLD Dec 2000-May 2002. Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with slow release Osmocote® added at 5g/litre, grown under greenhouse film. Normal cultural practices except pruning carried out during the trial. Trial design: 5 plants of each variety randomly placed. Measurements: taken from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Table 15 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Ningili'	*'Blushing Beauty'	*'Donya'⊕	*'Unnamed Pink'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT				
	bushy/ spreading	spreading	upright	upright/ bushy
PLANT: SIZE				
	small/ medium	small/ medium	large	large
STEM: SIZE OF THORNS				
	medium	medium	large	medium/large
NEW GROWTH: PRESENCE OF ANTHOCYANIN				
	present	absent	present	absent
LEAF: SIZE				
	medium	medium	medium/ large	medium/ large
LEAF: SHAPE				
	broad ovate	ovate	broad	broad ovate
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX				
	acuminate	acute	acuminate	acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE				
	obtuse	obtuse	cuneate	obtuse
LEAF: SHAPE OF CROSS-SECTION				
	concave	concave	convex	concave
LEAF: PRESENCE OF VARIEGATION				
	present	absent	absent	absent
LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION				
	central	n/a	n/a	n/a
LEAF: DEGREE OF VARIEGATION				
	very low	n/a	n/a	n/a
LEAF COLOUR: NUMBER OF COLOURS				
	two	one	one	one
LEAF COLOUR: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)				
	137A variegation visible only on new growth	139A	137A/B	137A
LEAF COLOUR: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS				
	not clearly defined	n/a	n/a	n/a
BRACT: PARTLY EXPANDED: NUMBER OF COLOURS				
	one	two	one	one
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	63C	157A	N74B	54C
BRACT: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	n/a	N66D	n/a	n/a
BRACT: FULLY EXPANDED: NUMBER OF COLOURS				
	one	two	one	one
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	N57D	N74A	N74C	73A
BRACT: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)				
	n/a	N155C	n/a	n/a
FLOWER: DIAMETER				
	small	small	large	small
FLOWER: SIZE OF FLORAL TUBE				
	small	medium	large	medium
FLOWER: EMERGENCE OF STAMENS				
	present	present	n/a	absent

'Wabag'

Application No: 2000/347 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.
Applicant: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 18) Plant: growth habit spreading, size small-medium. Stem: degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns medium, thickness of thorns thin, shape of thorns flat-concave. New growth: presence of anthocyanin present, Leaf: size medium, length of blade (mean) 79.92 mm, width of blade (mean) 60.9 mm, length of petiole (mean) 21.42 mm, shape broad ovate, shape of apex aristate, shape of base obtuse, undulation of the margin medium, shape of cross-section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis straight-recurved, glossiness of upper side weak, presence of variegation present, type of variegation mainly marginal, degree of variegation medium. Leaf colour: number of colours two, primary colour (primary colour is the most prevalent or obvious) RHS 137A, secondary colour RHS 160A, border between colours not clearly defined. Bract: size medium, degree of reflex medium, width medium, shape of apex acute, partly expanded number of colours one, primary

colour RHS 45B, fully expanded: number of colours one, primary colour RHS 52B, Flower: present, diameter small, predominant colour of visible petals (perianth) cream, predominant colour of floral tube red, size of floral tube medium, shape of floral tube slender, emergence of stamens absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Jazzi'(ф) at applicant's property during 1994. The sport was characterised by variegated leaves whereas the parental variety lacks such variegation. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: growth habit, variegated foliage, pigmented new growth and bract colour. Propagation: by cuttings over 6 generations to ensure stability. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf variegation, type of variegation, Bract colour and plant growth habit. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Bilas', 'Raspberry Ice' and 'Jazzi'(ф) were selected as comparators. 'Jazzi'(ф), is also the original parental variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Moggill, QLD Dec 2000-May 2002. Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with slow release Osmocote® added at 5g/litre, grown under greenhouse film. Normal cultural practices except pruning carried out during the trial. Trial design: 6 plants of each variety randomly placed. Measurements: taken from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Cichorium intybus
Chicory

'Choice'

Application No: 2002/013. Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited,** Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **Denis McGrath**, Drumcondra,VIC.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 57) Young plant: anthocyanin absent. Plant: habit erect, height medium. Head: formation present, intensity of head formation medium, length long, diameter medium, shape in longitudinal section ovate, main colour of outer leaves green-red, anthocyanin colouration of outer leaves absent. Leaf: attitude semi erect, length (at harvest maturity) long, width (at harvest maturity) narrow, shape narrow elliptic, colour (excluding midrib) green (RHS 144A-B), intensity of colour (excluding midrib) medium, glossiness weak, colour of midrib green, anthocyanin colouration at harvest maturity absent, blistering absent or very weak, undulation of margin absent or very weak, depth of incisions of margins weak, type of incision of margins dentate-serrate, rib anthocyanin absent. Stem: formation at harvest maturity present, branching moderately high, anthocyanin mainly diffused. Flower: predominant colour blue (RHS 100A-B) fading to white. Time of harvest maturity: medium-late. Late season post harvest bolting: ~20%. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1988 edition)

Origin and Breeding Selection and controlled polycross: from 1992 to 1994 selections were made within 'Grasslands Puna' and few plants from wild populations and vegetable type plants for greater uniformity. In 1995, a field of 1800 spaced plants, mostly from the 'uniformity' selection, provided 1000 plants for assay of lactucin and lactucopicrin in the leaves. Ninety-four plants with low levels of lactucin and lactucopricin were selected and inter-pollinated in isolation conditions. Two more generations of selection for low levels were completed in 1996 and 1997, with simultaneous selection for winter growth and uniformity. In 1998, a final selection was made for uniform flowering time, and the resultant seed was classified as 'nucleus'. This seed is used for further seed increases and long-term storage for cultivar maintenance. Selection criteria: greater uniformity, lactucin levels and cool season growth activity. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr W (Bill) Rumball, AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North. New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Grasslands Puna' was included as a comparator as the almost total source of breeding material. 'INIA Le Lacerta' was included as a variety of common knowledge. 'Puna II' was included as it has similar morphological features. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand. (Latitude 40º23′S, elevation 33m) autumn 2000 through autumn 2001. Conditions: plants raised from seed sown in seed flats on 8/6/2000 in controlled glasshouse environment Trays placed in open environment for hardening off on 3/7/2000 and planted in trial site G8 at 60cm between plant spacing on 17/8/00. A further 60 plants of each variety were potted on 17/10/2000 in PB5 planter bags filled with potting mix and placed in unheated open ended shade house and removed to open air on 31/10/2000 for leaf character assessments. No herbicide, insecticide or fungicides applied to plants. No fertiliser applied. Molluscicide in the form of Mesurol pellets applied shortly after planting. Weed control of field plots by hand weeding and inter-row application of 'Buster' herbicide at recommended knapsack rate. Trial design: field trial design randomised complete block of 10 replicates of 10 plants of each variety. Pots arranged in 5 blocks of 12 plants of each variety in randomised order. Measurements: from all available plants in the field and pots. Resistance to *Sclerotinia spp.* from inoculated plants in controlled glasshouse environment and field survival counts two years later. Inoculation and assessments by Dr Bob Skipp, plant pathologist, AgResearch Grasslands. Lactucin and lactucopicrin levels determined by competitive Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assays (ELISA) conducted by R. Keogh at AgResearch Grasslands after the method described by A.M. Peters *et al.* in Production and Characterisation of Polyclonal Antibodies against the Bitter Sesquiterpene Lactones of Chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.) *J. Agric. Food Chem.,* **1996,** *44, No.11,* 3611-3615.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

No prior sales.

Description: **Jeff E. Miller,** AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

'Puna II'

Application No: 2002/012 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited,** Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **Denis McGrath**, Drumcondra,VIC.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 57) Young plant anthocyanin: absent. Plant: habit spreading, height medium. Head: formation present, intensity of head formation weak-medium, length medium, diameter small-medium, shape in longitudinal section ovate, main colour of outer leaves green-red, anthocyanin colouration of outer leaves absent. Stem: formation at harvest maturity present, degree of branching medium, presence of anthocyanin present, degree of anthocyanin high, type of anthocyanin distribution spotted and diffused. Leaf: attitude semi erect, length (at harvest maturity) long, width (at harvest maturity) medium-broad, shape spatulate-obovate, colour (excluding midrib) yellow-green (RHS 144A-C), intensity of colour (excluding midrib) medium, glossiness strong, colour of midrib green-red, anthocyanin colouration at harvest maturity absent, blistering absent or very weak-weak, undulation of margin absent or very weak, depth of incisions of margins absent or very weak, type of incision of margins dentate-serrate. Flower: colour predominately blue (RHS 100A-B), ~ 5% purple-pink (RHS 76B). Time of harvest maturity: medium-late. Post harvest bolting: ~5%. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1988 edition)

Origin and Breeding Selection and controlled polycross: from 1992 to 1994 selections were made within 'Grasslands Puna' for greater uniformity. In 1995, 1000 spaced plants from the uniform selection were used to select plants with high levels of lactucin/lactucopicrin in leaves. The plants thus selected were then inter-pollinated in isolation and a further two more generations of selection for high levels were completed in 1996 and 1997. Seed from the last isolation was blended with seed from a population of 'Grasslands Puna' that had been simultaneously selected for high tolerance to *Sclerotinia sclerotorium* and *S. minor* over four generations from 1993 to 1996. During 1997 and 1998, this combined population was selected for uniformity, and also for a stable low percentage of plants carrying all-pink flowers. 'Grasslands Puna' differs from 'Puna II' by having a non-uniform leaf shape and habit, higher levels of lactucin and lower levels of cool season growth and no pink flowers. The pink flower population of 'Puna II' at ~5% was a deliberate strategy to enable ready identification between this variety and a similar variety bred for the dairy industry where lactucin levels are of significance. Selection criteria: greater uniformity, lactucin levels and disease resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr W (Bill) Rumball, AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North. New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Grasslands Puna' was included as a comparator as the source of breeding material. 'INIA Le Lacerta' was included as a variety of common knowledge. 'Choice' was included as it has similar morphological features. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand. (Latitude 40º23′S, elevation 33m) autumn 2000 through autumn 2001. Conditions: plants raised from seed sown in seed flats on 8/6/2000 in controlled glasshouse environment Trays placed in open environment for hardening off on 3/7/2000 and planted in trial site G8 at 60cm between plant spacing on 17/8/00. A further 60 plants of each variety were potted on 17/10/2000 in PB5 planter bags filled with potting mix and placed in unheated open ended shade house and removed to open air on 31/10/2000 for leaf character assessments. No herbicide, insecticide or fungicides applied to plants. No fertiliser applied. Molluscicide in the form of Mesurol pellets applied shortly after planting. Weed control of field plots by hand weeding and inter-row application of 'Buster' herbicide at recommended knapsack rate. Trial design: field trial design randomised complete block of 10 replicates of 10 plants of each variety. Pots arranged in 5 blocks of 12 plants of each variety in randomised order. Measurements: from all available plants in the field and pots. Resistance to *Sclerotinia spp.* from inoculated plants in controlled glasshouse environment and field survival counts two years later. Inoculation and assessments by Dr Bob Skipp, plant pathologist, AgResearch Grasslands. Lactucin and lactucopicrin levels determined by competitive Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assays (ELISA) conducted by R. Keogh at AgResearch Grasslands after the method described by A.M. Peters *et al.* in Production and Characterisation of Polyclonal Antibodies against the Bitter Sesquiterpene Lactones of Chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.) *J. Agric. Food Chem.,***1996,** *44, No.11,* 3611-3615.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2001	Granted	'Puna II'

No prior sales.

Description: **Jeff E. Miller,** AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Table 16 *Cichorium* varieties

	'Puna II'	'Choice'	*'Grass-lands Puna	*'INIA Le Lacerta'
LEAF MIDRIB COLOUR %				
Whitish	7	12	5	12
Green	42	66	41	76
Red	51	22	54	12
LEAF ATTITUDE AT MATURITY				
	semi erect	semi erect	variable	erect
LEAF LENGTH AT MATURITY				
	long	long	medium	short
LEAF SHAPE				
	spatulate-obovate	narrow elliptic	elliptic-ovate	linear-lanceolate

LEAF COLOUR				
	yellow-green	green	green	green
LEAF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION AT MATURITY (%)				
Present	12	5	14	0
LEAF MARGIN INCISION DEPTH				
	absent or very weak	weak-medium	very strong	absent or very weak
LEAF MARGIN TYPE				
	serrate-dentate	serrate-dentate	variable	entire
LEAF MARGIN UNDULATIONS				
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak	absent or very weak
HEAD LENGTH				
	medium	long	long	medium-long
HEAD DIAMETER				
	small-medium	medium	small-medium	medium
HEAD: MAIN COLOUR OF OUTER LEAF				
	green-red	green-red	green	yellow-green
MATURITY (Days to mean flowering from first flowering plant – 3 flowers open)				
mean	55.76	45.39	53.28	26.32
std deviation	16.86	13.72	16.11	7.96
LSD/Sig	23.04	ns	ns	P≤0.01
TOLERANCE TO SCLEROTINIA (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*). % survival after 2 years.				
	64	11	60	n/a
LACTUCIN – leaf concentrations mg/g – mean of 10 samples from 10 replicates.				
	8.85	3.74	4.39	1.13

Citrus australasica var. *sanguinea* (syn: *Microcitrus australasica* var. *sanguinea*) Finger Lime

'Rainforest Pearl'

Application No: 1997/017 Accepted: 31 Jan 1997.
Applicant: **Erika Birmingham**, Byron Bay Native Produce, Bangalow, NSW

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 40) Plant: growth habit open, attitude upright, height small (mean 2.89m), width narrow (average 1.53m), vigour strong. Stem: diameter of main stem (approximately 10cm above the graft union) mean 24.31mm. Leaf: shape obovate to elliptic, margin crenate, shape of apex emarginate, glossiness of upper surface strong, glossiness of lower surface medium, size of oil glands medium, density of oil glands medium. Leaf venation: prominence of mid-vein on upper surface strong, prominence of lateral veins on upper surface weak, prominence of lateral veins on lower surface strong. Spine: present, distribution axillary, stiffness strong, length mean 8mm. Fruit: skin thickness thin, size of oil glands in skin small, colour of skin yellow-green RHS 145A – 146B maturing to greyed-red RHS 178A, shape cylindrical to fusiform tapering narrowly and gradually at each end, fruit length mean 74.61mm, fruit width mean 17.85mm, fruit weight mean 18.5g, time of fruit ripening Dec-Apr. Pulp: colour at maturity red RHS 43C-D, vesicles small to medium. Seed: number per fruit many (mean 16). Time of maturity: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by selection: scion was selected from a seedling plant growing in breeder's property through two generations of open-pollinated seed. The seedling plant was characterised by fruit with a pink pulp and strong vigour. From the seedling, scion wood was selected by the breeder and budded onto *Poncirus trifoliata* rootstocks. Rootstocks were compatible and strike rate was high (80%). Selection criteria: vigour, ease of propagation, pink pulp. Propagation: further vegetative propagation by budding scion onto *Poncirus trifoliata* rootstocks. 'Rainforest Pearl' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations of propagation by budding. Breeder: Erika Birmingham, Bangalow, NSW.

Choice of Comparator Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge was – Fruit: pulp colour pink at maturity. 'DSS' was the only other variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. The parental plant was not included because it could be clearly differentiated from 'Rainforest Pearl' by the time of maturity. For example, the parent plant reaches maturity at approximately 5 years old in the ground where as 'Rainforest Pearl' reaches maturity at an average of 18 months old in the ground. It also could be further differentiated by the following characteristics: parent plant has a sparse growth habit (not many branches and twigs) where as 'Rainforest Pearl' has a more dense growth habit; parent plant has a slow growth rate where as 'Rainforest Pearl' has a rapid growth rate.

Comparative Trial Location: Bangalow, NSW (Latitude 23º45′ South, elevation 130m), autumn-autumn 1997-2002. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun. Trial design: a total of 150 *Poncirus trifoliata* rootstocks were potted into 5 litre bags (1 in each bag). Each rootstock had one bud grafted onto it. A total of 75 buds of the new variety and 75 buds of the comparator were grafted. Strike rate figures were recorded at the time of removing the grafting tape from the trees. Percentage strike rate for the new variety was 81% and for the comparator was 44%. 20 plants of each variety were then planted in the ground in randomised plots. Measurements: data was collected from 20 trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Erika Birmingham**, Byron Bay Native Produce, Bangalow, NSW.

Table 17 *Microcitrus* varieties

	'Rainforest Pearl'	*'DSS'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	open	compact
PLANT: ATTITUDE		
	upright	spreading
STEM: DIAMETER – main stem approximately 10cm above graft union (mm)		
mean	24.31	42.69
std deviation	6.03	9.19
LSD/sig	7.67	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE		
	obovate	ovate
FRUIT: SKIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	145A to 146B maturing to 178A	ca. 200B
FRUIT: PULP COLOUR AT MATURITY (RHS, 2001)		
	43C-D	ca. 43D
FRUIT: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	74.61	62.79
std deviation	9.74	8.01
LSD/sig	9.13	P≤0.01
TIME OF MATURITY		
	early	late

Echinacea purpurea
Coneflower

'Kim's Knee High'

Application No: 2000/193 Accepted: 28 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Kim Hawks**, North Carolina, USA.
Agent: **Plants Growers Australia**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 32) Plant: growth habit erect, density dense, height mean 64cm. Stem: diameter at base mean 5mm, number of branches zero to two, colour light yellow-green (RHS 145 A-B), hairiness present. Leaf: arrangement alternate, shape of apex acute to acuminate, shape of base attenuate, presence of hair on upper surface present, presence of hair on lower surface present. Basal leaf: length (mean) 142mm, width (mean) 37.5mm, shape ovate to lanceolate, margin serrate. Cauline Leaf: shape lanceolate, margin serrate to entire. Inflorescence: scape arrangement solitary. Flowers: ray florets number per inflorescence mean 22, colour red-purple RHS 63 A-D, disk florets colour before dehiscence green RHS 143B-C, colour after dehiscence bronze ca. RHS 177A-B. Flowering: duration long. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed parent *Echinacea purpurea* is characterised by large leaf size, tall scapes and low inflorescence number. After an initial chance seedling (Atlanta, Georgia, USA 1990) crossing and evaluation was undertaken for a further three generations and one seedling was selected. Selection criteria: short scape length and high inflorescence number. Propagation: originally asexually by root cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. The variety 'Kim's Knee High' will be commercially propagated in tissue culture. Breeder: Kim Hawks, North Carolina, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Ray Floret: colour red-purple. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the parental variety *Echinacea purpurea* was included in the trial. All other varieties differed either in plant height and/or ray floret colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Summer 2001-2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from divisions, established in 140mm pots, transferred to 200mm pots (15/5/01). Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilizers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants one sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1999	Granted	'Kim's Knee High'
European Union	1999	Applied	'Kim's Knee High'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Kim's Knee High'

First sold in the USA in Dec 1998. First sold in Australia in Feb 2000.

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

Table 18 *Echinacea* varieties

	'Kim's Knee High'	**E. purpurea*
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	64	85
std deviation	5.2	12.5
LSD/sig	12.35	P≤0.01
LEAF (BASAL): LENGTH (mm)		
mean	142	193
std deviation	11.6	30.6
LSD/sig	31.7	P≤0.01
LEAF (BASAL): WIDTH (mm)		
mean	37.5	78.4
std deviation	9.0	11.8
LSD/sig	11.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO		
mean	4.0	2.5
std deviation	0.66	0.46
LSD/sig	0.56	P≤0.01
INFLORESENCE: TOTAL NUMBER		
mean	26.9	6.0
std. deviation	4.5	2.7
LSD/sig	3.9	P≤0.01

RAY FLORET: COLOUR (RHS 1995)	65 A-D	70 B-D
FLOWERING: DURATION	long	medium

Horduem vulgare
Barley

'Quasar'

Application No: 2001/168 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **New Farm Crops Ltd,** Lincolnshire, UK.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 53) Plant: growth habit erect, height short to medium (mean 84.23cm), frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves absent or very low. Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheaths absent. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium. Flag leaf: glaucosity of sheath medium to strong. Time of ear emergence: medium. Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tips present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tips medium, length short (mean 100.69mm). Ear: glaucosity absent or very weak, attitude semi-erect, number of rows two, shape parallel, density medium, length long (99.5mm). Rachis: length of first segment short, curvature of first segment weak. Sterile spikelet: attitude parallel to weakly divergent. Median spikelet: length of glume and its awn relative to grain equal. Grain: rachilla hair type long, husk present, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of lemma medium, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma absent, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, disposition of lodicules clasping. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Chalice' x pollen parent NFC breeding line. Initial cross was made in January 1994 in the UK. F_1 plants were grown in the field between Mar and Aug 1994. 2000 F_2 plants from this population were sown in New Zealand in Oct 1995 and harvested in February 1996. 300 single ears were selected from the population in NZ and returned to the UK. 300 F_3 progenies were sown in rows in the field in the UK and grown from March 1996 to August 1996. 35 F_3 lines were selected and single F_4 plants harvested from the selected rows. Selections from this population were based on early maturity, disease resistance and large grain size. 35 F_4 lines (6921-01 to 6921-35) were shipped to NZ and grown in 2 metre long rows from October 1996 to February 1997. Disease resistance was used to select two lines that were sent to Australia for evaluation. The two lines were planted during 1998 as single plots. During this period the lines were assessed for general agronomic performance including type, maturity, height and straw strength. The plots were harvested for yield and grain recovery. Samples were submitted for malting quality evaluation. 6921-23 was selected as the most promising line on the basis of good agronomic performance and malting quality. 6921-23 was selected for inclusion in replicated trials during 1999. During 2000 the line was included in a number of replicated trials across the barley growing regions of southern NSW and Victoria. Pure seed was introduced from the breeder during 2000 and harvested as the beginning of the seed production process. A greater number of wider ranging replicated trials were conducted during 2001 to continue to assess the agronomic performance and malting quality. The line was submitted for PBR and the field DUS trial was conducted. Pure seed multiplication continued during the same season. Selection criteria: high yield, disease resistance, high malting quality. Propagation: seed. Breeder: New Farm Crops Ltd, Lincolnshire, UK.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit erect, height short, maturity medium; Ear: attitude semi erect. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Gairdner'(ϕ), 'Osprey'(ϕ) syn Galaxy(ϕ), 'CK85', 'Sloop'(ϕ), and 'Schooner'. The seed parent 'Chalice' was not included as it has a different growth habit (intermediate), leaf type (long and recurved), awn length (long) and ear length (long). The pollen parent was not included as it is of later maturity than the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: sown on "Shrublands", Heritage Seeds' Research facility, Riverina Highway, Howlong, NSW, (Latitude 35º60′ South, elevation 150m), autumn-summer 2001. Conditions: trial sown into a red-brown soil with good moisture levels at 55 kg/ha sowing rate with 100 kg/ha of DAP. Trial design: randomised plots 1.2m x 5m in 3 replicates. Measurements: five plants randomly selected per replicate from a total of approximately 1,100 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Allen Newman**, Heritage Seeds, Howlong, NSW.

Table 19 *Hordeum* varieties

	'Quasar'	*'Osprey'(ϕ)	*'Gairdner'(ϕ)	*'CK85'	*'Schooner'	*'Sloop'(ϕ)
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	intermediate	intermediate – semi prostrate	intermediate	intermediate	semi erect
FLAG LEAF: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES	medium	medium-strong	medium	strong	medium-strong	medium-strong
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	absent or very weak	medium	low-medium	low	low-medium	low

Table 19 *(continued)*

FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH						
	medium-strong	medium-strong	medium	strong	medium	medium-strong
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE, (FIRST SPIKELET VISIBLE ON 50% OF EARS)						
	medium	medium	medium	medium	early	early-very early
AWNS: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF TIPS						
	medium	medium-strong	strong	medium-strong	weak	weak-very weak
EAR: GLAUCOSITY						
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak	weak	weak	weak
EAR: ATTITUDE						
	semi-erect	horizontal	semi-erect	horizontal	semi-erect	erect-semi recurved
PLANT: LENGTH (STEM, EAR AND AWNS) (cm)						
mean	84.23	110.93	102.63	102.4	103.13	101.93
std deviation	2.38	1.76	0.29	2.95	3.76	2.02
LSD/sig	5.78	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR: SHAPE						
	parallel	parallel	parallel	parallel	parallel	tapering
EAR: DENSITY						
	medium	lax	lax	lax	medium	medium
EAR: LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (mm)						
mean	99.5	104.31	116.11	116.13	96.23	89.11
std deviation	2.84	0.71	3.87	2.43	3.56	2.24
LSD/sig	7.28	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
AWN: LENGTH (mm)						
mean	100.69	142.11	150.31	159.63	163.97	156.05
std deviation	6.23	8.19	10.46	10.13	8.56	6.23
LSD/sig	19.36	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RACHIS: CURVATURE OF FIRST SEGMENT						
	weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	medium	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
STERILE SPIKELET: ATTITUDE (IN MID THIRD OF EAR)						
	parallel to weakly divergent	parallel	parallel	parallel	parallel	parallel
MEDIAN SPIKELET: LENGTH OF GLUME AND ITS AWN RELATIVE TO GRAIN						
	equal	equal	longer	longer	equal	longer
GRAIN: RACHILLA HAIR TYPE						
	long	short	short	long	short	short
GRAIN: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF LEMMA						
	medium	strong	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
GRAIN: SPICULATION OF INNER LATERAL NERVES OF DORSAL SIDE OF LEMMA						
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	medium	absent or very weak
GRAIN: DISPOSITION OF LODICULES						
	clasping	clasping	clasping	clasping	frontal	frontal

'Torrens'

Application No: 2001/123 Accepted: 10 May 2001.
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd, Adelaide University**, Adelaide, SA and **The Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 52) Plant: growth habit erect, length medium. Lower leaves: hairiness of leaf sheaths absent. Flag Leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium, glaucosity of sheath weak. Time of ear emergence: medium to early. Ear: attitude semi-recurved, length medium, number of rows two, density medium, shape tapering, glaucosity weak. Awns: length compared to ear medium, anthocyanin colouration of tips present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tips medium, spiculation of margins absent. Rachis: length of first segment short-medium, curvature of first segment medium. Sterile spikelet: attitude divergent. Median spikelet: length of glume and its awn relative to grain shorter. Grain: rachilla hair type short, husk absent, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma absent, hairiness of ventral furrow absent. Kernel: colour of aleurone layer weakly coloured. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Galleon' x pollen parent 'CIMMYT 42002'. The seed parent is characterised by weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium-early time to ear emergence, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the awns, short awns compared to the ears length, medium curvature of the first segment of the rachis, an absence of hair in the ventral furrow and the presence of grain husk. The pollen parent is characterised by strong anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium-late time to ear emergence, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the awns, short awns compared to the ear length, weak curvature of the first rachis segment, an absence of hair in the ventral furrow and an absence of grain husk. Hybridisation took place at the Waite Campus, Adelaide University in 1989. From this cross, F_3 derived selection number 78 was tested in Adelaide University Stage 3, SARDI Stage 3 and 4 trials between 1995 and 2001 and selected on the basis of agronomic, disease resistance and grain quality data. Selection criteria: high grain yield potential, desirable agronomic characteristics and resistance to cereal cyst nematode for cultivation in South Australia. Propagation: approximately 100 cereal cyst nematode resistant reselections were made in 1998 and were multiplied in a summer nursery at Langhorne Creek, South Australia. From these, 80 of the highest yielding populations were subsequently multiplied at Turretfield Research Station, South Australia during 2000. The most phenotypically similar selections were bulked to produce approximately 2.5 tonnes of pure seed and used to sow commercial scale seed production at two locations (Charlick Experimental Research Station, South Australia and Dimboola, Victoria) in 2001. Breeder: Dr David Sparrow, Ms Amanda Box and Professor Andrew Barr, SA Barley Improvement Program, Department of Plant Science, Waite Campus, Adelaide University, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties were– Lower leaves: hairiness of leaf sheaths absent, Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tips present, Ear: number of rows two, Seasonal type: spring. On this basis, the following comparator genotypes were included in the trial: 'CIMMYT 42002' (pollen parent), 'Galleon' (seed parent), 'Schooner' (husked), 'Morrell' (hulless) and 'Namoi' (hulless).

Comparative Trial Location: sown at Charlick Experimental Research Station, Strathalbyn, SA (Latitude 35°29′ South, Longitude 135°89′ East). Conditions: sown into a calcareous loam over limestone marl sub-soil 15 Jul, 2001. Trial design: genotypes arranged in a 3-replicate randomised complete block design. Measurements: qualitative traits (e.g. time of ear emergence) were measured on a whole plot basis, whereas quantitative traits (ear length excluding awns) were measured on 15 randomly sampled plants from a single replicate.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Andrew Barr and Amanda Box**, SA Barley Improvement Program, Department of Plant Science, Waite Campus, Adelaide University, Adelaide, SA.

Table 20 *Hordeum* varieties

	'Torrens'	***'Galleon'**	***'Schooner'**	***'CIMMYT 42002'**	***'Morrell'**	***'Namoi'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT						
	erect	prostrate	erect	erect	erect	erect
FLAG LEAF: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES						
	medium	weak	weak	strong	strong	medium
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE						
	medium-early	medium-early	medium	medium-late	medium-late	medium
PLANT LENGTH (stem, ear and awns) (cm) – to tip of awns						
mean	69	71	76	85	84	78
std deviation	1.00	3.61	1.00	5.57	2.08	0.00
LSD/sig	2.41	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 20 *(continued)*

EAR: SHAPE						
	tapering	parallel	parallel	parallel	parallel	tapering
EAR: DENSITY						
	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium-high	medium
EAR: LENGTH (mm) excluding awns						
mean	59	61	59	87	77	67
std deviation	4.93	5.84	8.49	5.54	7.06	7.16
LSD/sig	6.40	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
AWN: LENGTH (mm)						
mean	113	106	127	114	105	110
std deviation	8.53	3.73	6.10	9.77	5.88	3.87
LSD/sig	6.65	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns
AWNS: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF THE TIPS						
	medium	weak	weak	medium	strong	medium
GRAIN: RACHILLA HAIR TYPE						
	short	short	short	short	short	long
GRAIN: HUSK						
	absent	present	present	absent	absent	absent
NUMBER OF GRAINS PER PRIMARY EAR						
mean	21.93	20.53	21.87	28.27	29.80	21.67
std deviation	2.09	2.00	2.47	1.49	2.69	1.54
LSD/sig	2.23	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
RESISTANT TO CEREAL CYST NEMATODE – number of root cysts						
mean	0.2	0.3	4.50	n/a	4.40	8.50
std deviation	0.42	0.48	2.46	n/a	2.17	5.56
LSD/sig	3.50	ns	P≤0.01	n/a	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Corso' syn **Vletcor**

Application No: 2000/001 Accepted: 17 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 10) Plant: height medium. Stem: (mean length 83cm sd 6.9), anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and striped, number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem above, distal part straight, length medium to long (mean 149mm sd 16.7), width medium to broad (mean 26.2mm sd.3.0), glossiness of upper surface weak to medium, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length longest outer tepal medium (mean 141mm sd 5.0), width of widest outer tepal medium to broad (mean 48.6mm sd 3.6), main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 57C (ca. RHS 70C), main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 67D (ca. RHS 70C), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 57C (ca. RHS 70C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal bi-coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, secondary colour yellow RHS 12B, secondary flower colour along margins absent, secondary colour on basal half present, colour of nectar furrow green, position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of the main vein yellow, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium to strong, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament yellow, anther colour reddish-brown. Pollen: colour orange-brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour greyish-purple. Time of flowering: early to medium. (Note: values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers used in local observation refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program in Rijnsburg, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial proprietary breeding lines within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: large vertical and horizontal flowers suitable for cut flower production, productive under low light and low temperature conditions. Propagation: 'Corso' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb and tissue-culture propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based of this 'Barbaresco'(Ф) and 'Stargazer' were selected as comparator varieties. 'Barbaresco'(Ф) differed in that tepal colour has a different shade of dark red-purple (RHS 64A); distal half of leaf recurved; leaf cross-section angled; colour at the base of the main vein red-purple; pollen colour orange; stigma colour green. 'Stargazer' differed in that main colour of inner side of inner tepal ca. RHS 60B-C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines, therefore, were excluded. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified by the qualified person to have floral characteristics identical to 'Corso'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1580, and confirmed from local examination. Location: local DUS trial conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer period 2001-2. Conditions: cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60 cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18 cm deep. 15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Measurements: observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Granted	'Corso'
Belgium	1999	Granted	'Corso'
Germany	1999	Granted	'Corso'
France	1999	Granted	'Corso'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Corso'
South Africa	1999	Granted	'Corso'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Corso'
Chile	2001	Granted	'Corso'

No Prior sale.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

'Genova' syn Vletgen

Application No: 2000/002 Accepted: 17 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 11) Plant: height medium. Stem: (length mean 65.4cm sd 0.7), anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem absent (present as speckles and stripes), number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem above, distal part straight, length medium (mean 134.6mm sd 8.2), width medium to broad (mean 27.2mm sd 1.3), glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few, pubescence absent to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect and horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short to medium (mean 119.2mm sd 5.1), width of widest outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 68B (RHS 70C), main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple between RHS 68B and RHS 68C (RHS 70C), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 68B (RHS 70C), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, (colour distribution uniform), colour of nectar furrow green, position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein yellow, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium to strong. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament green, anther colour orange. Pollen: colour reddish-brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour grey. Time of flowering: early to medium. (Note: values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers used in local observation refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program in Rijnsburg, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial proprietary breeding lines within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: large vertical and horizontal flowers suitable for cut flower production, productive under low light and low temperature conditions. Propagation: 'Genova' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb and tissue-culture propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based of this grouping characteristic 'Lombardia'(Ф), 'Acapulco'(Ф) and 'Stargazer' were selected as comparator varieties. 'Lombardia'(Ф) differed in that tepal colour has a different shade of dark red-purple (RHS 65A-C); nectar furrow colour green over yellow; and colour of base of main vein inner side orange pink. 'Acapulco'(Ф) differed in that tepal colour has another shade of red-purple (RHS 63B-C); stigma colour dark purple. 'Stargazer' differed in that main colour of inner side of inner tepal ca. RHS 60B-C, tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines, therefore, were excluded. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified by the qualified person to have floral characteristics identical to 'Genova'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1388, and confirmed from local examination. Location: local DUS trial conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer period 2001-2. Conditions: cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60 cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18 cm deep. 15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Measurements: observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Genova'
Belgium	1999	Granted	'Genova'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Genova'
Germany	1999	Granted	'Genova'
France	1999	Granted	'Genova'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Genova'
South Africa	1999	Granted	'Genova'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Genova'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 1998.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

'Rousillon' syn **Vletrous**

Application No: 2000/005 Accepted: 17 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 12) Plant: height medium. Stem: (length mean 62.0cm sd 4.5), anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present (weak), distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and striped, number of leaves on middle third of stem few. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem below, distal part straight, length medium (mean 127.4mm sd 9.3), width broad (mean 34.3mm sd 0.9), glossiness of upper surface weak to medium, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few, pubescence absent to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect and horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short to medium (mean 129.2mm sd 8.2), width of widest outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 60B-C (RHS 70A), main colour outer side inner tepal red-purple near RHS 64B (RHS 70A), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 60B-C (RHS70A), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base and top, colour of nectar furrow green, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein yellow, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length medium, filament main colour yellow-green, anther colour purple. Pollen: colour orange-brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour grey (grey to greyish green). Time of flowering: early to medium. (Note: values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers used in local observation refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program in Rijnsburg, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial proprietary breeding lines within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: large vertical and horizontal flowers suitable for cut flower production, productive under low light and low temperature conditions. Propagation: 'Rousillon' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb and tissue-culture propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based of this 'Barbaresco'(Φ and 'Stargazer' were selected as comparator varieties. 'Barbaresco'(Φ differed in that plant height medium to tall; flower colour a slightly different shade of red-purple (ca. RHS 64A), anther colour orange brown; stigma colour pale green. 'Stargazer' differed in that tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow; stigma colour purple. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines, therefore, were excluded. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified by the qualified person to have floral characteristics identical to 'Rousillon'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1500, and confirmed from local examination. Location: local DUS trial conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer period 2001-2. Conditions: cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60 cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18 cm deep. 15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Measurements: observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Rousillon'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Rousillon'
Belgium	1999	Granted	'Rousillon'
Germany	1999	Granted	'Rousillon'
France	1999	Granted	'Rousillon'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Rousillon'
South Africa	1999	Granted	'Rousillon'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Rousillon'

No Prior sale.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

'Soldera' syn **Vletsol**

Application No: 2000/003 Accepted: 17 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 13) Plant: height short to medium. Stem: anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and striped, number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem below, distal part straight, length medium, width medium to broad, glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal

axis erect and horizontal, length longest outer tepal short to medium, width of widest outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 60D, main colour outer side inner tepal red-purple RHS 60D, main colour inner side outer tepal red-purple ca. RHS 60D, type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards top, colour of nectar furrow green, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side few to medium, size of spotted area on inner side medium, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein purple-red, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium to strong, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area tip and distal parts only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament yellow-green, anther colour red-purple. Pollen: colour light brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Time of flowering: early.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program in Rijnsburg, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial proprietary breeding lines within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: large vertical and horizontal flowers suitable for cut flower production, productive under low light and low temperature conditions. Propagation: 'Soldera' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb and tissue-culture propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based of this grouping characteristic 'Acapulco'(Ф) and 'Stargazer' were selected as comparator varieties. 'Acapulco'(Ф) differed in that flowered later; stems taller; tepal different shade of red-purple (RHS 63B); and many spots on inner side of inner tepal. 'Stargazer' differed in that main colour of inner side of inner tepal slightly darker red-purple RHS 60B-C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines, therefore, were excluded. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified by the qualified person to have floral characteristics identical to 'Soldera'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1147, and confirmed from local examination. Location: local DUS trial conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during autumn-winter 2000. Conditions: cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60 cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18 cm deep. 15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Measurements: observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Soldera'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Soldera'
Belgium	1999	Granted	'Soldera'
Germany	1999	Granted	'Soldera'
France	1999	Granted	'Soldera'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Soldera'
South Africa	1999	Granted	'Soldera'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Soldera'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 1998.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

'Spain' syn Vletspa

Application No: 2000/004 Accepted: 17 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 14) Plant: height medium. Stem: (length mean 69.8cm sd 2.9) anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem absent, number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem below, distal part straight, length medium (mean 133.2mm sd 5.1), width broad (mean 32.8mm sd 1.6), glossiness of upper surface weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few, pubescence very weak to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal, length of longest outer tepal short to medium (mean 114.8mm sd 4.6), width of widest outer tepal medium, main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 60C (RHS 71A), main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 60D (RHS 71A), main colour inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 60C (RHS 71A), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single coloured, colour distribution lighter towards base, colour of nectar furrow green, stigma position in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side few, size of spotted area on inner side small to medium, spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein diffuse orange, texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin weak, type of undulation of margin coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving weak to medium. Stamen: length medium, main colour of filament green, anther colour orange brown. Pollen: colour orange-brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple (greenish-grey). Time of flowering: early. (Note: values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers used in local observation refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "98-99" x pollen parent "92-2" in a planned breeding program in Rijnsburg, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial proprietary breeding lines within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: large erect to horizontal flowers suitable for cut flower production, productive under low light and low temperature conditions. Propagation: 'Spain' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb and tissue-culture propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based of this grouping characteristic

'Barbaresco'(Φ), 'Acapulco'(Φ) and 'Stargazer' were selected as comparator varieties. 'Barbaresco'(Φ) differed in that plant taller; tepal colour a different shade of dark red-purple (RHS 64A), distal half of leaf recurved, leaf cross-section angled, tepal inner surface base of main vein purple red, pollen colour orange, and stigma colour green. 'Acapulco'(Φ) differed in that tepal colour has another shade of red-purple (RHS 63B-C); taller plant height; colour at the base of main vein red-purple. 'Stargazer' differed in that main tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines, therefore, were excluded. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified by the qualified person to have floral characteristics identical to 'Spain'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1573, and confirmed from local examination. Location: local DUS trial conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer period 2001-2. Conditions: cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60 cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18 cm deep. 15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Measurements: observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Granted	'Spain'
Belgium	1999	Granted	'Spain'
Germany	1999	Granted	'Spain'
France	1999	Granted	'Spain'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Spain'
South Africa	1999	Granted	'Spain'
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Spain'
Chile	2001	Granted	'Spain'

No Prior sale.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

'Topsy' syn Vlettop

Application No: 1999/029 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.,** Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys,** Hawthorn, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 15) Plant: height medium. Stem: (length mean 64.8cm sd 5.8), anthocyanin colouration in middle third of stem present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration speckled and striped, number of leaves on middle third of stem few to medium. Leaf: arrangement alternate, level of leaf tip compared to point of attachment on stem below (same), distal part straight, length medium (mean 110.7mm sd 15.2), width medium (mean 22mm sd 1.9), glossiness of upper side weak, cross section flat. Inflorescence: type racemose, number of flowers few, pubescence absent to weak. Flower: type single, attitude of longitudinal axis erect to horizontal (erect), length of longest outer tepal short to medium (mean 123.3mm sd 5.0), width of widest outer tepal narrow to medium (36.3mm sd 1.4), main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 73B (RHS 70C-D), main colour of outer side of inner tepal red-purple RHS 73B (RHS 70D), main colour of inner side of outer tepal red-purple RHS 73B (70C-D), type of colouration of inner side of inner tepal single colour, (colour distribution lighter towards base and top or uniform), colour of nectar furrow yellow-green, position of stigma in relation to anthers above. Tepal: spots on inner side present, number of spots on inner side medium to many, size of spotted area on inner side medium to large (large), spots on papillae present, colour at the base of main vein yellow (yellow green), texture of inner side papillose, undulation of margin medium to strong, type of undulation of margin fine and coarse, recurved area distal part only, degree of recurving medium. Stamen: length short to medium, main colour of filament light green, anther colour reddish-brown. Pollen: colour orange-brown. Style: main colour green. Stigma: colour dark purple. Time of flowering: early to medium. (Note: values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers used in local observation refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program in Rijnsburg, The Netherlands. Both parents are non-commercial proprietary breeding lines within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: large and very erect flowers. Propagation: 'Topsy' proved stable through numerous generations of scale/bulb and tissue-culture propagation. Breeder: Cees A. van der Voort, Rijnsburg. The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: main colour of inner side of inner tepal red-purple. Based of this 'Woodriff's Memory'(Φ) and 'Stargazer' were selected as comparator varieties. 'Woodriff's Memory'(Φ) differed in that tepal colour lighter red-purple (RHS 73 C-D); no anthocyanin colouration in middle third of the stem; leaf cross-section angled; colour at the base of main vein red-purple. 'Stargazer' differed in that main colour of inner side of inner tepal ca. RHS 60B-C; tepal margin colour white; style colour yellow. Seed and pollen parents are non-commercial breeding lines within breeder's private collection, therefore, were excluded. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified by the qualified person to have floral characteristics identical to 'Topsy'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPRO-DLO, Wageningen, The Netherlands, Reference number LEL 1391, and confirmed from local examination. Location: local DUS trial conducted at Silvan, VIC in an environmentally controlled glasshouse during summer period 2001-2. Conditions: cool stored bulbs planted into trays 40 by 60 cm in a pinebark based potting mix 15-18 cm deep. 15 bulbs per tray and each tray replicated. Plants spaced to express their true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Measurements: observations made at random from within the plant population.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Topsy'
Belgium	1998	Granted	'Topsy'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Topsy'
Germany	1998	Granted	'Topsy'
France	1998	Granted	'Topsy'
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'Topsy'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Topsy'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Topsy'

No Prior sale.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Baigent'

Application No: 1997/148 Accepted: 30 Jun 1997.
Applicant: **Brookfield New Zealand Ltd**, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 34) Tree: vigour medium, type ramified, habit spreading. Dormant one-year-old shoot: length of internode medium, number of lenticels medium. Unopened Flower: colour (balloon stage) pink to dark pink. Flower: size medium. Petals: relative position of margins touching. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, shape of incisions of margins crenate to finely serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green RHS 147A, colour of lower side yellow-green RHS 147B. Petiole: length medium (approximately 4cm). Fruit: size medium, mean axial diameter 6.9cm, mean transversal diameter 7.6cm, position of maximum width towards stalk, shape globose, ribbing absent or very weak, crowning at calyx end weak to medium, aperture of eye closed, size of eye medium, length of sepal long, depth of eye basin medium, width of eye basin broad, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk (medium mean length 2.5cm), depth of stalk cavity medium (mean depth 1.8cm), width of stalk cavity medium, bloom of skin absent or very weak, greasiness of skin absent or very weak, ground colour whitish-yellow RHS 13D, amount of over colour very high, over colour red, intensity of over colour dark, darkest blush colour dark red RHS 53A, lightest blush colour light red RHS 47A, pattern of over colour solid flush with stripes discontinuous at the margins with flecks of ground colour showing through, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low to low, amount of russet on cheeks absent or very low, size of lenticels small and inconspicuous, firmness of the flesh firm, colour of the flesh bright white. Time of beginning of flowering: medium to early. Time of maturity for consumption: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: limb mutation of 'Tenroy' – Royal Gala observed in 1985 on the applicant's orchard in Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. Budwood was taken from the mutated limb and propagated. Selection criteria: extremely early bright red colour development of fruit compared to Royal Gala and distinctly different pattern of colouring comprising of bold darker red stripes with flecks of ground colour showing through which extended over the entire surface of the fruit. These attributes were recognised as being desirable characteristics for both the production and marketing of high quality apple fruit. Propagation: asexually, either budding or grafting onto *Malus* rootstocks. Breeder: Barbara & Paul Brookfield, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity, Fruit: colour. On these bases, two varieties 'Tenroy' – Royal Gala and 'Galaxy' were selected as the comparators as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Tenroy' – Royal Gala is also the original parent of the candidate variety. During maturation a higher percentage of 'Baigent' fruit achieve full coverage of the red colouring pattern by a given harvest date than either 'Tenroy' – Royal Gala, which typically does not achieve full colour coverage, or 'Galaxy'.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Plant 10,016, dated Sep 2, 1997. Where possible the data were verified by the qualified person in Australia. Location: Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd, scionwood multiplication orchard, Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38°, elevation approximately 205m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Apple varieties (TG/14/8).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Baigent'
France	1994	Granted	'Baigent'
USA	1995	Granted	'Baigent'
EU	2001	Granted	'Baigent'
South Africa	1995	Applied	'Baigent'
Chile	1999	Applied	'Baigent'
Brazil	2001	Applied	'Baigent'
Uruguay	2001	Applied	'Baigent'

First sold in New Zealand in Jun 1994. First Australian sale Jul 2001.

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

Medicago sativa
Lucerne, Alfalfa

'Super 7'

Application No: 1999/310 Accepted: 1 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries,** Adelaide, SA.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd,** Mulgrave, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 56) Plant: growth habit erect, winter growth moderate to strong (rating 7), height in autumn medium to tall, height in spring medium to tall, green colour of foliage medium. Stem: length at full flowering medium to long. Leaflet: length medium, width medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Flowers: colour lilac-purple, other colours absent or very rare (i.e. variegated, cream, white). Pest/Disease Resistance: high resistance to Phytophthora, Anthracnose, Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, and Blue Green Aphid, moderate resistance to Stem Nematode.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination and recurrent phenotypic selection: 'Super 7' was derived from advanced SARDI breeding populations. Parent plants were selected over many generations in glasshouse and field sites. Selection criteria: resistance to pests and diseases (Phytophthora, Anthracnose, Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, Blue Green Aphid, and Stem Nematode), forage regrowth and plant persistence. Breeder's seed derived from more than 250 plants in the final generation of selection. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: Mr. G.C. Auricht and Mr. E.T Kobelt, SARDI, Adelaide, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Autumn-Winter Growth: moderate activity (7), Resistance to diseases: Phytophthora MR to HR, Anthracnose MR to HR. Resistance to Aphids: Spotted Alfalfa Aphid R to HR, Blue Green Aphid R to HR. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Aurora', 'Genesis'Φ, 'Hallmark'Φ, 'Quadrella'Φ, 'Trifecta', and 'UQL-1'Φ.

Comparative Trial Location: Howlong, NSW (Latitude 36º00′ South, elevation 150m), autumn 2000 to Nov. 2001. Conditions: field trial of observation rows and plots of spaced plants, 20 plants per plot, plant spacing in plots 20cm. Trial irrigated, fertilised, and pests controlled as required. Trial design: Eighty plants of each variety in 4 plots arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from up to eighty plants at random. One sample per plant. Glasshouse tests for disease and aphid resistance were conducted according to the methods described in *Standard Tests to Characterize Alfalfa Cultivars* (3rd Ed.) published by North American Alfalfa Improvement Conference. These tests rated 200 or more seedlings in a completely randomised design with 6 or 12 reps.

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

Description: **E. Kobelt,** SARDI, Adelaide, SA.

Table 21a *Medicago* varieties

	'Super 7'	***'Aurora'**	***'Genesis'Φ**	***'Hallmark'Φ**	***'Quadrella'Φ**	***'Trifecta'**	***'UQL-1'Φ**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) 20/03/01 (height in autumn)							
mean	20.4	20.8	21.8	16.3	17.9	18.2	17.9
std deviation	3.6	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.4
LSD/sig	3.5	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
LEAFLET LENGTH (mm) (central leaflet, 21/9/01)							
mean	28.1	30.2	29.5	32.1	31.5	31.3	31.0
std deviation	2.8	4.1	2.6	3.1	2.7	1.7	3.0
LSD/sig	3.3	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
PLANT GROWTH HABIT (observed in rows; 1=Erect, 5=Intermediate, 9=Prostrate)							
	2.5	3	1.5	3	3.5	2	3.5
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (plots rated; 3=Early, 5= Medium, 7=Late)							
	medium	medium	medium	early	medium	medium	medium
RESISTANCE TO SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID (% seedlings rated 1 and 2; 5= Very Susceptible)							
mean	34.0	50.0	20.7	32.0	n/a	16.7	n/a
std deviation	12.1	4.9	8.2	8.0	n/a	6.4	n/a
LSD/sig	11.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	n/a	P≤0.01	n/a
RESISTANCE TO PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT (% seedlings rated 1 and 2; 5= Very Susceptible)							
mean	50.0	41.5	37.8	24.8	n/a	41.8	n/a
std deviation	6.6	6.5	10.4	6.1	n/a	5.2	n/a
LSD/sig	9.95	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	ns	n/a
RESISTANCE TO COLLETOTRICHUM CROWN ROT (% seedlings rated 1 and 2; 5= Very Susceptible)							
mean	53.7	38.0	32.7	55.0	n/a	34.0	n/a
std deviation	6.9	7.3	9.5	11.1	n/a	5.8	n/a
LSD/sig	7.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	n/a	P≤0.01	n/a

Table 21b *Medicago* varieties

	'Super 7'	*'UQL-1'(ϕ	*'Quadrella'(ϕ
RESISTANCE TO SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID			
(% seedlings rated 1 and 2; 5= Very Susceptible)			
mean	22.6	2.4	14.6
std deviation	11.7	2.8	6.6
LSD/sig	11.6	P≤0.01	ns
RESISTANCE TO PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT			
(% seedlings rated 1 and 2; 5= Very Susceptible)			
mean	47.2	72.5	25.3
std deviation	12.4	7.1	8.3
LSD/sig	19.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RESISTANCE TO COLLETOTRICHUM CROWN ROT			
(% seedlings rated 1 and 2; 5= Very Susceptible)			
mean	43.9	49.3	28.7
std deviation	12.1	13.1	8.4
LSD/sig	15.7	ns	ns

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Balrufbrip'

Application No: 2000/288 Accepted: 27 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** West Chicago, IL, USA.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 26) Plant: type perennial, growth habit prostrate to semi-erect. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent, pubescence medium to strong. Leaf: length medium (mean 66.2mm), width medium (mean 29.7mm), colour of upper side green RHS 137C-B, anthocyanin colouration absent, shape elliptic, shape of apex obtuse, shape in cross section concave, pubescence of upper side very weak, pubescence of lower side very weak, pubescence of margin very weak. Calyx: length long (mean 22.1mm), width medium (9.3mm), shape obovate, attitude semi-erect, curving downwards, pubescence medium to weak, shape of apex obtuse. Flower: type semi-double, diameter large (67mm), attitude of corolla lobe horizontal, curving of longitudinal axis upwards, mean length of peduncle 28.9mm, mean thickness of peduncle 2.4mm. Corolla lobe: pubescence of inner side absent, pubescence of outer side very weak, undulation of margin strong, colour of inner side red-purple ca RHS N74A, colour of outer side red-purple RHS 77B. Corolla tube: mean diameter 19.8mm. Style: mean length 13.5mm, colour green. Anther: colour cream white. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent proprietary breeding line 3404-4 x pollen parent proprietary breeding line designated as "double white flowered" in a planned breeding program in Arroyo Grande, California. The seed parent is characterised by single flower type. The pollen parent is characterised by white flower colour. 'Balrufbrip' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Aug 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower type, flower diameter, corolla lobe colour, vigour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balrufbrip' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Kerry Strope, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: type perennial, Flower: type semi-double, Corolla lobe: colour of inner side red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following variety was included in the trial: 'Adventurer'. For the purpose of providing evidence of breeding, the parent material can be clearly distinguished from the candidate variety using the grouping characteristics stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Oct – Dec 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open production area, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Oct into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Applied	'Balrufbrip'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balrufbrip'

First sold USA and Canada in Jan 1998. First sold in Australia in Oct 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture. Wellington, New Zealand.

Table 22 *Petunia* varieties

	'Balrufbrip'	'Balrufpurp'	*'Adventurer'
PLANT: HABIT	prostrate to semi-erect	prostrate to semi-erect	erect
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN	absent	present	present
STEM: PUBESCENC	medium to strong	medium	medium
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.2			
mean	29.7[a]	33.9[ab]	34.6[b]
std deviation	1.9	4.2	3.3
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	green 137C-B	green 137A	green 137B-C
LEAF: SHAPE	elliptic	obovate	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION	concave	slightly concave	concave

Table 22 *(continued)*

LEAF: PUBESCENCE UPPER SIDE			
	very weak	medium to weak	medium to weak
LEAF: PUBESCENCE LOWER SIDE			
	very weak	weak	weak
LEAF: PUBESCENCE MARGINS			
	very weak	weak	weak
CALYX: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.1			
mean	22.1[ab]	18.3[a]	26.3[b]
std deviation	3.6	2.7	5.4
CALYX: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.2			
mean	9.3[b]	4.9[a]	10[b]
std deviation	2.1	1.7	1.3
CALYX: SHAPE			
	obovate	obovate	obovate to linear
CALYX: ATTITUDE			
	semi-erect	semi-erect	horizontal
CALYX: CURVING			
	downward	downward	upwards
CALYX: PUBESCENCE			
	medium to weak	medium	medium
FLOWER: TYPE			
	semi-double	semi-double	double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.3			
mean	67[a]	65.1[a]	68.9[a]
std deviation	4.6	4.4	7.7
FLOWER: ATTITUDE OF COROLLA LOBE			
	horizontal	horizontal	horizontal
FLOWER: CURVING OF COROLLA LOBE			
	upwards	downwards	downwards
FLOWER: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.3			
mean	28.9[b]	28.4[b]	19.6[a]
std deviation	4.8	3.7	4.0
FLOWER: THICKNESS OF PEDUNCLE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.3			
mean	2.4[a]	2.2[a]	2.8[b]
std deviation	0.2	0.1	0.3
COROLLA LOBE: PUBESCENCE OF OUTER SIDE			
	very weak	very weak	weak
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATIONS OF MARGIN			
	strong	strong	weak to medium
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	red-purple ca. N74A	purple ca. N78A	purple ca. N78 with dark purple veins
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 2001)			
	red-purple ca. 77B	red-purple ca. 77A	red-purple ca. N74D
COROLLA TUBE: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.1			
mean	19.8[b]	14.4[a]	31.6[c]
std deviation	1.7	1.1	2.6
STYLE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.2			
mean	13.5[a]	11.5[a]	absent
std deviation	1.2	5.3	
STYLE: COLOUR			
green	green	n/a	
ANTHER: COLOUR			
	cream white	greyed white	greyed purple

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

‘Balrufflav’

Application No: 2000/289 Accepted: 27 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** West Chicago, IL, USA.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 27) Plant: type perennial, growth habit prostrate to semi-erect. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent, pubescence medium. Leaf: length long (mean 80.5mm), width medium (mean 37.2mm), colour of upper side green (RHS 137A), anthocyanin colouration absent, shape ovate to elliptic, shape of apex obtuse, shape in cross section concave to flat, pubescence of upper side absent to weak, pubescence of lower side weak, pubescence of margin weak. Calyx: length long (mean 27mm), width wide (11.2mm), shape obovate, attitude horizontal, curving downwards, pubescence medium to weak, shape of apex obtuse. Flower: type double, diameter large (90mm), attitude of corolla lobe horizontal, curving of longitudinal axis downwards, mean length of peduncle 34.3mm, mean thickness of peduncle 2.9mm. Corolla lobe: pubescence of inner side absent, pubescence of outer side strong, undulation of margin strong, colour of inner side red-purple RHS 77B, colour of veins of inner side red-purple ca. RHS 67B, colour of outer side red-purple RHS 69D. Corolla tube: mean diameter 24.7mm. Style: mean length 9.6mm, colour green. Anther: colour white. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent proprietary breeding line designated as “double white flowered” x pollen parent proprietary breeding line designated as “purple trailing” in a planned breeding program in Arroyo Grande, California. The seed parent is characterised by white flower colour. The pollen parent is characterised by trailing plant habit and purple flower colour. ‘Balrufflav’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Apr 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower type, flower diameter, corolla lobe colour, vigour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balrufflav’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Kerry Strope, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, California, USA**.**

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: type perennial, Flower: type double, Corolla lobe: colour of inner side red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following variety was included in the trial: 'Cobink'(ф). The variety 'Revolution pastel pink No. 2'A was initially considered but later excluded as it has single flowers. For the purpose of providing evidence of breeding, the parent material can be clearly distinguished from the candidate variety using the grouping characteristics stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Oct – Dec 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open production area, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Oct into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Withdrawn	'Balrufllav'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balrufllav'

First sold USA and Canada in Jan 1998. First sold in Australia in Oct 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture. Wellington, New Zealand.

Table 23 *Petunia* varieties

	'Balrufllav'	*'Cobink'(ф)
PLANT: HABIT		
	prostrate to semi erect	semi erect
STEM: PUBESCENCE		
	medium	medium to strong
LEAF: SHAPE		
	ovate to elliptic	ovate
LEAF: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION		
	concave to flat	flat to concave
LEAF: PUBESCENCE UPPER SIDE		
	absent to weak	weak
LEAF: PUBESCENCE LOWER SIDE		
	weak	medium
LEAF: PUBESCENCE OF MARGIN		
	weak	medium to weak
CALYX: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	27	17.8
std deviation	3.5	2.3
LSD/sig	4.0	P≤0.01
CALYX: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	11.2	4.9
std deviation	1.2	1.4
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01
CALYX: SHAPE		
	obovate	obovate to linear
CALYX: ATTITUDE		
	horizontal	erect
CALYX: CURVING		
	downwards	slightly upwards
CALYX: PUBESCENCE		
	medium to weak	weak
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	90	59.6
std deviation	14.6	7.6
LSD/sig	15.5	P≤0.01
FLOWER: CURVING OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS		
	downwards	upwards
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	strong	medium
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	red-purple 77B	red-purple 73A
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	red-purple ca. 67B	absent
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	red-purple 69D	red-purple 69C
COROLLA TUBE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	24.7	19.7
std deviation	2.2	2.3
LSD/sig	3.0	P≤0.01
STYLE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.6	11.9
std deviation	1.2	1.8
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01
ANTHER: COLOUR		
	white	greenish white

'Balrufpurp'

Application No: 2000/290 Accepted: 28 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** West Chicago, IL, USA.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 26) Plant: type perennial, growth habit prostrate to semi-erect. Stem: anthocyanin colouration present, pubescence medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 61.3mm), width medium (mean 33.9mm), colour of upper side green RHS 137A, anthocyanin

colouration absent, shape obovate, shape of apex obtuse, shape in cross section slightly concave, pubescence of upper side medium weak, pubescence of lower side weak, pubescence of margin weak. Calyx: length long (mean 18.3mm), width medium (4.9mm), shape obovate, attitude semi-erect, curving downwards, pubescence medium, shape of apex obtuse. Flower: type semi-double, diameter large (65.1mm), attitude of corolla lobe horizontal, curving of longitudinal axis downwards, mean length of peduncle 28.4mm, mean thickness of peduncle 2.2mm. Corolla lobe: pubescence of inner side absent, pubescence of outer side very weak, undulation of margin strong, colour of inner side purple ca. RHS N78A, colour of outer side red-purple RHS 77A. Corolla tube: mean diameter 14.4mm Style: mean length 11.5mm, colour green. Anther: colour greyed white. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation: parent proprietary breeding line designated as "double white flowered" treated with the mutagen colchicine in a planned breeding program in Arroyo Grande, California. The parent is characterised by white flower colour. 'Balrufpurp' was selected from a flowering population vegetatively propagated from the treated parent plants in 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower type, flower diameter, corolla lobe colour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balrufpurp' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Kerry Strope, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, California, USA**.**

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: type perennial, Flower: type semi-double, Corolla lobe: colour of inner side red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following variety was included in the trial: 'Adventurer'. The variety 'Traveller' was initially considered but later excluded as it has darker flower colour. For the purpose of providing evidence of breeding, the parent material can be clearly distinguished from the candidate variety using the grouping characteristics stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Oct – Dec 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open production area, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Oct into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Applied	'Balrufpurp'
USA	1999	Granted	'Balrufpurp'

First sold USA and Canada in Jan 1998. First sold in Australia in Oct 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture. Wellington, New Zealand.

'Balrufvein'

Application No: 2000/287 Accepted: 27 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** West Chicago, IL, USA.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 28) Plant: type perennial, growth habit prostrate to semi-erect. Stem: anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration very weak, pubescence medium to strong. Leaf: length medium (mean 57.7mm), width medium (mean 31.9mm), colour of upper side yellow-green RHS 137A, anthocyanin colouration absent, shape ovate to elliptic, shape of apex obtuse, shape in cross section concave, pubescence of upper side absent to weak, pubescence of lower side weak, pubescence of margin weak to absent. Calyx: length long (mean 28mm), width medium (9.3mm), shape obtuse, attitude semi erect, curving downwards, pubescence medium to weak, shape of apex obovate. Flower: type semi-double, diameter large (70.2mm), attitude of corolla lobe semi-erect, curving of longitudinal axis upwards, mean length of peduncle 26.1mm, mean thickness of peduncle 2.4mm. Corolla lobe: pubescence of inner side absent, pubescence of outer side very weak, undulation of margin medium to strong, colour of inner side red-purple RHS 77C, colour of veins of inner side red-purple ca. RHS 77A, colour of outer side red-purple RHS 69C. Corolla tube: mean diameter 17.4mm. Style: mean length 15.5mm, colour green. Anther: colour white. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent proprietary breeding line 3404-4 x pollen parent proprietary breeding line designated as "double white flowered" in a planned breeding program in Arroyo Grande, California. The seed parent is characterised by single flower type. The pollen parent is characterized by white flower colour. 'Balrufvein' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in Aug 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower type, flower diameter, corolla lobe colour, vigour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balrufvein' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Kerry Strope, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, California, USA**.**

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: type perennial, Flower: type semi-double, Corolla lobe: colour of inner side red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following variety was included in the trial: 'Revolution Pinkvein'Φ syn Pink HighlightsΦ. For the purpose of providing evidence of breeding, the parent material can be clearly distinguished from the candidate variety using the grouping characteristics stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Oct – Dec 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open production area, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Oct into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of

(Continued to Page 49)

Fig 1 **Rose – 'Interictira' syn Glorious (left) and comparators 'Korbacol' syn Texas (centre) and 'Jactou' syn Midas Touch (right) showing differences in young shoot anthocyanin colouration, prickle number, leaflet undulation of margin, flower colour, and petal size.**

Fig 2 **Rose – 'Predepass' (left) and comparators 'Korsetag' (centre) and 'Korazerka' syn Ekstase (right) showing differences in flower colour and size, and long prickle number.**

Fig 3 **Rose – flower and plant parts of 'MASdogui' syn Sonia Rykiel (right) with comparator 'AUScot' syn Abraham Darby (left).**

Fig 4 **Rose – flower and plant parts of 'MASmabay' syn Martine Guillot (left) with comparator 'Iceberg' (right).**

Fig 5 **Rose – flower and plant parts of 'MASpaujeu' syn Paul Bocuse (left) with comparator 'Apricot Nectar' (right).**

Fig 6 **Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Haryup' (left) with comparator 'Compassion' (right).**

Fig 7 **Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Tanmirsch' syn Golden Touch (left) with comparator 'Noason' syn Yellow Ground Cover (right).**

Fig 8 **Rose – flower and plant parts of 'Meisionver' (left) with comparator 'Baronne de Rothschild' (right).**

Fig 9 **Rose – 'Climbing Seduction' (left) and 'Meibeasai' syn Seduction (right) showing differences in the presence and absence of climbing leader.**

Fig 10 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Corso'.

Fig 11 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Genova'.

Fig 12 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Rousillon'.

Fig 13 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Soldera'.

Fig 14 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Spain'.

Fig 15 Lily – flowers, buds and leaves of 'Topsy'.

Fig 16 Bougainvillea – bracts, leaves and other plant parts of 'Arora' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Raspberry Ice', 'Orange Stripe' and 'Majik'.

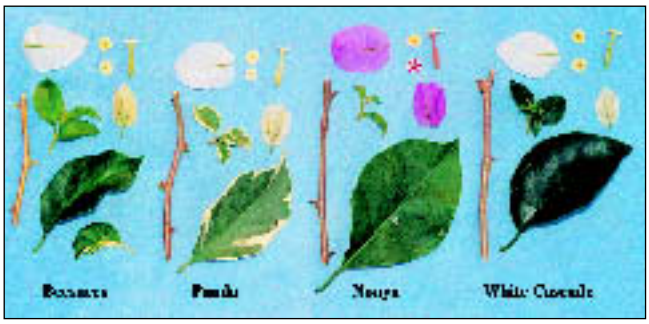

Fig 17 Bougainvillea – bracts, leaves and other plant parts of 'Beesnees' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Panda', 'Nonya' and 'White Cascade'.

Fig 18 Bougainvillea – bracts, leaves and other plant parts of 'Bilas' (left) and 'Wabag' (2nd from left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Raspberry Ice' and 'Jazzi'.

Fig 19 Bougainvillea – bracts, leaves and other plant parts of 'Kikori' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Singapore Pink', 'Bilas' and 'Singapore White'.

Fig 20 Bougainvillea – bracts, leaves and other plant parts of 'Maudi' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Rubyana', 'Gloucester Royal' and 'Zuki'.

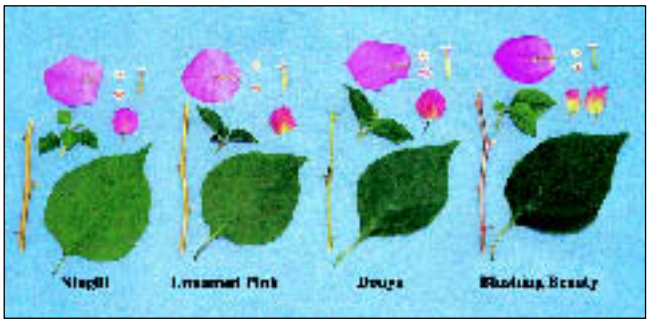

Fig 21 Bougainvillea – bracts, leaves and other plant parts of 'Ningili' (left) with comparators (from left to right) "Unnamed Pink", 'Donya' and 'Blushing Beauty'.

Fig 22 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Fuego'.

Fig 23 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Mini Bell'.

Fig 24 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Napoli'.

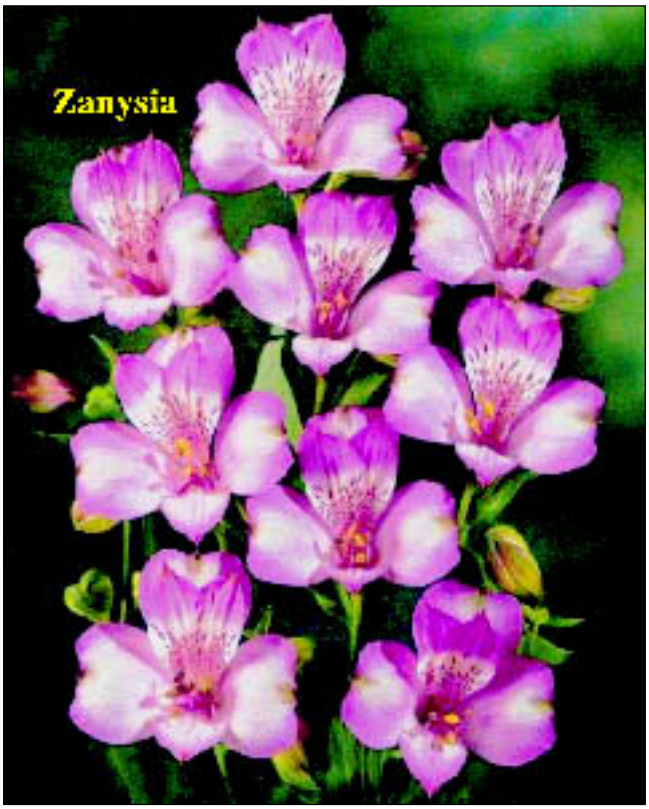

Fig 25 Alstroemeria – flowers of 'Zanysia'.

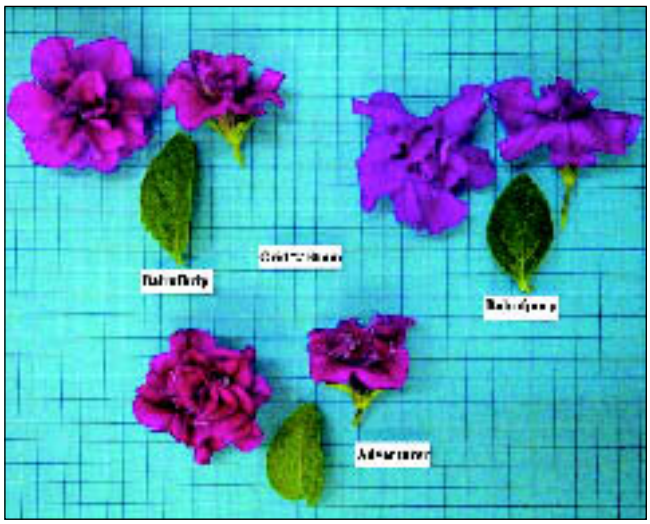

Fig 26 Petunia – flowers and leaves of 'Balrufbrip' (top left) and 'Balrufpurp' (top right) with comparator 'Adventurer' (bottom).

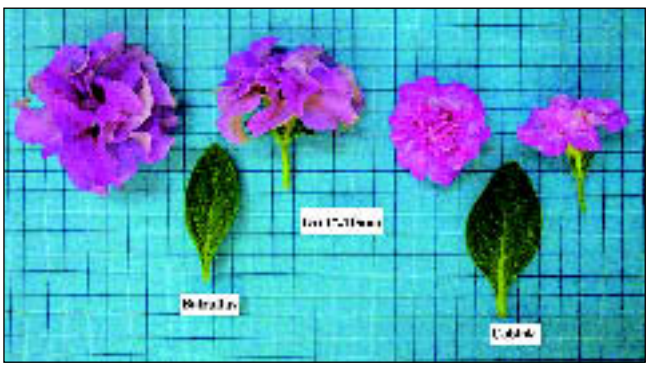

Fig 27 Petunia – flowers and leaves of 'Balruflav' (left) with comparator 'Cobink' (right).

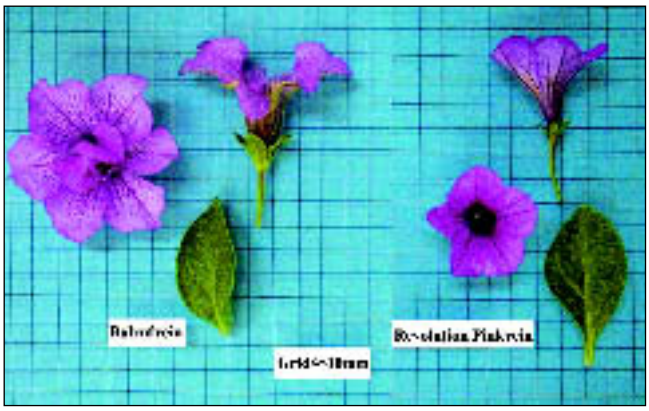

Fig 28 Petunia – flowers and leaves of 'Balrufvein' (left) with comparator 'Revolution Pinkvein' syn Pink Highlights (right).

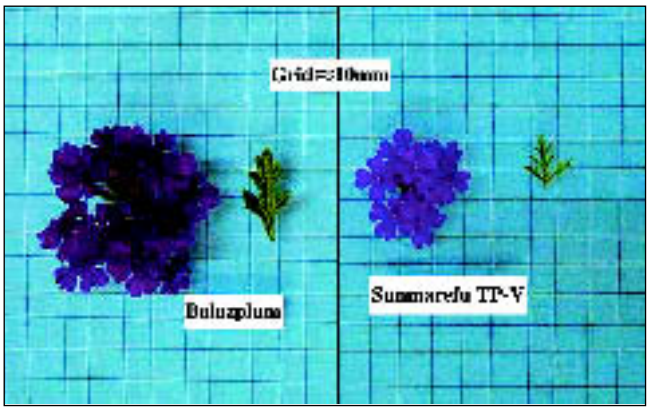

Fig 29 Verbena – flowers and leaves of 'Balazplum' with comparator 'Sunmarefu TP-V' syn Purple Passion (right).

Fig 30 Marguerite Daisy – 'Clara Belle' (left) showing semi-double type flower and 'Summer Melody' (right) showing double type flower.

Fig 31 Cinnamon Wattle – 'Scarlet Blaze' (left) with comparator *Acacia leprosa* parental form (right).

Fig 32 Coneflower – 'Kim's Knee High' (left) with comparator *Echinacea purpurea* (right) showing differences in plant height.

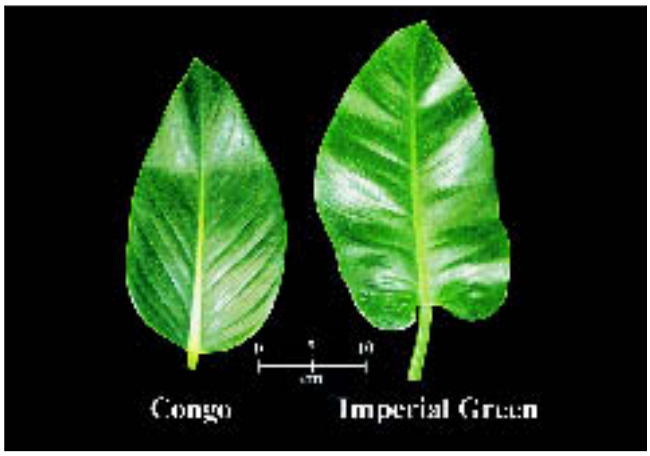

Fig 33 Philodendron –'Congo' (left) with comparator 'Imperial Green' (right) showing differences in leaf width and leaf shape.

Fig 34 Apple – fruits and leaves of 'Baigent'.

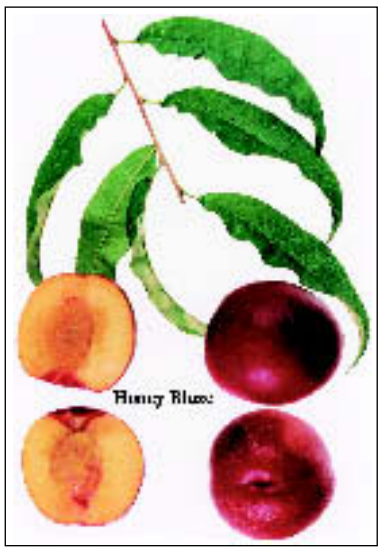

Fig 35 Nectarine – fruits and leaves of 'Honey Blaze'.

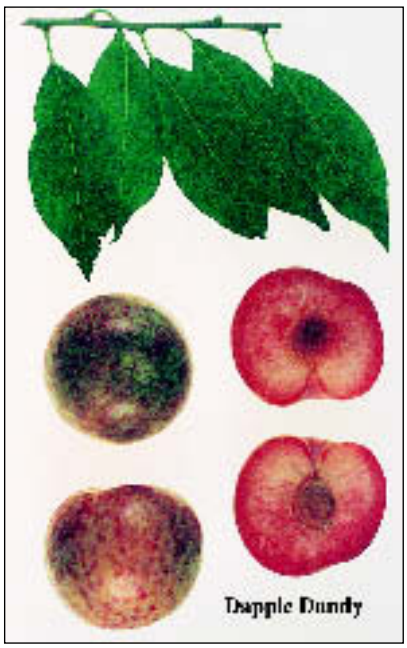

Fig 36 Interspecific Plum – fruits and leaves of 'Dapple Dandy'.

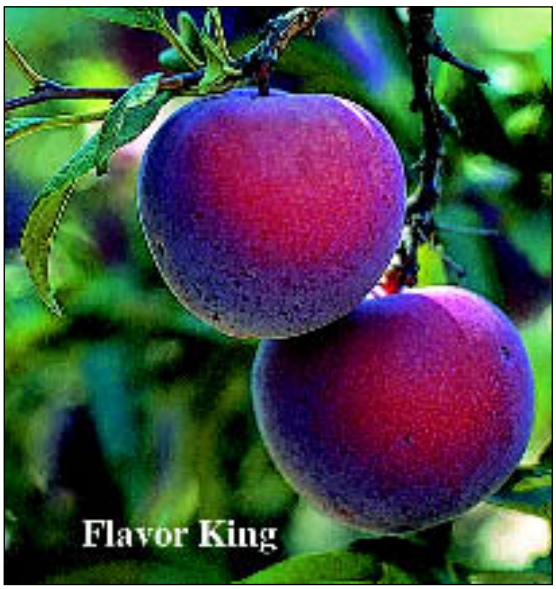

Fig 37 Interspecific Plum – fruits and leaves of 'Flavor King'.

Fig 38 Hybrid Blackberry – fruits of 'Karaka Black' (2nd from right) with comparators; 'Silvan' (far left), '822N71' (2nd from left) and 'Marion' (far right).

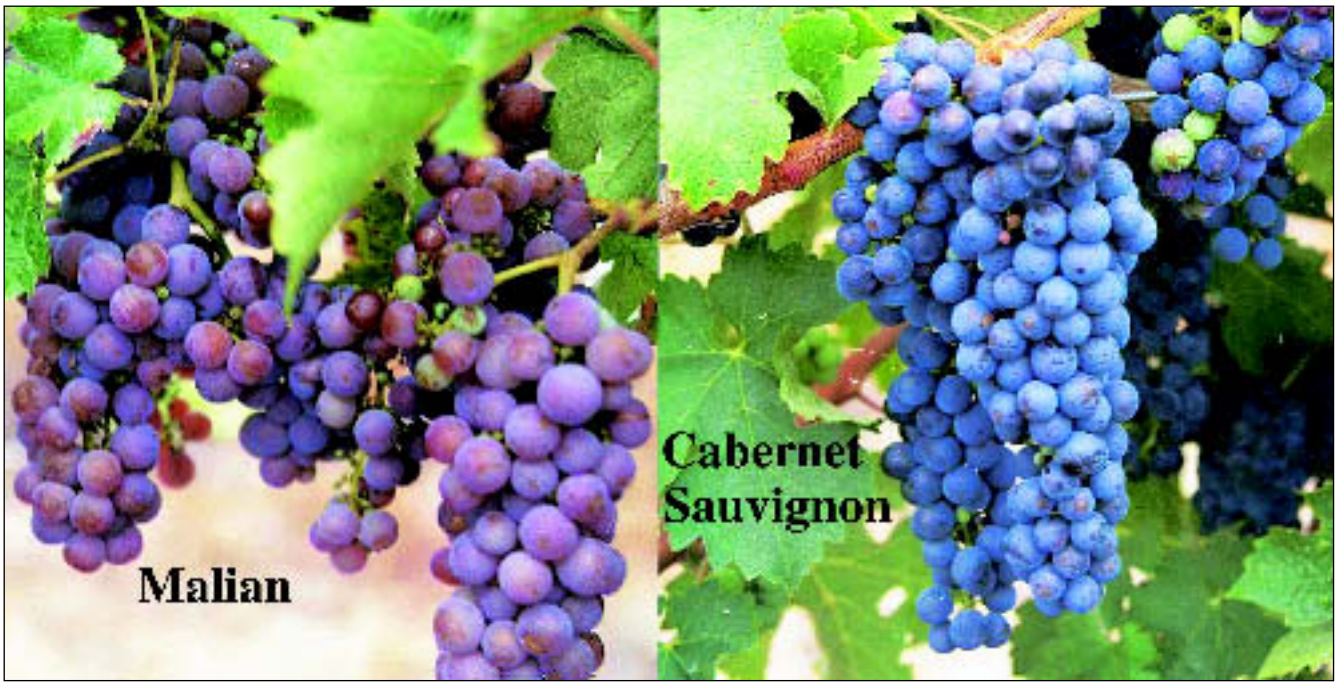

Fig 39 Grape – 'Malian' (left) with comparator 'Cabernet Sauvignon' (right) showing differences in fruit colour.

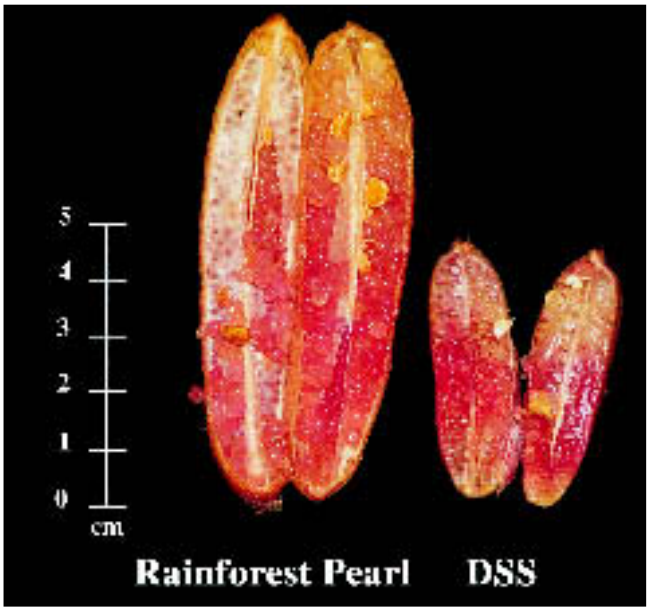

Fig 40 Finger Lime – 'Rainforest Pearl' (left) with comparator 'DSS' (right) showing differences in fruit length.

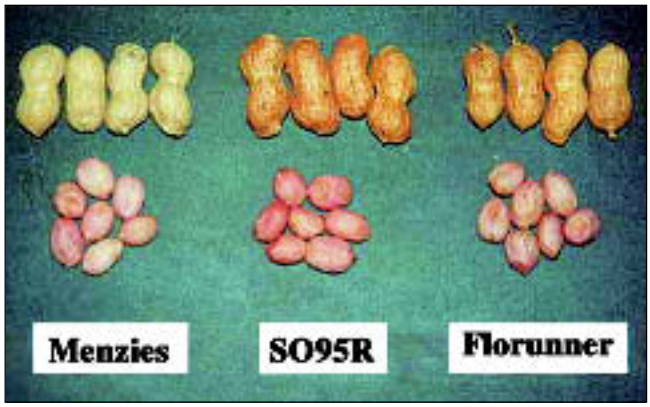

Fig 41 Peanut – Pods and kernels of 'Menzies' (left) with comparator 'SO95R' (centre) and 'Florunner' (right).

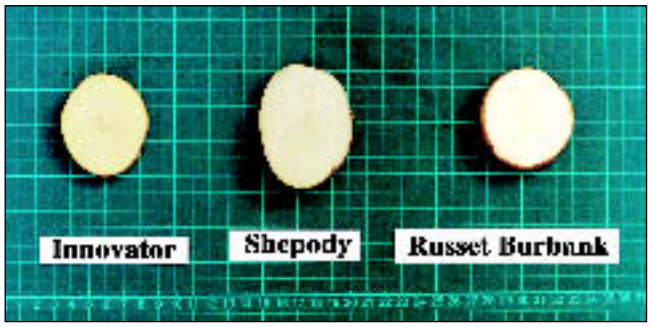

Fig 42 Potato – 'Innovator' (left) showing light yellow flesh colour, 'Shepody' (centre) showing white cream and 'Russet Burbank' (right) showing white flesh colour.

Fig 43 Sugarcane 'Q196' (bottom) with comparators 'Q124' (top) and 'Q96' (middle) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, wax covering, and wax band distinctiveness of the internodes are clearly visible.

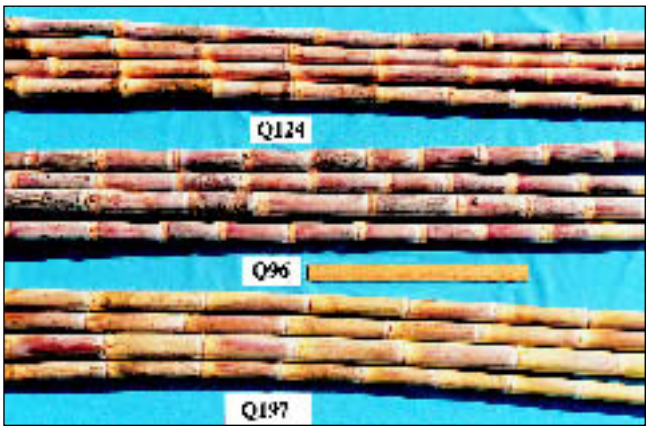

Fig 44 Sugarcane 'Q197' (bottom) with comparators 'Q124' (top) and 'Q96' (middle) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, wax covering, and wax band distinctiveness of the internodes are clearly visible.

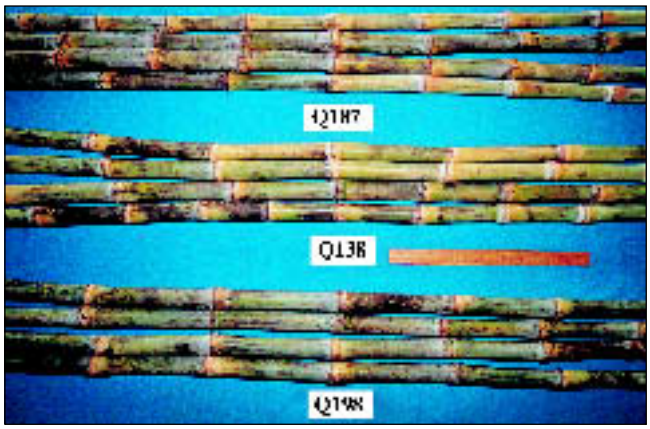

Fig 45 Sugarcane 'Q198' (bottom) with comparators 'Q187' (top) and 'Q138' (middle) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, wax covering, and wax band distinctiveness of the internodes are clearly visible.

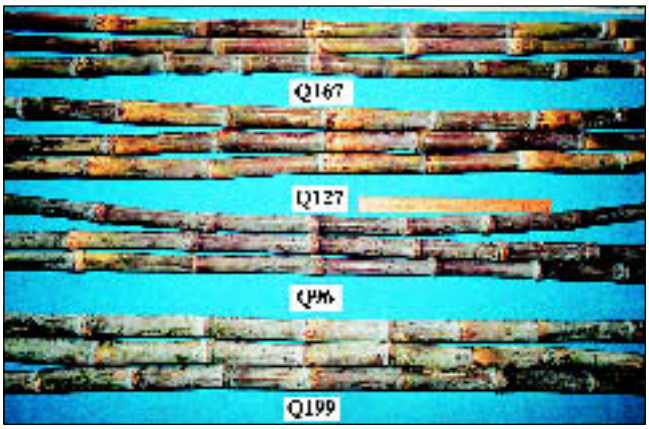

Fig 46 Sugarcane 'Q199' (bottom) with comparators 'Q167' (top), 'Q127' (2nd from top) and 'Q96' (2nd from bottom) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, alignment, and wax band distinctiveness of the internodes are clearly visible.

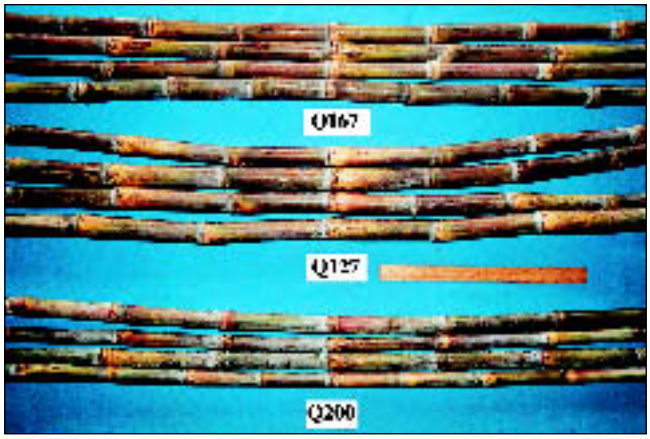

Fig 47 Sugarcane 'Q200' (bottom) with comparators 'Q167' (top), 'Q127' (middle) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in width, shape, alignment, wax covering and wax band distinctiveness of the internodes are clearly visible.

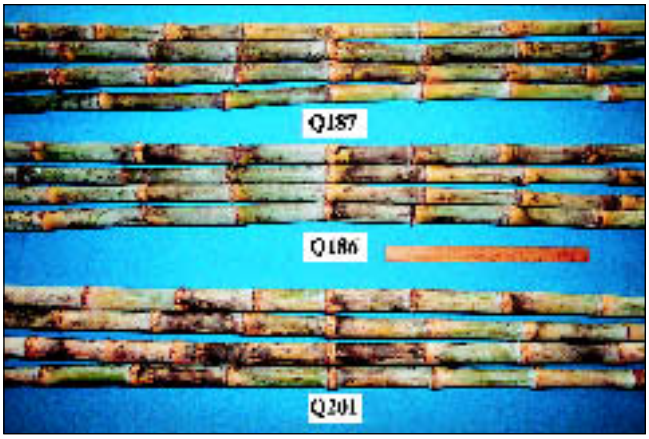

Fig 48 Sugarcane 'Q201' (bottom) with comparators 'Q187' (top), 'Q186' (middle) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, alignment, wax covering and wax band distinctiveness of the internodes are clearly visible.

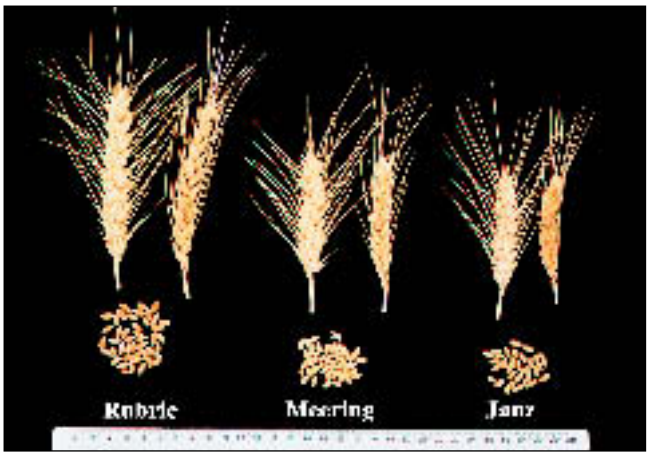

Fig 49 Wheat – ears and grain of 'Rubric' (left) with comparators 'Meering' (centre) and 'Janz' (right) showing differences in ear structure, length and grain colour.

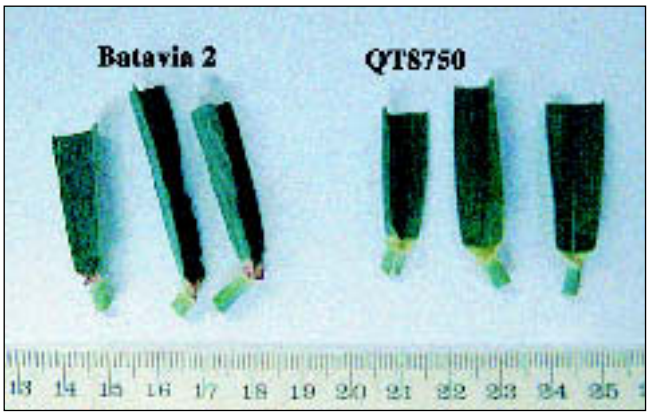

Fig 50 Wheat – 'QT8750' (right) and 'Batavia 2' (left) showing differences in auricle anthocyanin colouration.

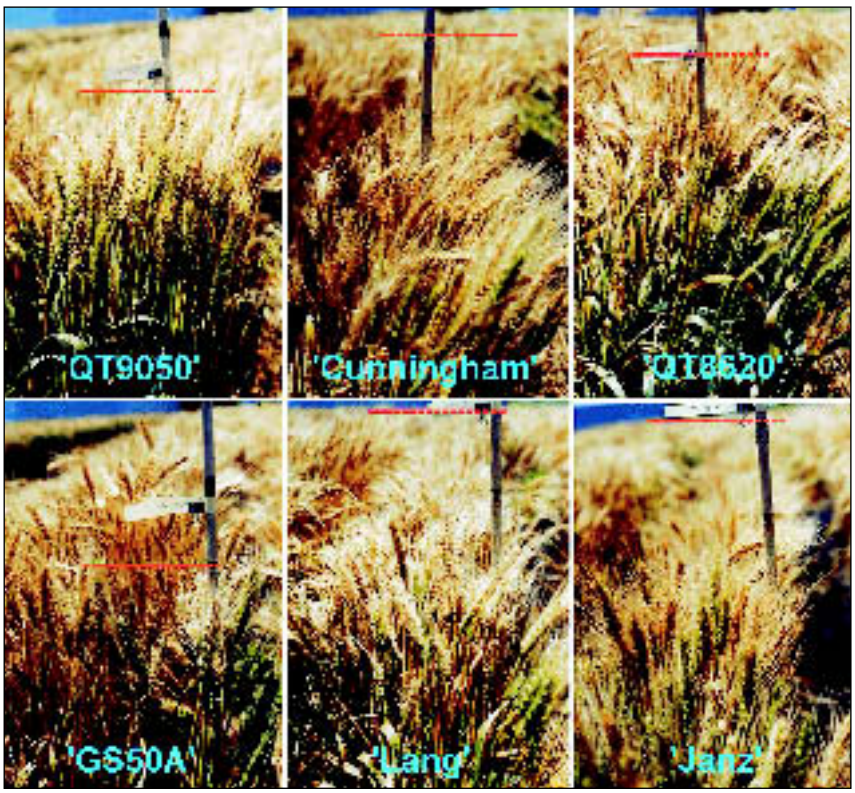

Fig 51 Wheat – 'QT9050' (top left) with comparators (clockwise from top) 'Cunningham', 'QT8620', 'Janz', 'Lang' and 'GS50A' showing plant height differences. The red dotted line indicates the 90cm mark.

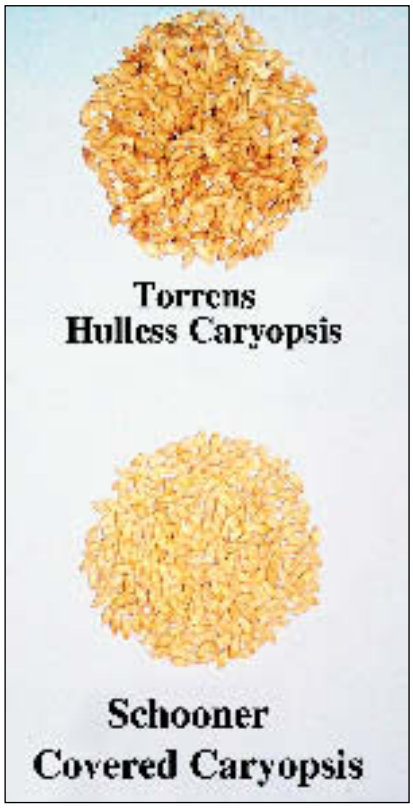

Fig 52 Barley – grains of 'Torrens' (above) and its comparator 'Schooner' (below) indicating the difference between hulless caryopsis and covered caryopsis.

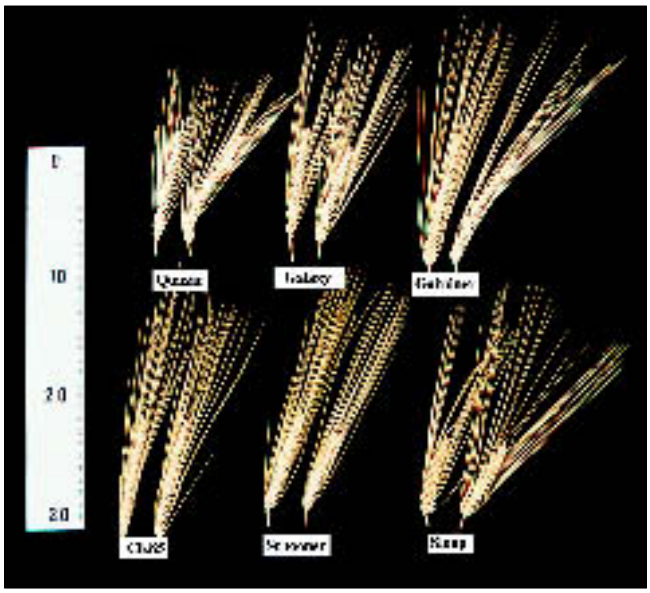

Fig 53 Barley – ears of 'Quasar' (top left) with comparators 'Galaxy', 'Gairdner' (top centre and right), 'CK85', 'Schooner' and 'Sloop' (bottom left to right) showing differences in head structure and awn length.

Fig 54 Oats – 'Wintaroo' (top, centre) and its comparators 'Wallaroo', 'Marloo', 'Echidna' 'Euro', 'Bettong' and 'Swan' (from left to right) showing differences in the tendency of the primary grain to be awned.

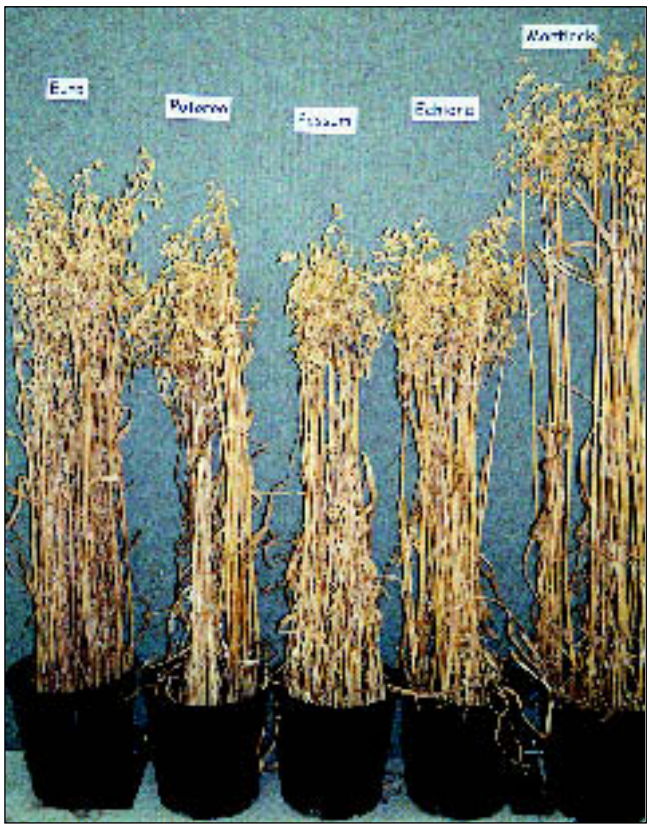

Fig 55 Oats – 'Possum' (centre) and its comparators 'Euro', 'Potoroo' 'Echidna' and 'Mortlock' (from left to right) showing differences in plant height.

Fig 56 Lucerne – 'Super 7' (front, centre) with comparators (from rear left) 'Genesis', 'Aurora', 'Hallmark', 'Eureka', 'Hunterfield', 'Hunter River' and 'Trifecta' showing differences in Spotted Alfalfa Aphid resistance.

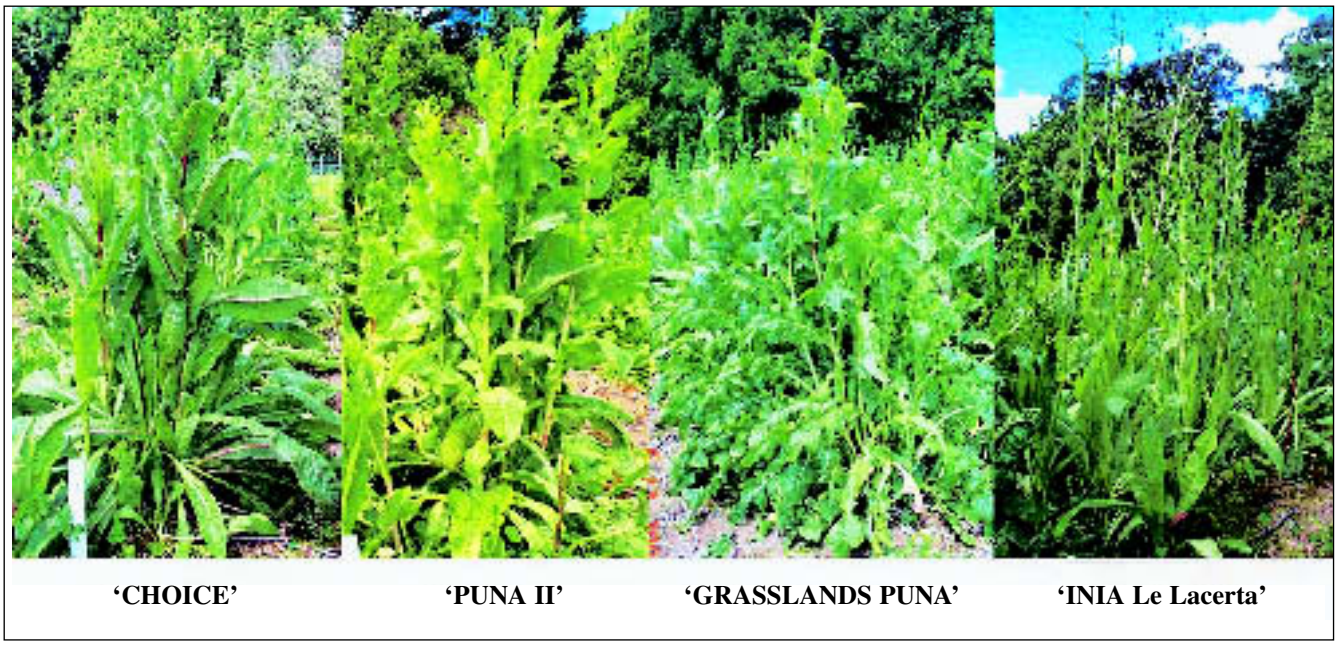

Fig 57 Chicory – typical plant habit and leaf type of 'Choice' and 'Puna II' with comparators 'Grasslands Puna' and 'INIA Le Lacerta'.

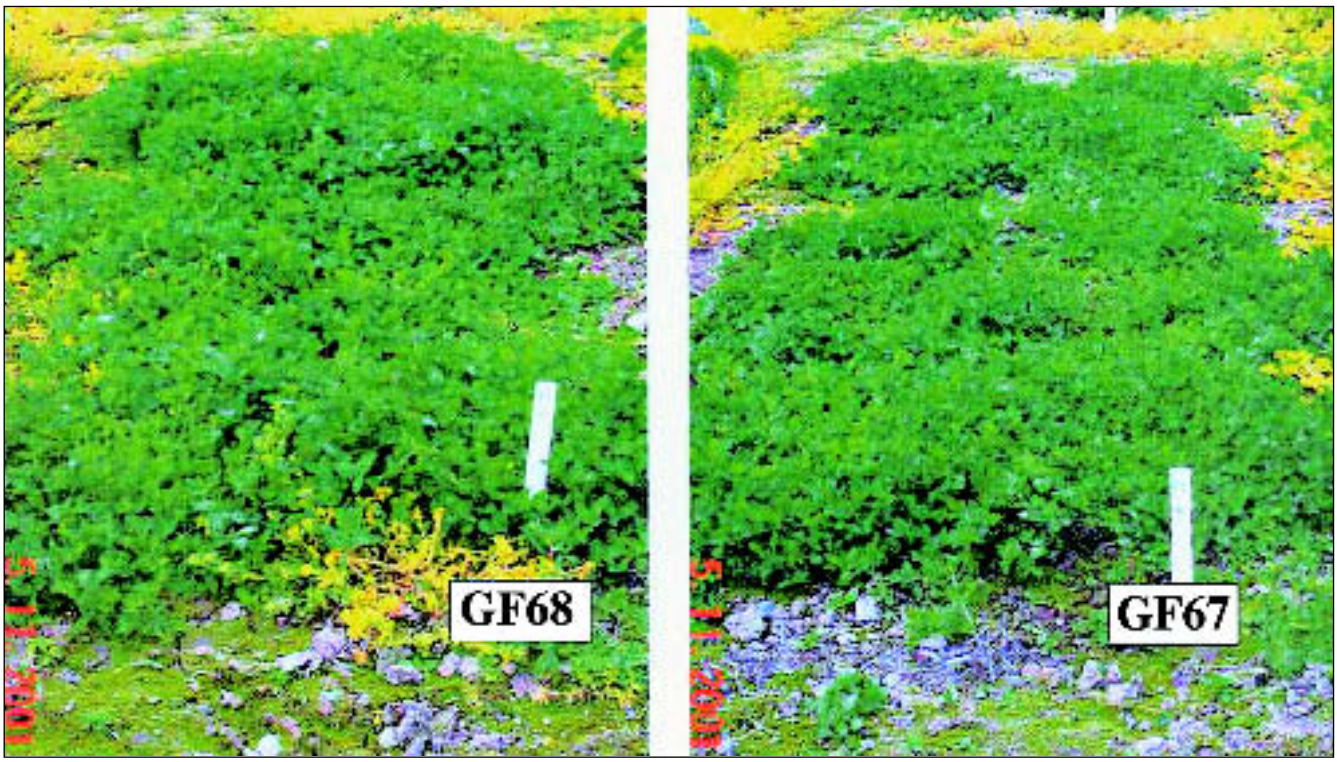

Fig 58 Red Clover – comparison of growth habit of 'Crossway' (GF67) and nearest comparator 'Broadway' (GF68).

(Continued from Page 48)

each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Granted	'Balrufvein'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balrufvein'

First sold USA and Canada in Jan 1998. First sold in Australia in Oct 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture. Wellington, New Zealand.

Table 24 *Petunia* varieties

	'Balrufvein'	***'Revolution Pinkvein'**(ф) syn **Pink Highlights**(ф)
PLANT: HABIT		
	prostrate to semi erect	semi erect
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	present (very weak)	present
STEM: PUBESCENCE		
	medium to strong	weak to medium
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	57.7	66.1
std deviation	2.8	4.0
LSD/sig	4.5	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	31.9	35.1
std deviation	2.7	2.8
LSD/sig	2.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE		
	ovate to elliptic	ovate
LEAF: PUBESCENCE UPPER SIDE		
	absent to weak	absent
LEAF: PUBESCENCE ON LOWER SIDE		
	weak	absent
CALYX: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	28	12.4
std deviation	2.3	1.4
LSD/sig	2.4	P≤0.01
CALYX: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	9.3	5.4
std deviation	1.8	1.0
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01
CALYX: ATTITUDE		
	semi-erect	erect
CALYX: PUBESCENCE		
	medium to weak	weak
FLOWER: TYPE		
	semi-double	single
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	70.2	39.5
std deviation	4.4	2.0
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01
FLOWER: ATTITUDE OF COROLLA LOBE		
	semi-erect	erect
FLOWER: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	26.1	33.8
std deviation	5.7	5.4
LSD/sig	7.5	P≤0.01
FLOWER: THICKNESS OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	2.4	1.9
std deviation	0.3	0.2
LSD/sig	0.3	P≤0.01
COROLLA LOBE: PUBESCENCE OF OUTER SIDE		
	very weak	weak
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	medium to strong	weak
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	purple 77C	purple N74B
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	purple ca. 77A	purple 79A to 77A
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	purple 69C	purple 77B grading to 79A at throat
COROLLA TUBE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	17.4	11.5
std deviation	1.7	1.0
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01
STYLE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.5	14.9
std deviation	1.5	0.6
LSD/sig	1.5	ns
ANTHER: COLOUR		
	white	blue-grey to white

Philodendron tatei ssp. *melanochlorum* **Philodendron**

'Congo'

Application No: 2000/106 Accepted: 19 Apr 2000.
Applicant: **Oglesby Plants International Inc.,** Florida, USA.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 33) Plant: growth habit upright, spreading outward, shape asymmetrical, type self-

heading, basal branching present, height medium, width medium. Stem: average number per plant 2.6, length short, aerial roots absent to very weak. Leaf: length medium (average 303mm), width medium, shape elliptic-ovate, base truncate in mature leaf, base obtuse in immature leaf, apex acuminate-acute, margin entire, undulation very weak, colour of upper side darker than yellow-green ca RHS 147A, colour of lower side darker than yellow-green ca RHS 144A, margin (approx 1mm wide band) colour yellow-green RHS 146C-D, mid rib upper side colour yellow-green RHS 146C-D to 144B, mid rib lower side colour yellow-green RHS 145A, sheath colour yellow-orange RHS 23D to orange RHS 27A with fine intermittent green striations (overall appearance is light green to pinkish white), glossiness medium in mature leaf, glossiness strong in new leaf, stiffness strong. Petiole: length medium, colour yellow-green RHS 144A-145A with fine dark green striations. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: of unnamed *P. tatei* ssp. *melanochlorum* in a planned breeding program in 1993. The parent is characterised by lesser and later branching, longer petioles and less growth vigour than the new variety. It is an un-named, non-commercial variety within the breeding program. Selection took place in Altha, Florida, USA in 1995 and uniformity and stability were confirmed through more than 10 generations propagated vegetatively by cuttings and micropropagation. Selection criteria: self-heading, distinctive plant habit, thick leaves. Propagation: by micropropagation. Breeder: Marian W. Osiecki, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: green, plant: type self-heading, not vining. Based on this 'Imperial Green' was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. 'Imperial Red' was rejected due to differing leaf and petiole colours. The parent varieties were excluded due to reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Tuggerah, NSW, summer-autumn 2001-2002. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard peat/styrofoam potting mixture in 175mm pots on raised benches in a fibreglass greenhouse. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens at random, one sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1999	Granted	'Congo'
EU	1999	Applied	'Congo'

First sold in USA in Feb1998. First sold in Australia in Sep 1999.

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

Table 25 *Philodendron* varieties

	'Congo'	*'Imperial Green'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	procumbent
STEM: PRESENCE OF AERIAL ROOTS		
	absent-very weak	strong
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm) – tallest point on plant		
mean	512	701
std deviation	55.7	86.6
LSD/sig	88.0	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm) – maximum		
mean	874	1095
std deviation	72.3	88.7
LSD/sig	95.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – mature leaf on longest petiole		
mean	196	244
std deviation	18.1	19.5
LSD/sig	22.0	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE		
	elliptic-ovate	elliptic
LEAF: MARGIN UNDULATION		
	very weak	medium
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE		
	truncate (mature), obtuse (young leaf)	cordate-sagittate
LEAF: STIFFNESS		
	strong	medium
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
upper side	ca 147A (darker)	ca 147A (darker
lower side	ca 144A (darker)	ca 144A (darker)
margin	146C-D	137B-C
mid rib upper	146C-D to 144B	147B-146B
mid rib lower	145A	144B
leaf sheath	light green-pinkish white, 23D to 27A, green striations	deep pink 180A-B (new) to 48A-C (expanded)
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) – longest, most prominent		
mean	384	297
std deviation	40.0	38.7
LSD/sig	45.5	P≤0.01
PETIOLE: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
	144A-145A with dark green striations	137B-C with dark red striations

Prunus domestica x *Prunus armeniaca*
Interspecific Plum

'Dapple Dandy'

Application No: 1999/183 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 36) Tree: vigour medium, density of crown medium. One-year-old shoot: attitude semi-erect to drooping, intensity of colour (sun side after removal of cuticle) medium. Leaf blade: attitude in relation to shoot horizontal to downwards, shape elliptic to very slightly obovate, shape of tip acuminate, glossiness of upper side medium, incisions of margins serrulate. Petiole: length medium. Leaf: position of nectaries equally on base of blade and petiole. Peduncle: length medium. Flowers on one-year old shoots: present. Flower: frequency of flowers with double petals none or very few, size small to medium, overlapping of petals absent or very few. Sepal: shape elliptic. Petal: size small to medium, shape circular, undulation of margin weak to medium. Stigma: position relative to anthers above. Fruit: size large, general shape in lateral view rounded, position of maximum diameter at centre, symmetry (in ventral view) symmetry mostly symmetric, shape of apex flattened, ground colour of skin varies from tan to golden brown to khaki, colour of flesh varies from orange white to pale orange around pit to light red to rose red near skin, colour of pit cavity varies from dull red to brownish red, firmness of flesh firm, juiciness medium, degree of adherence of stone to flesh fully adherent. Stone: size small, general shape in lateral round to elliptic, position of maximum width (in ventral view) at centre. Time of flowering: medium. Time of ripening: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 58GA338 plum x pollen parent plumcot selection of unidentified parentage. The plum selection 58GA338 originated from a cross between 'Laroda' plum and 'Queen Ann' plum. A large group of seedlings were planted and grown under close observation by the applicant and one such seedling, which represents the present variety, being especially desirable for its fruit quality was selected for asexual reproduction and commercialisation. Hybridisation took place in an experimental orchard located near Modesto, California. A large group of the first generation seedlings from the cross were grown and maintained for selecting desirable fruit characteristics. Selection criteria: productive, regular bearing of large sized clingstone fruit with excellent flavour and eating quality and good storage and shipping qualities. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated by budding onto plum rootstock in the experimental orchard of Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, which showed that reproduction was true to the original tree. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity, Fruit: size. On these bases, two *Prunus* interspecific varieties 'Flavor Queen' and 'Mariposa' were selected as comparators. The new variety differs from the two comparators as it matures approximately 4 days after 'Flavor Queen' and approximately 22 days after 'Mariposa'. Neither the seed parent or the pollen parent were considered for the comparative trial as they are both proprietary breeding lines within the applicants own breeding program.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Patent PP9,254, dated Aug 22, 1995. Where possible the data were verified by the qualified person in Australia. Location: Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd, scionwood multiplication orchard, Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º, elevation approximately 205m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Plum varieties (TG/41/4).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1994	Granted	'Dapple Dandy'
Argentina	1998	Granted	'Dapple Dandy'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Dapple Dandy'
EU	2000	Applied	'Dapple Dandy'

First sold in USA in Aug 1994. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

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

'Flavor King'

Application No: 1999/309 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 37) Tree: vigour medium, density of crown medium to dense. One-year-old shoot: attitude semi-erect, size of vegetative bud medium. Leaf blade: shape oblanceolate, shape of tip acuminate, green colour of upper side medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium, incisions of margins crenate to serrulate. Petiole: length medium. Leaf: position of nectaries equally on base of blade and petiole. Peduncle: length medium. Flowers on one-year old shoots: present. Flower: size large. Fruit: size medium, mean diameter 60mm, general shape in lateral view nearly rounded – only slightly larger at apex and flattened at stem end, position of maximum diameter towards pistil end, symmetry (in ventral view) asymmetric, shape of apex slightly retuse, depth of stalk cavity shallow to medium, ground colour of skin yellow, colour of flesh pale yellow to pale orange, firmness of flesh firm, sweetness medium to high, degree of adherence of stone to flesh semi-adherent. Stone: size medium, general shape in lateral view round to elliptical, position of maximum width (in ventral view) towards centre. Time of flowering: medium-late. Time of ripening: late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 29EB30 x pollen parent 42GA580. The seed parent originated from a cross between a 'Mariposa' plum and a selected plum-cot seedling, which originated from an open pollinated 'Red Beaut' plum seed. The pollen parent is a plum-cot selection, which originated as a seedling from seed of an open pollinated 'Red Beaut' plum tree that had

been irradiated with cobalt. Hybridisation took place in an experimental orchard located near Modesto, California. A large group of these interspecific seedling were planted and grown under careful observation, one such seedling which is the present variety, having especially desirable fruit characteristics one of which is excellent flavour was selected for asexual reproduction and commercialisation. Selection criteria: large, vigorous, semi-erect tree with regular and heavy production of medium sized fruit with excellent flavour and eating quality. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated by budding onto prunus rootstock in the experimental orchard of Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA, which showed that reproduction was true to the original tree. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity, Fruit: size and flavour. On these bases, two *Prunus* interspecific varieties 'Flavor Heart' and 'Flavorich' were selected as comparators. The new variety differs from the two comparators as it matures approximately 7 days before 'Flavor Heart' and approximately 14 days before 'Flavorich'. The new variety is further characterised by having rounded medium sized fruit compared to 'Flavor Heart' which has elongated-heart shaped large sized fruit and 'Flavorich' which has nearly rounded large sized fruit. Neither the seed parent or the pollen parent were considered for the comparative trial as they are both proprietary breeding lines within the applicants own breeding program.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Patent PP8,026, dated Nov 10, 1992. Where possible the data were verified by the qualified person in Australia. Location: Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd, scionwood multiplication orchard, Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º, elevation approximately 205m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Plum varieties (TG/41/4).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1991	Granted	'Flavor King'
Agrentina	1996	Granted	'Flavor King'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Flavor King'

First sold in France in Mar 1994. First Australian sale Jul 2001.

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

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Honey Blaze'

Application No: 1999/127 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 35) Tree: size large, vigour medium, habit spreading to semi upright. Flowering shoot: thickness thin to medium, length of internodes medium to long, anthocyanin colouration present intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, density of flower buds medium. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side (opened flower, before falling of petals) orange. Petal: shape broad elliptic to round, size medium to large, number five. Stigma: position compared to anthers below to same level. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Leaf blade: length long, width medium, colour greenish yellow. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries more than two. Fruit: size large (mean diameter 70 mm), shape in ventral view nearly globose to slightly elongated, shape of pistil end varies from weakly pointed to weakly depressed, symmetry (viewed from pistil end) asymmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, ground colour yellow to golden yellow-orange, hue of over colour medium red to dark red, pattern of over colour predominantly solid flush with some marbling, extent of over colour large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh medium, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh yellow to golden yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under the skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone weakly expressed, sweetness medium to high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit large, shape (in lateral view) varies from elliptic to obovate, tendency of splitting (at peak harvest) absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh medium to strong. Time of maturity for consumption: early to medium. Tendency to preharvest drop: weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 36EB86 x pollen parent 9GC175. The seed parent originated from a second-generation seedling that was selected from a cross between 'May Grand' Nectarine (US Plant Patent No. 2,794) and a peach of unknown parentage. The pollen parent originated from a second-generation seedling of a cross between an open-pollinated seedling of 'Early Sun Grand' Nectarine (US Plant Patent No. 1,420) and 'Royal Gold' Peach (US Plant Patent No. 2,663). Hybridisation took place in an experimental orchard located near Modesto, California. A large number of these second generation seedlings were planted and maintained under close observation by Zaiger's Inc. Genetics and one such seedling with especially desirable fruit characteristics was selected for asexual reproduction and commercialisation. Selection criteria: productive and regular bearer of large sized, yellow flesh, clingstone fruit with a mild, subacid, sweet taste with excellent flavour and eating quality and good handling and shipping qualities. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated by budding onto peach rootstock in the experimental orchard of Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, which showed that reproduction was true to the original tree. Breeder: Zaiger's Genetics Inc. Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity, Fruit: size and flesh colour. On these bases, *Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica* varieties 'Juneglo', 'Swanzee' and 'May Grand' were selected as comparators. 'May Grand' is also a grand parent of the candidate variety. The new variety differs from the

comparators as it has a clingstone type stone whereas 'May Grand' has a freestone type stone and 'Juneglo' and 'Swanzee' both have semi-clingstone type stone. 'May Grand' and 'Swanzee' also matures 3 days before the new variety. The comparators are conventional acid type varieties and the new variety is subacid. Neither the seed parent or the pollen parent were included in the trial as they are both a proprietary breeding line within applicant's own breeding program.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Patent PP10,250, dated Feb 24, 1998. Where possible the data were verified by the qualified person in Australia. Location: Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd, scionwood multiplication orchard, Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38º, elevation approximately 205m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Apricot varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'Honey Blaze'
EU	2000	Applied	'Honey Blaze'

First sold in USA in Dec 1996. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

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

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Climbing Seduction'

Application No: 2001/016 Accepted: 27 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **Nieuwesteeg Rose Nursery Pty Ltd,** Coldstream, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 9) Plant: habit broad bushy, height tall, width medium, climbing leader present. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave, number of short prickles few, number of long prickles medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour light, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (56 – 93.4mm), width of blade medium (34.2 – 55.1mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower type: semi-double, number of petals few (19 – 31), diameter medium (86.4 – 102.8mm), view from above round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side pale pink to greenish white RHS 69B, 157B, colour of marginal zone of inner side pale pink RHS 69B, spot at base of inner side present; size medium blending into colour of middle section; colour yellow RHS 2D, colour of middle zone of outer side translucent white RHS 155C, colour of marginal zone of outer side translucent white RHS 155D, spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin very weak, undulation of margin strong. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from 'Meibeasai' syn Seduction. The parent is characterised by broad bushy plant growth with medium semi-double remontant pink to white bi-colour flowers. Selection took place in Coldstream, VIC in 1999. From this selection a few eyes were budded onto seedling rootstocks of *Rosa multiflora*. Selection criteria: climbing habit. Propagation: approximately 2000 plants were budded from the initial plants, all plants to date have exercised a climbing habit by sending long leaders of up to 2 metres in length from the base of the plant. 'Climbing Seduction' will be budded onto rootstocks, scion material will be cut from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr John Nieuwesteeg, Coldstream, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The parental variety 'Meibeausai' syn Seduction is considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. As the candidate variety is a sport from 'Meibeausai', all characteristics including flower colour, are the same with the exception of the presence of climbing leaders in the new variety. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), summer 2001-2002, measurements taken in late Jan 2002. Conditions: trial conducted outdoors on benches, plants budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and planted 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled of scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of each variety on benches in small sub sections of a double row. Measurements: from all plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 26 *Rosa* varieties

	'Climbing Seduction'	***'Meibeausai'** syn **Seduction**
PLANT: CLIMBING LEADER	present	absent
PLANT: HEIGHT (3 = short, 7 = tall)	7	5

'Haryup'

Application No: 1996/231 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.
Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd**, Herts, UK.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons Roses Pty. Ltd.,** Narre Warren North, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit vigorous climbing, width broad to very broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, anthocyanin colouration strong, hue of anthocyanin reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of upper side catena to slightly

concave, shape of lower side strongly concave, short prickles number absent to very few, long prickles number medium, (length mean 6.3mm stdev. 0.4) Leaf: size small to medium (mean 103.4mm stdev. 3.4), colour light to medium green, glossiness of upper side weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: cross section slightly concave, undulation of margin weak to medium, blade length medium (mean 62.0mm stdev. 2.7mm), width medium (mean 37.6mm stdev. 2.9), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few to medium (up to 3). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: colour light pink, type double, petal number few to medium (14-16), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance medium. Sepal: (mean length 28.0mm stdev. 1.9), extensions medium. Petal: size large, colour of middle zone inner side orangey pink near RHS 27B (36C-D), marginal zone inner side red RHS 50D (52C), spot at base of inner side present, size medium to large, colour yellow RHS 7D (7C), colour middle zone of outer side orange-red RHS 27C-52D (36C-D), marginal zone outer side red RHS 50D (52B edges), spot at base of outer side present, size large, colour yellow RHS 4C (7D), reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin very weak to weak, downwards reflexing outer petals weak. Stamens: colour yellow. Stigma: colour stained crimson, height relative to anther same to slightly below. Seed vessel: large, shape pear. Flowering: almost continuous (Note: values within parenthesis are from local observations and used the 1995 edition RHS colour chart. All other RHS colour chart numbers refer to the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: between seed parent 'Compassion' and pollen parent 'Congratulations' syn Korlift, Sylvia. Selection criteria for 'Haryup': climbing growth habit, fungal resistance, vigour, novelty and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Haryup' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder J.L.Harkness, Hitchin, England.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were flower colour and vegetative behaviour. Flower colour light pink and climbing plant growth habit. Based of these grouping characteristic 'Compassion', the seed parent, was selected as the most similar variety to 'Haryup'. The pollen parent 'Congratulations' differed in flowers of a deeper pink, and bushy plant habit. No other variety of common knowledge was identified by the qualified person to have similar plant characteristics to 'Haryup'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Examination Report, United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1357, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative test was conducted at Narre Warren North, Victoria over two mid autumn periods 2001 and 2002. The plants were budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock, and grown in 250mm plastic pots filled with a fertilised potting mix. Plants spaced to express their true growth habit and maintained according to sound rose culture procedures. Observations and measurements were made at random from plants over the two season period. Mature soil grown plants were also observed. Minimum number: 10 potted plants per variety, and measurements taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1991	Granted	'Haryup'
New Zealand	1994	Granted	'Haryup'

First sold in the United Kingdom in May 1993.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 27 *Rosa* varieties

	'Haryup'	*'Compassion'
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	medium to strong
LEAF SIZE	Small to medium	medium
LEAF GREEN COLOUR	light to medium	dark
FLOWER DIAMETER	large	medium to large
FLOWER SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART	flat	flattened convex
FLOWER FRAGRANCE	medium	strong
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	medium	weak
PETAL COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	36C-D	36B
PETAL COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	52C (edges)	56C
PETAL COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	7C	11C
PETAL COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	36C-D	36C
PETAL COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	52B (edges)	56D
PETAL COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	7D	11D
OUTER STAMEN PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	yellow	orange
HIP SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	pear	pitcher

HEIGHT OF STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS	below	above
PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF STYLE	pink	orange

'Interictira'

Application No: 2000/259 Accepted: 21 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.,** Leersum, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 1) Plant: garden type, growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration very weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, number of short prickles few, number of long prickles medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin very weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (60.7mm – 82.2mm), width of blade medium (34mm – 48.6mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower type: double, number of petals medium (23 – 36), diameter very large (124.3mm – 129.3mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions medium to strong. Petal: size large, colour of middle zone of inner side yellow RHS 10B, colour of marginal zone of inner side yellow RHS 10C, spot at base of inner side present; size small; colour yellow RHS 7A, colour of middle zone of outer side yellow RHS 8C, colour of marginal zone of outer side yellow RHS 10D, spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin very weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size large. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "Unnamed seedling" x pollen parent. 'Lovely Jubilee'. The seed parent is characterised by orange/yellow flower colour. The pollen parent is characterised by cream white flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Leersum, The Netherlands in 1992. From this cross, the seedling was chosen in 1993 on the basis of flower colour, and field trials were continued until 1998. Selection criteria: almost continuous flowering, disease resistance and flower colour. Propagation: a number of budded stock plants were generated from this seedling and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Interictira' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings and budded plants from the stock plants. Breeder: Interplant B.V., Leersum, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Leaf size: medium. Flower: number of petals medium, diameter large, colour yellow. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Jactou'(ф) syn Midas Touch(ф) and 'Korbacol'(ф) syn Texas(ф). The parents were not included because of differences in flower colour as stated above. 'Korol' syn Peer Gynt was excluded due to higher (~50) petal number. 'Ruiconti' was initially considered but later rejected due to flower colour (RHS 12B-14B), flower diameter (~78mm), and number of petals (~42).

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), summer-autumn 2002, measurements taken in late Mar. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, on benches. Plants propagated from cutting or budding and planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with soilless potting mix (scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of each variety in double rows. Measurements: from most plants at random. One sample per stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Interictira'

First sold in The Netherlands in Nov 1998. First Australian sale Jul 2001.

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

Table 28 *Rosa* varieties

	'Interictira'	***'Korbacol'**(ф) syn **Texas**(ф)	***'Jactou'**(ф) syn **Midas Touch**(ф)
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	1	7	3
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	bronze to reddish brown	bronze	bronze to reddish brown
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)	3	7	3
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	5	3	3
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	42.29	47.92	50.76
std deviation	4.381	3.647	8.103
LSD/sig	7.731	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES	medium	few	medium
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	27.3	51.4	24.3
std deviation	4.296	13.615	2.058
LSD/sig	13.062	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	125.3	99.47	112.29
std deviation	3.347	7.628	7.358
LSD/sig	11.280	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 28 *(continued)*

FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	3	5	5
PETAL: SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	7	5	7
PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
inner side:			
middle zone	10B	12B	9A
marginal zone	10C	12B	9B
outer side:			
middle zone	8C	13C	9C
marginal zone	10D	13C some edges have ~54B	10A
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	7A	14A	absent
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = very weak, 9 = very many)	5	5	1
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	1	5	1
SEED VESSEL: SIZE (at petal fall) (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	7	5	7
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	pitcher-shaped	funnel-shaped	pitcher-shaped

'MASdogui' syn **Sonia Rykiel**

Application Number 2001/264 Accepted 26 Sep 2001
Applicant : **Roseraies Pierre Guillot,** Cremieu, France.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd** Trading as Walter Duncan Roses, Watervale SA.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 3) Plant growth habit broad bushy, height medium, width (excluding creeping varieties) medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave, short prickles number absent or very few, long prickles number medium, Leaf: size (mean) 47.5 x 29.03mm, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (30-50mm), width of blade medium (20-40mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section (just before separation of sepal) broad ovate. Flower: type double, semi-double and double flowers number of petals many (26-50), diameter medium (60-90mm), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance strong. Sepal: extensions strong. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side RHS 73C – D fading, colour of marginal zone of inner side RHS 73C – D fading, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side RHS 4B, colour of middle zone of outer side RHS 73C – D fading, colour of marginal zone of outer side RHS 73C – D fading, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side RHS 4B, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament orange. Seed vessel small. Hip longitudinal section pitcher shaped. Flowering: time mid season, habit almost continuous. (Note: all colour chart numbers refer to the RHS 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: Seed parent ('Yellow Cushion' x 'Aloha') x pollen parent ((Chaucer x 'Aloha') x ('Iceberg' x "Unnamed seedling")). Selection criteria: 'Masdogui' was selected on the basis of its flowering habit, flower quality and repeat flowering ability. Propagation: Seed was harvested, stratified, germinated then grown to maturity for assessment. Further propagation was by graft onto a suitable virus indexed rootstocks through numerous generations. Breeder: Roseraies Pierre Guillot, Chamagnieu, France during 1997.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour and plant habit. Based on these characteristics 'AUScot'(ϕ) (syn Abraham Darby) was selected as a comparator because of its similarities in flower colour and plant habit and is considered the closest variety of common knowledge. Exclusion of the parents was based on the following characteristics: 'Aloha' climbing plant habit, 'Chaucer' light pink flower colour, 'Iceberg' white flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Sevenhill SA, Spring 2001-Autumn 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in an open field situation with overhead watering, fertilizing, pest, disease control and weeding, as necessary. Single budded onto virus indexed Rosa 'Dr Huey' understock. Trial design: 25 plants or each variety, in blocks. Measurements: taken in Apr 2002 from 20 plants at random.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1995	Granted	'Masdogui'

First sold in France in Nov 1997. First Australian sale Winter 2002.

Description : **Thomas Williams**, Watervale, SA.

Table 29 *Rosa* varieties

	'MASdogui'	***'AUScot'(ϕ)** syn **Abraham Darby(ϕ)**
PLANT GROWTH HABIT	broad bushy	bushy
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	medium	strong
YOUNG SHOOT HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN	reddish brown	reddish brown to purple
PRICKLE SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	deep concave	concave

LEAF GREEN COLOUR		
	medium	medium to dark
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE		
	weak	strong
TERMINAL LEAFLET SHAPE OF BASE		
	obtuse	rounded
FLOWER PEDICEL NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES		
	medium	many
FLOWER BUD:SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION (JUST BEFORE SEPARATION OF SEPAL)		
	broad-ovate	round
SEMI-DOUBLE AND DOUBLE FLOWERS NUMBER OF PETALS		
	many (26-50)	very many (>50)
FLOWER VIEW FROM ABOVE		
	irregularly round	round
FLOWER FRAGRANCE		
	strong	medium
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	strong	medium
PETAL COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	73C – D fading	73C – D
PETAL COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	73C – D fading	73C – D
PETAL SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE		
	small	medium
PETAL COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	4B	9C
PETAL COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	73C – D fading	73D
PETAL COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	73C – D fading	73D
PETAL COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	4B	9C

'MASmabay' syn **Martine Guillot**

Application No: 2001/265 Accepted: 26 Sep 2001
Applicant: **Roseraies Pierre Guillot,** Cremieu, France.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd** Trading as Walter Duncan Roses, Watervale SA

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 4) Plant growth habit bushy, height medium, width (excluding creeping varieties) medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin bronze. Prickles present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number absent or very few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium (49mm x 34mm), green colour medium, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section concave, undulation of margin, weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium width of blade medium, shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many, Flower: pedicel number of hairs or prickles few-absent, bud: shape of longitudinal section (just before separation of sepal) round, type double, Semi-double and double flowers -number of petals many, diameter medium, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side white RHS N155C, colour of marginal zone of inner side white RHS N155B, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side 3C, colour of middle zone of outer side white RHS N155C, colour of marginal zone of outer side white RHS N155D, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side very small, colour of spot at base of outer side 3C, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominate colour of filament orange. Seed vessel: small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section funnel shaped. Flowering season timing medium. Flowering habit: almost continuous. (Note: all colour chart numbers refer to the RHS 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination. Seed parent 'New Dawn' x pollen parent (('Chaucer' x 'Aloha') x ('Iceberg' x "unnamed seedling")). Selection criteria: flower colour, form of flower, disease resistance, plant vigour and tolerance to cold. Propagation: Seed was harvested, stratified, germinated then grown to maturity for assessment. Further propagation was by graft onto a suitable virus indexed rootstock. Breeder: Roseraies Pierre Guillot, Cremieu, France.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour white, flower form double and plant habit bushy. Based on these characteristics two varieties were selected: 'Iceberg', and 'Seafoam'. 'Seafoam' was later excluded on the basis that it has very small leaves and low spreading growth habit. Exclusion of the remaining parents were based on the following characteristics: 'Aloha' pink flower colour and climbing plant habit, 'Chaucer' light pink flower colour, 'New Dawn' pale pink flower colour and climbing plant habit. 'Iceberg' is one of the background parents.

Comparative Trial Location: Sevenhill SA, Spring 2001-Autumn 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in an open field situation with overhead watering, fertilizing, pest, disease control and weeding, as necessary. Single budded onto virus indexed Rosa 'Dr Huey' understock. Trial design: 25 plants or each variety, in rows. Measurements: taken in Apr 2002 from 20 plants at random.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1996	Granted	'Masmabay'

First sold in France in Nov 1997.

Description : **Thomas Williams**, Watervale, SA.

Table 30 *Rosa* varieties

	'MASmabay'	*'Iceberg'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT	bushy	broad bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	weak	absent or very weak
LONG PRICKLES:NUMBER	medium	very few
LEAF SIZE (mean in mm)	medium 49 x 34	medium 61 x 31
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE	medium	weak to medium
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN	weak	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE	medium (30-50mm)	long (>50)
FLOWERING SHOOT:NUMBER OF FLOWERS	many	medium
FLOWER PEDICEL:NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES	few, absent	many, small
FLOWER BUD:SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL	round	ovate
FLOWER TYPE	double	semi double
SEMI-DOUBLE AND DOUBLE FLOWERS – NUMBER OF PETALS	Many (26-50)	medium (12-26)
FLOWER DIAMETER	Medium (60-90mm)	small (30-60mm)
FLOWER SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART (FULLY OPENED FLOWER)	flat	flattened convex
FLOWER FRAGRANCE	medium	weak
PETAL SIZE	medium	small
PETAL COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE	N155C	N155B
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE	present	absent
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE	small	n/a
PETAL:COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE	3C	n/a
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE	N155C	N155B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE	N155D	N155B
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE	present	absent
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE	very small	n/a
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE	3C	n/a
OUTER STAMEN COLOUR	orange	yellow
FLOWERING HABIT	almost continuous	continuous

'MASpaujeu' syn **Paul Bocuse**

Application Number 2001/263 Accepted 15 Oct 2001
Applicant : **Roseraies Pierre Guillot,** Cremieu, France.
Agent: **The Rose Garden Pty Ltd** Trading as Walter Duncan Roses, Watervale SA.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 5) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width (excluding creeping varieties) medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave, short prickles number absent or very few, long prickles number medium. Leaf: size mean 53.4 x 33.9mm, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight convex, undulation of margin weak, Terminal leaflet: length of blade long, width of blade medium, shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles few, Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, semi-double and double flowers number of petals many, diameter, medium, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side RHS 36B-C, colour of marginal zone of inner side RHS 36B-C, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side RHS 7A, colour of middle zone of outer side RHS 49B-D, colour of marginal zone of outer side RHS 49B-D, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side RHS 8A, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament pink. Seed vessel: small. Hip: longitudinal section funnel shaped. Flowering: time mid season, habit almost continuous. (Note: all colour chart numbers refer to the RHS 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: between seed parent ((“semis” x (‘Charles Austin’ x “semis d’Iceberg”))

and pollen parent 'Davidoff'. 'Maspaujeu' was bred as part of a large breeding programme. Propagation: Seed was harvested, stratified, germinated then grown to maturity for assessment. Further propagation was by graft onto a suitable virus indexed rootstocks through numerous generations. Breeder: Roseraies Pierre Guillot, Chamagnieu, France during 1995.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: apricot blend flower colour, Generosa classification and plant habit. The variety 'Apricot Nectar' was chosen as the closest variety of common knowledge and included in the trial as a comparator. Exclusion of the parents was based on the following characteristics, 'Davidoff' has medium pink flowers and Hybrid Tea classification, 'Charles Austin' because of its strong apricot colour and English Rose classification, "semis d'Iceberg" white flower colour.

Comparative Trial Conducted at McCord Lane , Sevenhill, South Australia during March and April in 2002. The plants were in a grid pattern in an open field situation. Water was applied overhead. Fertilizer and disease control as needed. Samples were taken at random during March and April 2002.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1997	Granted	'Maspaujeu'

First sold in France in Nov 1997. First Australian sale Autumn 2002.

Description : **Thomas Williams**, Watervale, SA.

Table 31 *Rosa* varieties

	'MASpaujeu'	*'Apricot Nectar'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT	bushy	broad bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	medium	strong
PRICKLE SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	deep concave	concave
LONG PRICKLES NUMBER	medium	very few to medium
LEAF GREEN COLOUR	dark	medium
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION	slight convex	slight concave
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN	weak	strong
FLOWERING SHOOT:NUMBER OF FLOWERS	Medium (=<4)	very few (mostly singles)
FLOWER DIAMETER	medium (60-90mm)	large to very large (120mm)
FLOWER FRAGRANCE	weak	medium
PETAL COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)	36B-C	18A
PETAL COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)	36B-C	20B
PETAL:COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)	7A	7B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)	49B-D	18A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)	49B-D	20B
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE	small	medium (ill defined)
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)	8A	7B
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN	weak	weak to medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	pink	yellow
Hip longitudinal section	funnel shaped	pitcher Shaped

'Meisionver'

Application No: 2001/131 Accepted: 15 May 2001.
Applicant: **Meilland International**, Le Cannet France.
Agent: **Kim Syrus,** Corporate Roses, Myponga SA.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 8) Plant: growth habit bushy, height tall, width (excluding creeping varieties) medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin bronze. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number absent or very few, Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size mean 55.51 x 35.21mm, green colour (at first flowering) light, glossiness of upper side weak, terminal leaflet cross section concave, terminal leaflet undulation of margin absent or very weak, terminal leaflet mean length of blade 55.51mm, terminal leaflet mean width of blade 35.21mm, terminal leaflet shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (mostly singles), Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles few, Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section (just

before separation of sepal) broad-ovate, Flower: type double, Semi-double and double flowers – number of petals not taken, diameter mean 100.71mm, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions medium, Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side RHS N66 colour of marginal zone of inner side RHS N66, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium, colour of spot at base of inner side RHS 4B, colour of middle zone of outer side RHS 61C, colour of marginal zone of outer side RHS 61C, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of outer side RHS 1C, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament pink. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: between seed parent ('Meicelna' x 'Meipobil') and pollen parent 'Meihelvet' (syn. Sonia). The seed parent is a non commercial breeding line. The seed was sown, germinated and grown to maturity with 'Meisionver' being selected for, medium pink flower colour, plant habit and strong fragrance. Propagation: by conventional T-budding method, all plants were found to be uniform and stable over several generations. Breeder: Alain Meilland, Meilland International Le Cannet France.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were flower colour and strong fragrance. Based on this criteria, 'Meigrisco' syn Baronne Edmond de Rothschild was selected. The seed parent is a breeding line and not included as it is a non commercial variety. The pollen parent 'Meihelvet' (syn. Sonia) has salmon pink flowers. 'Peter Frankenfeld' was originally considered as the closest variety of common knowledge but was later excluded due to its taller growth habit high centred blooms and mild fragrance.

Comparative Trial Location: Corporate Roses Myponga South Australia. Conditions: A slight slope gave the trial a south easterly aspect. Maintenance for pruning as well as pest and disease control were carried out as required. Trial design: The varieties were grafted on Dr. Huey rootstock and planted in rows of approximately 30 plants in an open field as part of a larger block of Rose cultivars. The trial was planted in May 2000 and concluded in Apr 2002. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants, one sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1997	Surrendered	'Meisionver'
EU	1998	Granted	'Meisionver'
New Zealand	2001	Applied	'Meisionver'

First sold in Germany May 1997.

Description: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

Table 32 *Rosa* varieties

	'Meisionver'	*'Baronne de Rothschild'
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (SHOOT ABOUT 20CM LONG)	weak	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN	bronze	bronze to reddish brown
PRICKLE SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	concave	concave
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER	absent or very few	medium
LEAF GREEN COLOUR (AT FIRST FLOWERING)	light	dark
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE	weak	medium
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION	concave	flat to slight concave
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN	absent or very weak	weak
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	35.21	40.25
std deviation	3.25	3.03
LSD/sig	4.23	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	rounded	cordate
FLOWERING SHOOT:NUMBER OF FLOWERS	very few (mostly singles)	few (mostly two)
FLOWER FRAGRANCE	medium	absent or very weak
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS	medium	weak
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE	medium	small
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)	4B	4A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)	61C	62C

PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	61C	63B
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE		
	medium	very small
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)		
	1C	2B

'Predepass'

Application No:2001/109 Accepted: 28 May 2001.
Applicant: **Preesman Royalty B.V.,** Naaldwijk, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 2) Plant: cut flower type, habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, number of short prickles few, number of long prickles few. Leaf: size medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side strong. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (55.3mm – 71.6mm), width of blade medium (34.8mm – 51.1mm), shape of blade rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower type: double, number of petals medium (32 – 41), diameter medium (92.1mm – 102.4mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance very weak. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side dark red darker than RHS 53B, colour of marginal zone of inner side dark red darker than RHS 53B, spot at base of inner side present, size small, colour yellow RHS 11B, colour of middle zone of outer side dark red darker than RHS 53A, colour of marginal zone of outer side dark red darker than RHS 53A, spot at base of outer side present; size small; colour yellow RHS 13B, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin very weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament orange. Seed vessel: size large. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "91-1" x pollen parent "P127" in a planned breeding program. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within the breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Hoofddorp, The Netherlands in the mid 1990's. From this cross, the seedling was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: bud shape, flower colour shape size, and stem production. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through vegetative cuttings and budded onto a rootstock and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Predepass' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr TH. A. Segers, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit bushy, cut flower type. Flower: colour dark red, size medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Korsetag' and 'Korazerka'(Þ) syn Ekstase(Þ). 'Pekoujenny' was initially considered but later rejected due to its larger flower size.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), winter 2002, measurements taken in mid Jun. Conditions: trial conducted in a controlled environment double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 330mm (3 plants per pot) and 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of 'Predepass', four 330mm pots of 'Korestag' and over one hundred 330mm pots of 'Korazerka'(Þ) in single rows on benches with pots touching each other. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Applied	'Predepass'
Poland	1999	Applied	'Predepass'
New Zealand	2001	Applied	'Predepass'

First sold in The Netherlands in Feb 1998. First Australian sale 2001.

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

Table 33 *Rosa* varieties

	'Predepass'	*'Korsetag'	*'Korazerka'(Þ) syn Ekstase(Þ)
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong) (shoot about 20cm long)	5	1	9
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (shoot about 20cm long)	bronze to reddish brown	bronze to reddish brown	bronze
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE (1 = deep concave, 9 = high convex)	3	1	3
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)	3	5	1
LEAF SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	7	7	5
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1 = very light, 9 = very dark) (at time of first flowering)	5	5	7

Table 33 *(continued)*

LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)			
	7	5	5
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION (1 = concave, 9 = convex)			
	5	3	3
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	66.32	79.66	87.85
std deviation	6.018	3.541	9.111
LSD/sig	7.930	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	42.76	49.07	50.77
std deviation	6.156	3.805	5.384
LSD/sig	4.617	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BLADE			
	rounded	rounded	cordate
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES			
	medium	medium	few
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION			
	ovate	ovate	broad-ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	38.2	24.9	27.4
std deviation	3.259	2.923	4.742
LSD/sig	5.678	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	97.32	101.5	113.6
std deviation	4.436	4.347	6.668
LSD/sig	8.556	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: VIEW FROM ABOVE			
	irregularly rounded	star shaped	irregularly rounded
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)			
	1	3	7
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = very small, 9 = very strong)			
	5	7	3
PETAL: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
inner side:			
middle zone	darker than 53B	darker than 53A	60A fading to 57A
marginal zone	darker than 53B	darker than 53A	60A fading to 57A
outer side:			
middle zone	darker than 53A	darker than 53A	61A to 60A
marginal zone	darker than 53A	darker than 53A	61A to 60A
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT (1 = very small, 9 = very large)			
inner side	3	3	3
outer side	3	3	3
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT (RHS, 1995)			
inner side	11B	13A	11C
outer side	13B	13A	11C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very many)			
	5	7	5
SEED VESSEL: SIZE (at petal fall) (1 = very small, 9 = very large)			
	7	7	1
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION			
	pitcher-shaped	pitcher-shaped	funnel-shaped

‘Tanmirsch’ syn **Golden Touch**

Application No: 1997/042 Accepted: 3 Mar 1997
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger,** Uetersen, Germany.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons Roses Pty. Ltd.,** Narre Warren North, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 7) Plant: flat bushy, height very short to short, width medium to broad, growth density medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, hue of anthocyanin bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, short prickles number few, long prickles number many, shape of upper side catena, shape of lower side concave, colour light brown. Leaf: size medium (mean length 131.8mm stdev. 9.4), colour dark green, glossiness of upper side medium to strong. Terminal leaflet: cross section slightly concave, undulation of margin very weak to weak, length medium to long (mean 60.3mm stdev. 6.1), width medium (mean 34.6mm stdev. 2.6), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (mainly singles). Flower pedicel: glandular hairs few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad ovate. Flower: type semi double, colour yellow (fades with age), petal number few, diameter medium, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance absent or very weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size small to medium, colour inner side middle zone yellow RHS 8D marginal zone yellow near RHS 8D inner side basal spot present, size of basal spot small, colour yellow RHS 7C (10C), outer side middle and margin zones yellow near RHS 8C, outer side basal spot present, size very small to small, colour yellow RHS 7C (10C), relexing of margin weak, undulation of margin medium. Stamen: colour yellow. Seed vessel: size small to medium, shape pitcher. Flowering: time medium, habit almost continuous. (Note: values within parenthesis from local observations and used the 1995 edition RHS colour chart. All other RHS colour chart numbers refer to the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Unnamed variety’ by pollen parent ‘Unnamed variety’ from breeder’s private collection of germplasm. Selection criteria: ‘Tanmirsch’, groundcover rose with large yellow flowers. Propagation: ‘Tanmirsch’ has proven stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder Hans Jurgen Evers, Uetersen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour yellow and growth habit

low spreading. Based of these grouping characteristics 'Noason'(ф) syn Yellow Ground Cover was selected as the most similar variety to 'Tanmirsch'. No other varieties of common knowledge were identified by the qualified person to have plant characteristics similar to 'Tanmirsch'. The parents were excluded as comparators because neither were varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial The description is based on UPOV Examination Report, Germany, Reference number ROS 1136, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Narre Warren North, Victoria in mid autumn period 2002. The plants were budded onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock, and grown in 250mm plastic pots filled with a fertilised pine bark based potting mix. Plants spaced to express their true growth habit and maintained according to standard rose culture procedures. Observations and measurements were made at random from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1993	Granted	'Tanmirsch'
France	1994	Granted	'Tanmirsch'
UK	1994	Granted	'Tanmirsch'
Italy	1996	Applied	'Tanmirsch'
Austria	1996	Granted	'Tanmirsch'
Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Tanmirsch'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Tanmirsch'
South Africa	1995	Granted	'Tanmirsch'

First sold in Germany in Oct 1993.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 34 *Rosa* varieties

	'Tanmirsch'	*'Noason' (ф)
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	weak to medium	very weak to weak
SHORT PRICKLES NUMBER	few	medium
LONG PRICKLES NUMBER	many	medium
LEAF SIZE	medium	small
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH OF BLADE	medium to large	short
TERMINAL LEAFLET SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse	rounded
FLOWERING SHOOT NUMBER OF FLOWERS	very few	medium
FLOWER PEDICEL NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES	few-medium	medium
FLOWER BUD SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	broad ovate	ovate
FLOWER FRAGRANCE	absent or very weak	weak
PETAL COLOUR INSIDE SURFACE MIDDLE ZONE (RHS, 1995)	8D	4C
PETAL COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	10C	7C
PETAL COLOUR OUTSIDE SURFACE: MIDDLE ZONE (RHS, 1995)	8C	4D
PETAL COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	10C	7C
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN	weak	absent or very weak
PETAL UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	weak
HIP SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	pitcher	pear towards pitcher

Rubus hybrid
Hybrid Blackberry

'Karaka Black'

Application No: 1999/316 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited,** Havelock North, New Zealand.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 38) Ploidy: hexaploid. Plant: growth habit of dormant canes rambling, number of new canes medium. Dormant cane: length medium, diameter medium, side shoots absent, anthocyanin colouration medium, shape in cross section rounded to angular, prickles present, number of prickles medium, size of prickle medium. Prickle: predominant attitude of tip horizontal. Very young shoot: glandular hairs on cane surface present, number of glandular hair on cane surface very many, length of glandular hair stalk long, glandular hair stalk colour white or near white, glandular hair head colour red. Leaf: shape odd pinnate, predominant number of leaflets 7 but on occasion 5 or 6. Flower: colour of petal white, number of petals 5 or 6 but on occasion 7. Fruit: drupelet number high (mean 131.1 per fruit), size large (mean wt. 10.79g), colour black, shape of longitudinal section long conical, firmness very firm (3.85N). Time of beginning of flowering: very early (10% flowering reached by 11 Oct.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 822N71 x pollen parent 821M103. The seed parent is characterised by producing large black fruit with some drupelets remaining red and not fully ripening. The pollen

parent is no longer in existence but was characterised by small rounded black but very firm fruit. Hybridisation took place at HortResearch, Nelson Region, Old Mill Road Brooklyn Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand in 1996. The seedling breeders code is 8627N8-6 and was chosen on the basis of its fruit firmness and quality. The new variety is distinguished from the seed parent by a significantly higher fruit drupelet number, a mean of 131.1 compared to 104.6; firmer fruit, 3.85N compared to 2.97N; and the glandular hairs on the surface of young canes, glandular hair stalk length is long compared with a very short stalk length of 822N71; stalk colour is near white or white compared to red or white; head colour is red compared to red or white. Selection criteria: fruit firmness and quality. Propagation: plants have been propagated from this through vegetative cuttings and tissue culture and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Harvey K Hall, HortResearch, Nelson Region, Motueka, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Ploidy: hexaploid, Fruit: colour black. On the basis of these groupings the seed parent 822N71, 'Silvan' and 'Marion' were chosen as comparators. 'Silvan' was also chosen because of its fruit firmness.

Comparative Trial Location: HortResearch Nelson Region, Old Mill Road, Brooklyn, Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand, from Sep 2000 to Jan 2002. Conditions: 'Karaka Black' and 'Marion' plants were propagated from cuttings, which were planted into PB6 pots filled with a pine bark based potting mix. Propagation material for 'Silvan' and 822N71 were produced from cane tip suckers. These were also planted into PB6 pots filled with a pine bark based potting mix before planting in the field. The trial was field planted inside a netted bird protection enclosure during Sep 2000. Three plants of 'Silvan' and 1 plant of 'Marion' were replanted in the autumn of 2001 when weed mat was placed along the rows. Canes were trained onto a standard trellis in Aug 2001. Fungicide and insecticide programme applied as required. Trial design: 6 plants of each variety planted in a randomised complete block design. Measurements: 5 samples were taken from each plant for all cane and leaf measurements. For fruit a sample of 10 per plant was taken. Fruit firmness was measured with an Amtek EZ250 and Ametek accufare 3 force gauge. A 16mm plate was fitted to the end of the force gauge, the plate was lowered to the top surface of the centre of the fruit. The plate was then lowered 3mm at a speed of 100mm per minute to obtain the force reading in Neutons for the fruit harvest on the 19 Dec 2001.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Accepted	'Karaka Black'

First sold in New Zealand in Nov 1995.

Description: **Lester Brewer,** The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Nelson Region, Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand.

Table 35 *Rubus* varieties

	'Karaka Black'	*822N71	*'Silvan'	*'Marion'
DORMANT CANE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				
	medium	strong	medium	weak
DORMANT CANE: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION				
	rounded to angular	angular	angular	angular to grooved
DORMANT CANE: PRICKLE SIZE				
	medium	medium	large	large
LEAF SHAPE				
	odd pinnate	odd pinnate	odd pinnate	odd pinnate
LEAFLET NUMBER				
mean	6.63	6.70	4.87	3.80
std deviation	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
LSD/sig	1.32	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
VERY YOUNG SHOOT: NUMBER OF GLANDULAR HAIRS ON CANE SURFACE				
	very many	very many	few	very few
VERY YOUNG SHOOT: LENGTH OF GLANDULAR HAIR STALK				
	long	very short	short	very short
FLOWER: PETAL NUMBER				
mean	5.53	5.43	8.23	7.36
std deviation	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.27
LSD/sig	1.16	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING				
	11-Oct early	11-Oct early	17-Oct medium	5-Nov late
FRUIT: DRUPELET NUMBER				
mean	131.1	104.6	88.1	71.1
std deviation	4.05	4.05	4.97	4.05
LSD/sig	17.28	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT: WEIGHT (g)				
mean	10.79	11.22	8.34	6.35
std deviation	0.33	0.36	0.47	0.33
LSD/sig	1.62	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT: FIRMNESS (N)				
mean	3.85	2.97	2.72	2.41
std deviation	0.18	0.20	0.26	0.20
LSD/sig	0.85	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TIME OF BEGINNING OF RIPENING				
	27 Nov very early	27 Nov very early	30 Nov very early	19 Dec medium
FRUIT SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION				
	long conical	long conical	elliptic	elliptic

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q196'

Application No: 2002/025 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 43) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, tillering medium, number of suckers very few to few, leaf canopy medium. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) tall with mean length approximately 2.36m (range 1.72 to 3.24m). Internode: length on bud side very long with mean length approximately 17.5cm (range 13.4 to 22.8cm), length on opposite to bud side very long with mean length approximately 17.1cm (range 13.0 to 22.4cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud medium to thick with mean approximately 25.2mm (range 19.8 to 32.7mm), diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud medium to thick with mean approximately 25.5mm (range 19.9 to 32.2mm), shape cylindrical to tumescent, cross-section slightly oval, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun brown RHS 200D to greyed-brown RHS 199A, unexposed colour yellow-green RHS 153D, waxiness light, wax band moderate to distinct and width medium, expression of zigzag alignment weak, growth cracks few to medium, cork cracks medium. Bud groove: prominence medium, length short to medium, depth shallow to medium. Node: width of root band on bud side medium (mean 10.3mm), bud prominence medium to strong, bud shape triangular pointed with position of base near to leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring below to level, bud width excluding wings medium, bud wing width medium, leaf scar medium prominence and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf medium to long with mean approximately 1.53m (range 1.23 to 1.79m), width wide with mean approximately 48.1mm (range 40.7 to 53.7mm) at longitudinal midpoint and curved near tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint medium with mean 3.9mm (range 3.1 to 5.6mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width medium with mean approximately 12.5 (range 9.5 to 15.4). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf medium with mean approximately 34.9cm (range 28.5 to 40.5cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm medium, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) medium and length medium. Ligule: shape crescentiform, width at midrib section medium, density of cilia along the free margin of ligule (Group 61) dense and length very short. Auricles: prominence medium, asymmetrical, shape of inner or underlapping auricle calcariform and size small to medium, shape of outer or overlapping auricle lanceolate and size small to medium. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, intermediate to susceptible to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), intermediate to susceptible to Sugarcane Mosaic Virus, intermediate to Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spego) Arx and Mueller), and highly resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.42, shear strength 24.8, short fibre 63.5%). In addition, 'Q196' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent '58N829' x pollen parent '66N2008' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. 'Q196' is highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus (score 2) and Pachymetra Root Rot (score 2), while '58N829' is susceptible to Fiji Disease Virus (score 7) and '66N2008' is very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus (score 1) and intermediate to susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 6). 'Q196' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Central Sugar Experiment Station at Mackay and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the Central region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations. QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q96' and 'Q124' were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties grown in the Central region. 'Q96' accounted for about 0.7% (57,000 t), while 'Q124' accounted for 65.6% (5.0 million t) of the Central region crop in 2001. Neither parent was included as a comparator as both have been discarded from the parent collection. However, the parents could be distinguished from the candidate variety by their individual disease resistance scores as mentioned above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Central Sugar Experiment Station (21° 9′ South, 149° 7′ East), Te Kowai, QLD. The trial was planted 20 Sep 2000, harvested on 5 Oct 2001 and ratooned. DUS data were recorded end of May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Pioneer. Watering regime: Flood irrigated once 18/10/00. Chemicals: Lorsban (1L/ha) and SuSCon 29kg/ha were applied at planting and Gramoxone (1L/ha) and Diurex (2kg/ha) were used to control weeds in 2001. Fertilisers: DAP (196kg/ha – N 36kg/ha, P 40kg/ha) was applied at planting; 50/50 (400kg/ha – N 100kg/ha, K 100kg/ha) was applied in Nov 2000; Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 9m, with 1.5m between rows. Measurements: taken from up to 20 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

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

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 36 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q196'	*'Q96'	*'Q124'
LEAF CANOPY			
	medium	medium	light
SUCKERING			
	very few to few	very few	very few to few
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES			
	weakly zigzagged	medium to strongly zigzagged	weakly zigzagged
INTERNODE LENGTH – Bud Side (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.31			
mean	17.5[a]	13.6[b]	15.6[a]
std deviation	2.49	2.49	2.08
	very long	medium to long	long
INTERNODE LENGTH – Side Opposite Bud (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.31			
mean	17.1[a]	13.3[b]	15.4[a]
std deviation	2.44	2.57	2.08
	very long	medium to long	long
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	cylindrical to tumescent	cylindrical to bobbin-shaped	concave-convex
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION			
	slightly oval	round	round
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed			
	brown (200D) and greyed-brown (199A)	greyed-purple (187A)	greyed-red (178A and 181B) and greyed-yellow (160A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed			
	yellow-green (153D)	yellow-green (152D to 153B)	greyed-yellow (161B) and greyed-orange (177D)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING			
	light	medium to heavy	light to medium
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS			
	moderate to distinct	moderate	moderate
WAX BAND WIDTH			
	medium	narrow to medium	narrow to medium
GROWTH CRACKS			
	few to medium	absent to very few	absent to very few
CORK CRACKS			
	medium	absent to very few	very few to few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE			
	medium	inconspicuous	inconspicuous
BUD GROOVE LENGTH			
	short to medium	short to medium	very short
BUD GROOVE DEPTH			
	shallow to medium	very shallow to shallow	very shallow
BUD – PROMINENCE			
	medium to strong	weak to medium	weak to medium
BUD – SHAPE			
	triangular pointed	pentagonal	ovate
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)			
	near	fused	near
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (Relative to Growth Ring)			
	below to level	below	level
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)			
	medium	medium	narrow
BUD WING WIDTH			
	medium	narrow to medium	wide
GROWTH RING			
	flush	flush to swollen	swollen
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.1			
mean	48.1[a]	39.9[b]	36.5[c]
std deviation	3.3	3.5	5.5
	wide	medium	narrow to medium
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.6			
mean	3.9[a]	4.0[a]	3.0[b]
std deviation	0.5	0.4	0.6
	medium	medium	narrow to medium
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	medium	low	medium
LAMINA ATTITUDE			
	curve near tip	curve near tip	curve near middle
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM			
	medium	absent to weak	medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.9			
mean	34.9[a]	40.7[b]	37.0[a]
std deviation	2.3	2.3	2.9
	medium	medium to long	medium

HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE			
	medium	sparse to medium	medium to dense
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH			
	medium	short	medium to long
LIGULE HEIGHT			
	medium	wide	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/ OCCURRENCE			
	dense	medium to dense	medium to dense
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)			
	medium	inconspicuous	prominent
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	calcariform	lanceolate	lanceolate
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	lanceolate	transitional	transitional
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	small to medium	very small to small	medium to large

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

'Q197'

Application No: 2002/026 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 44) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, tillering medium, number of suckers very few, leaf canopy light to medium. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) tall to very tall with mean length approximately 2.53m (range 1.96 to 3.21m). Internode: length on bud side medium to long with mean length approximately 14.1cm (range 10.4 to 18.6cm), length on opposite to bud side medium to long with mean length approximately 13.7cm (range 9.7 to 18.2cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud thick with mean approximately 26.2mm (range 21.4 to 30.7mm), diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud thick with mean approximately 26.7mm (range 21.9 to 31.9mm), shape cylindrical to bobbin, cross-section round, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun brown RHS 200D to greyed-brown RHS 199A, unexposed colour yellow-green RHS 153D, waxiness light, wax band moderate to distinct and width narrow to medium, expression of zigzag alignment strong, growth cracks few, cork cracks very few to few. Bud groove: prominence medium, length short to long, depth shallow. Node: width of root band on bud side medium to wide (mean 10.6mm), bud prominence medium, bud shape triangular pointed with position of base near to leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring level, bud width excluding wings very narrow to narrow, bud wing width narrow to medium, leaf scar medium prominence and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf very short to short with mean approximately 1.33m (range 1.15 to 1.56m), width medium to wide with mean approximately 45.4mm (range 34.9 to 50.7mm) at longitudinal midpoint and curved near tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint narrow to medium with mean 3.7mm (range 2.9 to 4.9mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width medium with mean approximately 12.7 (range 7.3 to 16.0). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf short to medium with mean approximately 33.6cm (range 24.5 to 37.0cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm medium, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) sparse to medium and length short to medium. Ligule: shape crescentiform, width at midrib section medium to wide, density of cilia along the free margin of ligule (Group 61) dense and length very short. Auricles: prominence medium, symmetrical, shape lanceolate, size small to medium. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), highly susceptible to Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spego) Arx and Mueller), and resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.43, shear strength 27.5, short fibre 56.4%). In addition, 'Q197' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent '58N829' x pollen parent '66N2008' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. 'Q197' is very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus (score 1) and resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 3), while '58N829' is susceptible to Fiji Disease Virus (score 7) and '66N2008' is intermediate to susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 6). 'Q197' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Central Sugar Experiment Station at Mackay and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the Central region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations. QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q96' and 'Q124' were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties grown in the Central region. 'Q96' accounted for about 0.7% (57,000 t), while 'Q124' accounted for 65.6% (5.0 million t) of the Central region crop in 2001. Neither parent was included as a comparator as both have been discarded from the parent collection. However, the parents could be distinguished from the candidate variety by their individual disease resistance scores as mentioned above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Central Sugar Experiment Station (21° 9′ South, 149° 7′ East), Te Kowai, QLD. The trial was planted 20 Sep 2000, harvested on 5 Oct 2001 and ratooned. DUS data were recorded end of May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type:

Pioneer. Watering regime: Flood irrigated once 18/10/00. Chemicals: Lorsban (1L/ha) and SuSCon 29kg/ha were applied at planting and Gramoxone (1L/ha) and Diurex (2kg/ha) were used to control weeds in 2001. Fertilisers: DAP (196kg/ha – N 36kg/ha, P 40kg/ha) was applied at planting; 50/50 (400kg/ha – N100kg/ha, K 100kg/ha) was applied in Nov 2000; Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 9m, with 1.5m between rows. Measurements: taken from up to 20 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior application. First sold in Australia in Aug 2001.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 37 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q197'	***'Q96'**	***'Q124'**
LEAF CANOPY	light to medium	medium	light
SUCKERING	very few	very few	very few to few
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES	strongly zigzagged	medium to strongly zigzagged	weakly zigzagged
INTERNODE SHAPE	cylindrical to bobbin-shaped	cylindrical to bobbin-shaped	concave-convex
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed	brown (200D) and greyed-brown (199A)	greyed-purple (187A)	greyed-red (178A and 181B) and greyed-yellow (160A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed	yellow-green (153D)	yellow-green (152D to 153B)	greyed-yellow (161B) and greyed-orange (177D)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING	light	medium to heavy	light to medium
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS	moderate to distinct	moderate	moderate
WAX BAND WIDTH	narrow to medium	narrow to medium	narrow to medium
GROWTH CRACKS	few	absent to very few	absent to very few
CORK CRACKS	very few to few	absent to very few	very few to few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE	medium	inconspicuous	inconspicuous
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	short to long	short to medium	very short
BUD GROOVE DEPTH	shallow	very shallow to shallow	very shallow
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side	medium to wide	medium	medium
BUD – PROMINENCE	medium	weak to medium	weak to medium
BUD – SHAPE	triangular pointed	pentagonal	ovate
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)	near	fused	near
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (Relative to Growth Ring)	level	below	level
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)	very narrow to narrow	medium	narrow
BUD WING WIDTH	narrow to medium	narrow to medium	wide
GROWTH RING	flush	flush to swollen	swollen
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.13			
mean	1.33[a]	1.56[b]	1.46[ab]
std deviation	0.11	0.09	0.12
	very short to short	medium to long	short to medium
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.1			
mean	45.4[a]	39.9[b]	36.5[c]
std deviation	3.3	3.5	5.5
	medium to wide	medium	narrow to medium
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.6			
mean	3.7[a]	4.0[a]	3.0[b]
std deviation	0.6	0.4	0.6
	narrow to medium	medium	narrow to medium
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO	medium	low	medium

LAMINA ATTITUDE			
	curve near tip	curve near tip	curve near middle
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM			
	medium	absent to weak	medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.9			
mean	33.6[a]	40.7[b]	37.0[c]
std deviation	2.1	2.3	2.9
	short to medium	medium to long	medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE			
	sparse to medium	sparse to medium	medium to dense
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH			
	short to medium	short	medium to long
LIGULE HEIGHT			
	medium to wide	wide	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/ OCCURRENCE			
	dense to dense	medium	medium to dense
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)			
	medium	inconspicuous prominent	
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	small to medium	very small to small	medium to large

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

'Q198'

Application No: 2002/027 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 45) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, tillers per stool many, number of suckers few, leaf canopy light to medium. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 2.91m (range 2.27 to 3.31m). Internode: length on bud side medium with mean length approximately 17.5cm (range 14.5 to 20.5cm), length on opposite to bud side medium with mean length approximately 17.3cm (range 14.0 to 20.6cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud thin to medium with mean approximately 26.6mm (range 20.7 to 33.2mm), diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud medium with mean approximately 27.5mm (range 21.1 to 33.7mm), shape bobbin, cross-section round, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green RHS 146A to 146B, unexposed colour yellow-green RHS 146D and 151D and greyed-yellow RHS 160A, waxiness light, wax band distinctiveness moderate and width narrow, expression of zigzag alignment medium, growth cracks absent, cork cracks very few. Bud groove: absent. Node: width of root band on bud side narrow (mean 8.3mm), bud prominence medium, bud shape oval with position of base near to leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring level, bud width excluding wings medium, bud wing width narrow, leaf scar medium prominence and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf medium with mean approximately 1.47m (range 1.21 to 1.65m), width wide with mean approximately 50.9mm (range 39.1 to 58.9mm) at longitudinal midpoint and curved near tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint wide with mean 4.9mm (range 3.5 to 6.2mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width low with mean approximately 10.5 (range 8.6 to 14.1). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf medium to long with mean approximately 32.0cm (range 29.0 to 35.5cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm medium, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) medium and length medium. Ligule: shape crescentiform, width at midrib section wide, density of cilia along the free margin of ligule (Group 61) sparse and length very short. Auricles: prominence medium, asymmetrical, shape of inner or underlapping auricle lanceolate and size medium to large, shape of outer or overlapping auricle deltoid and size large. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), resistant to intermediate to Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spego) Arx and Mueller), and intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.72, shear strength 33.3, short fibre 62.9%). In addition, 'Q198' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Q90' x pollen parent '66N2008' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. 'Q198' is very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus (score 1), highly resistant to Leaf Scald (score 2), and intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 5), while 'Q90' is intermediate to susceptible to Fiji Disease Virus (score 6), highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 8), and '66N2008' is intermediate to susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 6). 'Q198' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Meringa Sugar Experiment Station at Gordonvale and sites within the sugarcane growing area of the Northern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations. QLD

Choice of Comparators 'Q138' and 'Q187' were chosen as they are the most similar varieties grown in the Northern region. Together, these varieties accounted for about 6.3 % (611,000 t) of the Northern region crop in 2001. Neither parent was included as a comparator as both have been

discarded from the parent collection. However, the parents could be distinguished from the candidate variety by their individual disease resistance scores as mentioned above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ South, 145º 45′ East), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 27 Jul 2000 and harvested in Aug 2001. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400ml per hectare at planting. Stomp (4L/ha) and Atradex (2.25kg/ha) were applied one week after planting to control weeds. Diurex (4kg/ha) also was applied on 20 Nov 2000 for additional weed control. Fertilisers: DAP (120kg/ha) was applied at planting. Zinc sulphate heptahydrate (44kg/ha) was applied on 18 Nov 2000 and CK 50/50 (353kg/ha) was applied on 31 Nov 2000. Total nutrients were: N – 106kg/ha; P – 24kg/ha; K – 85kg/ha; Zn – 10kg/ha; S – 5kg/ha. Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10m, with 1.5m between rows. Measurements: taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

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

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 38 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q198'	***'Q138'**	***'Q187'**(♭)
TILLERING			
	many	medium	medium
LEAF CANOPY			
	light to medium	light to medium	medium
SUCKERING			
	few	very few	very few
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES			
	medium zigzagged	aligned to weakly zigzagged	medium zigzagged
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	bobbin-shaped	bobbin-shaped to concave-convex	cylindrical to concave-convex
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed			
	yellow-green (146A to 146B)	yellow-green (143B and 144A)	yellow-green (146B)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed			
	yellow-green (146D and 151D) and greyed-yellow (160A)	yellow-green (145A and 151A)	yellow-green (151B)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING			
	light	very light to light	light
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS			
	moderate	distinct	indistinct to moderate
WAX BAND WIDTH			
	narrow	narrow	medium
GROWTH CRACKS			
	absent	very few to few	absent
CORK CRACKS			
	very few	absent	very few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE			
	absent	medium to conspicuous	medium
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side			
	narrow	medium	narrow
BUD – PROMINENCE			
	medium	weak to medium	medium
BUD – SHAPE			
	oval	oval to triangular pointed	triangular pointed
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)			
	near to medium	fused to near	fused
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)			
	medium	narrow	narrow
BUD WING WIDTH			
	narrow	medium	medium
GROWTH RING			
	flush	flush to swollen	swollen
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.11			
mean	1.47[a]	1.49[a]	1.60[b]
std deviation	0.10	0.10	0.09
	medium	medium	medium to long
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4			
mean	4.9[a]	5.0[a]	5.2[b]
std deviation	0.6	0.3	0.4
	wide	wide	wide to very wide
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	low	medium	low
LAMINA ATTITUDE			
	curve near tip	bent near tip	erect to curve near tip

LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM			
	medium	medium to strong	weak to medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0			
mean	32.0[a]	29.3[b]	30.8[ab]
std deviation	1.7	3.1	1.8
	medium to long	short to medium	medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE			
	medium	sparse	medium to dense
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH			
	medium	medium	medium to long
LIGULE HEIGHT			
	wide	wide	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/ OCCURRENCE			
	sparse	sparse to medium	dense
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)			
	medium	prominent	inconspicuous
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	lanceolate	lanceolate	dentoid
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	deltoid	lanceolate	transitional
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	medium to large	medium to large	small
AURICLE SIZE – OLP			
	large	small	n/a

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

'Q199'

Application No: 2002/028 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 46) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, tillering medium, number of suckers very few to few, leaf canopy light. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) short to medium with mean length approximately 2.77m (range 2.12 to 3.23m). Internode: length on bud side short to medium with mean length approximately 16.2cm (range 14.2 to 18.4cm), length on opposite to bud side short with mean length approximately 15.6cm (range 14.0 to 17.8cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud thick with mean approximately 31.2mm (range 17.9 to 38.4mm), diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud thick to very thick with mean approximately 32.6mm (range 18.3 to 39.9mm), shape bobbin to concave-convex, cross-section round to oval, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green RHS 148A and greyed-purple RHS 187A, unexposed colour yellow-green RHS 151D and 152B, waxiness medium to heavy, wax band distinctiveness moderate and width medium, expression of zigzag alignment weak, growth cracks very few to few, cork cracks very few. Bud groove: inconspicuous, length very short to short, depth very shallow. Node: width of root band on bud side medium (mean 9.4mm), bud prominence weak, bud shape ovate to triangular pointed with position of base medium to leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring level, bud width excluding wings narrow, bud wing width medium, leaf scar medium prominence and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush to swollen. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf medium with mean approximately 1.53m (range 1.30 to 1.68m), width wide with mean approximately 49.3mm (range 30.6 to 59.0mm) at longitudinal midpoint and curved near tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint medium to wide with mean 4.5mm (range 3.5 to 5.5mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width medium with mean approximately 11.1 (range 8.7 to 13.4). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf short to medium with mean approximately 28.4cm (range 26.0 to 31.0cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm weak, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) sparse to medium and length medium. Ligule: shape crescentiform, width at midrib section medium, density of cilia along the free margin of ligule (Group 61) very sparse to sparse and length very short to short. Auricles: prominence inconspicuous, asymmetrical, shape of inner or underlapping auricle transitional, shape of outer or overlapping auricle transitional. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: intermediate to susceptible to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and highly resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.48, shear strength 26.8, short fibre 67.6%). In addition, 'Q199' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'H49-104' x pollen parent 'Q99' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. 'Q199' is intermediate to susceptible to Leaf Scald (score 6) and highly resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 2), while 'H49-104' is highly susceptible to Leaf Scald (score 8), resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 3), and 'Q99' is highly resistant to resistant to Leaf Scald (score 2.5), susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 7). 'Q199' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Meringa Sugar Experiment Station at Gordonvale and sites within the sugarcane growing area of the Northern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations. QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q96', 'Q127' and 'Q167'(1) were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common

knowledge grown in the Northern region. Together, these varieties accounted for about 2.2% (211,000 t) of the Northern region crop in 2001. Neither parent was included as a comparator as both have been discarded from the parent collection. However, the parents could be distinguished from the candidate variety by their individual disease resistance scores as mentioned above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ South, 145º 45′ East), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 27 Jul 2000 and harvested in Aug 2001. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400ml per hectare at planting. Stomp (4L/ha) and Atradex (2.25kg/ha) were applied one week after planting to control weeds. Diurex (4kg/ha) also was applied on 20 Nov 2000 for additional weed control. Fertilisers: DAP (120kg/ha) was applied at planting. Zinc sulphate heptahydrate (44kg/ha) was applied on 18 Nov 2000 and CK 50/50 (353kg/ha) was applied on 31 Nov 2000. Total nutrients were: N – 106 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 85 kg/ha; Zn – 10kg/ha; S – 5kg/ha. Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10m, with 1.5m between rows. Measurements: taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior application. First sold in Australia in Jun 2001.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 39 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q199'	***'Q96'**	***'Q127'**	***'Q167'**(b)
GROWTH HABIT				
	erect	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
TILLERING				
	medium	medium	many	very many
LEAF CANOPY				
	light	light to medium	light to medium	medium
SUCKERING				
	very few to few	very few	very few	very few
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES				
	weakly zigzagged	medium to strongly zigzagged	medium zigzagged	weakly to medium zigzagged
INTERNODE LENGTH – Bud Side (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.87				
mean	16.2[a]	18.3[ab]	17.6[ab]	18.5[b]
std deviation	1.09	2.07	2.09	2.07
	short to medium	medium to long	medium	medium to long
INTERNODE LENGTH – Side Opposite Bud (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.90				
mean	15.6[a]	18.0[b]	17.5[ab]	18.2[b]
std deviation	1.06	2.11	2.08	2.07
	short	medium to long	medium	medium to long
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.6				
mean	31.2[a]	27.6[b]	27.5[b]	25.5[b]
std deviation	4.7	2.8	4.0	2.5
	thick	medium	medium	thin
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Dissecting Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.7				
mean	32.6[a]	29.2[b]	27.4[b]	26.1[b]
std deviation	4.9	2.9	4.2	2.8
	thick to very thick	medium	thin to medium	thin
INTERNODE SHAPE				
	bobbin shaped to concave-convex	cylindrical	cylindrical to concave-convex	conoidal
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION				
	round to oval	oval	round	round
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed				
	yellow-green (148A) and greyed-purple (187A)	greyed-orange (177A) and greyed-purple (187A)	greyed-orange (166A) and greyed-purple (187A)	yellow-green (146B and 148A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed				
	yellow-green (151D and 152B)	yellow-green (146C, 152D and 153B)	yellow-green (144C and 145C)	yellow-green (144C and 146C)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING				
	medium to heavy	medium to heavy	medium to heavy	very light to light
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS				
	moderate	distinct	moderate	distinct
GROWTH CRACKS				
	very few to few	absent	very few	few
CORK CRACKS				
	very few	few	few	few to medium
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE				
	inconsp-icuous	consp-icuous	inconsp-icuous	inconsp-icuous

BUD GROOVE LENGTH				
	very short to short	long to very long	very short to short	very short
BUD GROOVE DEPTH				
	very shallow	deep	very shallow	very shallow
BUD – PROMINENCE				
	weak	weak to medium	weak to medium	medium to strong
BUD – SHAPE				
	ovate to triangular pointed	oval to triangular pointed	ovate	pentagonal to triangular pointed
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)				
	medium	near	fused	near
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (Relative to Growth Ring)				
	level	above	level	level
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)				
	narrow	medium	narrow	medium
BUD WING WIDTH				
	medium	medium	medium	wide
LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE				
	medium	prominent	medium	medium to prominent
GROWTH RING				
	flush to swollen	depressed	depressed	flush
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5				
mean	49.3[a]	47.7[a]	42.5[b]	41.9[b]
std deviation	5.5	3.6	4.5	2.2
	wide	medium to wide	medium	narrow to medium
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4				
mean	4.5[a]	4.2[ab]	3.7[b]	4.1[ab]
std deviation	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
	medium to wide	medium	narrow	narrow to medium
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO				
	medium	medium	medium	low
LAMINA ATTITUDE				
	curve near tip	curve near tip and bent near tip	curve near middle	curve near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM				
	weak	absent to weak	weak	absent to weak

LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0				
mean	28.4[a]	30.7[ab]	31.5[b]	32.7[b]
std deviation	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.2
	short to medium	medium	medium to long	long
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE				
	sparse to medium	very sparse	very sparse to sparse	sparse to medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH				
	medium	medium	medium	medium to long
LIGULE HEIGHT				
	medium	wide	medium	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE				
	very sparse to sparse	dense	medium to dense	medium
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)				
	inconspicuous	medium	inconspicuous to medium	medium
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP				
	transitional	lanceolate	transitional	deltoid
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP				
	transitional	transitional	deltoid	deltoid

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

'Q200'

Application No: 2002/029 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 47) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit semi-erect, tillering medium, number of suckers very few to few, leaf canopy medium. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 2.80m (range 2.05 to 3.56m). Internode: length on bud side medium with mean length approximately 17.5cm (range 13.5 to 20.5cm), length on opposite to bud side medium with mean length approximately 17.4cm (range 13.5 to 20.4cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud very thin with mean approximately 22.5mm (range 16.9 to 28.1mm), diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud very thin with mean approximately 23.4mm (range 17.4 to 29.5mm), shape conoidal, cross-section oval, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green RHS 144A and greyed-orange RHS 166A, unexposed colour yellow-green RHS 151A and 152B, waxiness medium, wax band distinct and width medium, expression of zigzag alignment weak, growth cracks very few, cork cracks few. Bud groove: prominence medium, length medium to long, depth medium. Node: width of root band on bud side medium (mean 10.4mm), bud prominence weak to medium, bud shape ovate to triangular pointed with position of base near

to fused to leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring level, bud width excluding wings medium, bud wing width very narrow, leaf scar medium prominence and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf short with mean approximately 1.37m (range 1.18 to 1.55m), width narrow with mean approximately 38.4mm (range 31.3 to 44.6mm) at longitudinal midpoint and bent near tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint narrow with mean 3.7mm (range 2.8 to 4.4mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width low with mean approximately 10.5 (range 8.2 to 15.0). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf very short with mean approximately 24.9cm (range 22.5 to 28.0cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm weak, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) medium and length medium to long. Ligule: shape crescentiform, width at midrib section medium, density of cilia along the free margin of ligule (Group 61) sparse and length medium. Auricles: prominence inconspicuous, asymmetrical, shape of inner or underlapping auricle deltoid and size very small, shape of outer or overlapping auricle transitional. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.43, shear strength 27.8, short fibre 65.4%). In addition, 'Q200' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent '63N1700' x pollen parent '66N2008' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. 'Q200' is highly resistant to Leaf Scald (score 2) and intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 5) while '63N1700' is very highly resistant to Leaf Scald (score 1), susceptible to highly susceptible Pachymetra Root Rot (score 7.5), and '66N2008' is highly resistant to Leaf Scald (score 2) and intermediate to susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 6). 'Q200' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Meringa Sugar Experiment Station at Gordonvale and sites within the sugarcane growing area of the Northern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations. QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q127' and 'Q167'(ф) were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the Northern region. Together, these varieties accounted for about 1.2 % (85,300 t) of the Northern region crop in 2001. Neither parent was included as a comparator as both have been discarded from the parent collection. However, the parents could be distinguished from the candidate variety by their individual disease resistance scores as mentioned above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ South, 145º 45′ East), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 27 Jul 2000 and harvested in Aug 2001. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare at planting. Stomp (4L/ha) and Atradex (2.25kg/ha) were applied one week after planting to control weeds. Diurex (4kg/ha) also was applied on 20 Nov 2000 for additional weed control. Fertilisers: DAP (120kg/ha) was applied at planting. Zinc sulphate heptahydrate (44kg/ha) was applied on 18 Nov 2000 and CK 50/50 (353kg/ha) was applied on 31 Nov 2000. Total nutrients were: N – 106kg/ha; P – 24kg/ha; K – 85kg/ha; Zn – 10kg/ha; S – 5kg/ha. Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10m, with 1.5m between rows. Measurements: taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia in May 2001.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 40 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q200'	***'Q127'**	***'Q167'**(ф)
TILLERING			
	medium	many	very many
LEAF CANOPY			
	medium	light to medium	medium
SUCKERING			
	very few to few	very few	very few
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES			
	weakly zigzagged	medium zigzagged	weakly to medium zigzagged
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.6			
mean	22.5[a]	27.5[b]	25.5[b]
std deviation	2.7	4.0	2.5
	very thin	medium	thin
INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Dissecting Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.7			
mean	23.4[a]	27.4[b]	26.1[ab]
std deviation	3.1	4.2	2.8
	very thin	thin to medium	thin
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	conoidal	cylindrical to concave-convex	conoidal

INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed			
	yellow-green (144A) and greyed-orange (166A)	greyed-orange (166A) and greyed-purple (187A)	yellow-green (146B and 148A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed			
	yellow-green (151A and 152B)	yellow-green (144C and 145C)	yellow-green (144C and 146C)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING			
	medium	medium to heavy	very light to light
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS			
	distinct	moderate	distinct
GROWTH CRACKS			
	very few	very few	few
CORK CRACKS			
	few	few	few to medium
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE			
	medium	inconspicuous	inconspicuous
BUD GROOVE LENGTH			
	medium to long	very short to short	very short
BUD GROOVE DEPTH			
	medium	very shallow	very shallow
BUD – PROMINENCE			
	weak to medium	weak to medium	medium to strong
BUD – SHAPE			
	ovate to triangular pointed	ovate	pentagonal to triangular pointed
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)			
	near to fused	fused	near
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)			
	medium	narrow	medium
BUD WING WIDTH			
	very narrow	medium	wide
LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE			
	medium	medium	medium to prominent
GROWTH RING			
	flush	depressed	flush
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.11			
mean	1.37[a]	1.43[a]	1.63[b]
std deviation	0.09	0.12	0.09
	short	short to medium	long
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	low	medium	low
LAMINA ATTITUDE			
	bent near tip	curve near middle	curve near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM			
	weak	weak	absent to weak
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0			
mean	24.9[a]	31.5[b]	32.7[b]
std deviation	1.0	2.6	2.2
	very short	medium to long	long
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE			
	medium	very sparse to sparse	sparse to medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH			
	medium to long	medium	medium to long
LIGULE HEIGHT			
	medium	medium	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE			
	sparse	medium to dense	medium
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)			
	inconspicuous	inconspicuous to medium	medium
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	deltoid	transitional	deltoid
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	transitional	deltoid	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	very small	n/a	medium

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

'Q201'

Application No: 2002/030 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 48) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, tillering medium, number of suckers very few, leaf canopy light to medium. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) short with mean length approximately 2.54m (range 1.71 to 3.03m). Internode: length on bud side short to medium with mean length approximately 16.0cm (range 14.0 to 20.8cm), length on opposite to bud side short with mean length approximately 15.6cm (range 13.8 to 20.4cm), diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud medium with mean approximately 28.3mm (range 22.1 to 32.9mm),

diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud medium with mean approximately 28.9mm (range 22.3 to 34.0mm), shape bobbin to concave-convex, cross-section round, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green RHS 144A and 146C, unexposed colour yellow-green RHS 153D and greyed-yellow RHS 160B, waxiness medium, wax band distinct and width medium, expression of zigzag alignment weak to medium, growth cracks very few, cork cracks very few. Bud groove: absent. Node: width of root band on bud side narrow (mean 6.9mm), bud prominence medium, bud shape round to horizontal oval with position of base fused to leaf scar, bud tip in relation to growth ring below to level, bud width excluding wings wide, bud wing width medium, leaf scar medium prominence and oblique descending towards bud, growth ring flush to swollen. Leaf: lamina length of TVD leaf medium with mean approximately 1.51m (range 1.32 to 1.68m), width medium to wide with mean approximately 46.7mm (range 34.3 to 53.5mm) at longitudinal midpoint and bent near tip in attitude, midrib width of lamina at longitudinal midpoint medium to wide with mean 4.7mm (range 3.4 to 5.4mm), ratio of lamina width/midrib width low with mean approximately 10.1 (range 7.5 to 14.5). Leaf sheath: length of leaf sheath of TVD leaf long with mean length approximately 32.9cm (range 25.0 to 36.0cm), adherence of sheaths of senescent leaves to culm medium to strong, density of hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) very sparse and length very short. Ligule: shape crescentiform and wide at midrib section, density of cilia along the free margin of ligule (Group 61) very sparse and length very short. Auricles: prominence inconspicuous to medium, asymmetrical, shape of inner or underlapping auricle deltoid and size small to medium, shape of outer or overlapping auricle transitional. Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.54, shear strength 34, short fibre 52%). In addition, 'Q201' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent '82N218' x pollen parent 'Q121' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. 'Q201' is highly resistant to Leaf Scald (score 2) and resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 3) while '82N218' is very highly susceptible to Leaf Scald (score 9) and intermediate to susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 6) and 'Q121' is very highly resistant to Leaf Scald (score 1) and highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot (score 8). 'Q201' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Meringa Sugar Experiment Station at Gordonvale and sites within the sugarcane growing area of the Northern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. In addition, 'Q201' was specifically selected for its low propensity to sucker and its erect growth habit. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations. QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q186'ф and 'Q187'ф were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the Northern region. Together, these varieties accounted for about 0.7% (75,000 t) of the Northern region crop in 2001. 'Q121' also was included as the pollen parent. The seed parent was not included as a comparator as it has been discarded from the parent collection. However, the seed parent could be distinguished from the candidate variety by the disease resistance scores as mentioned above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ South, 145º 45′ East), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 27 Jul 2000 and harvested in Aug 2001. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2001. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400ml per hectare at planting. Stomp (4L/ha) and Atradex (2.25kg/ha) were applied one week after planting to control weeds. Diurex (4kg/ha) also was applied on 20 Nov 2000 for additional weed control. Fertilisers: DAP (120kg/ha) was applied at planting. Zinc sulphate heptahydrate (44kg/ha) was applied on 18 Nov 2000 and CK 50/50 (353kg/ha) was applied on 31 Nov 2000. Total nutrients were: N – 106kg/ha; P – 24kg/ha; K – 85kg/ha; Zn – 10kg/ha; S – 5kg/ha. Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10m, with 1.5m between rows. Measurements: taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior application. First sold in Australian in May 2001.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 41 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q201'	***'Q121'**	***'Q186'**ф	**'Q187'**ф
GROWTH HABIT				
	erect	semi-erect	erect	erect
LEAF CANOPY				
	light to medium	light to medium	light to medium	medium
SUCKERING				
	very few	few	very few	very few
CULM HEIGHT (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.46				
mean	2.54[a]	2.92[b]	2.89[b]	2.68[ab]
std deviation	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.18
	short	medium	medium	short to medium
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES				
	weakly to medium zigzagged	weakly to medium zigzagged	medium zigzagged	medium zigzagged

INTERNODE SHAPE				
	bobbin-shaped to concave-convex	bobbin-shaped to concave-convex	slightly concave-convex	cylindrical to concave-convex
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION				
	round	round	oval	round
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed				
	yellow-green (144A and 146C)	yellow-green (146B)	yellow-green (146A to 146B)	yellow-(146B)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed				
	yellow-green (153D) and greyed-yellow (160B)	yellow-green (152D)	yellow-green (144C and 153D)	greyed-yellow (160B)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING				
	medium	medium	medium	light
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS				
	distinct	indistinct	moderate	indistinct to moderate
WAX BAND WIDTH				
	medium	n/a	narrow	medium
GROWTH CRACKS				
	very few	very few	absent	absent
CORK CRACKS				
	very few	very few	very few to few	very few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE				
	absent	inconsp-icuous	inconsp-icuous	medium
BUD – PROMINENCE				
	medium	weak	medium	medium
BUD – SHAPE				
	round to horizontal oval	rhomboid to triangular pointed	oval to ovate	triangular pointed
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)				
	fused	fused	fused to near	fused
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (Relative to Growth Ring)				
	below to level	above	below	level
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)				
	wide	wide	narrow	narrow
BUD WING WIDTH				
	medium	wide	narrow	medium

LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE				
	medium	medium	medium to prominent	medium
GROWTH RING				
	flush to swollen	swollen	flush to swollen	swollen
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.11				
mean	1.51[a]	1.49[a]	1.34[b]	1.59[a]
std deviation	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.09
	medium	medium	short	medium to long
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5				
mean	46.7[a]	41.3[b]	47.3[a]	51.9[c]
std deviation	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.1
	medium to wide	narrow to medium	medium to wide	wide to very wide
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4				
mean	4.7[a]	3.9[b]	4.9[ac]	5.2[c]
std deviation	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
	medium to wide	narrow to medium	wide	wide to very wide
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO				
	low	medium	low	low
LAMINA ATTITUDE				
	bent near tip	curve near middle	erect near tip and curve near middle	erect to curve near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM				
	medium to strong	medium to strong	medium	weak to medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.0				
mean	32.9[ab]	34.3[b]	26.2[c]	30.8[a]
std deviation	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.8
	long	long to very long	very short to short	medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE				
	very sparse	sparse to medium	very sparse	medium to dense
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH				
	very short	medium to long	short to medium	medium to long
LIGULE HEIGHT				
	wide	wide	medium	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE				
	very sparse	medium	very sparse to sparse	dense

DESCRIPTIONS

Table 41 *(continued)*

AURICLE – PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)				
	inconsp-icuous to medium	absent	medium	inconsp-icuous
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP				
	deltoid	transitional	calcariform	dentoid
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP				
	transitional	transitional	deltoid	transitional
AURICLE SIZE – ULP				
	small to medium	n/a	medium to large	small

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

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Innovator'

Application No: 2001/078 Accepted: 11 Jun 2001.
Applicant: **HZPC Holland BV**, Joure, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Harvest Moon,** Forth Farm Produce Pty Ltd, Forth, TAS.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 42) Plant: height medium to tall, type intermediate type, growth habit semi-erect to erect, time of maturity early to medium. Stem: thickness of main stem medium to thick, extension anthocyanin of colouration absent or very weak. Leaf: size medium to large, silhouette medium to open, intensity of green colour light to medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent or very weak. Leaflet: size medium, width medium, frequency of coalescence medium (weak to medium in local observation), waviness of margin medium, depth of veins shallow, glossiness of upper side medium, frequency of secondary leaflets at base of petiole high, frequency of secondary leaflets on lateral and terminal leaflets low. Inflorescence: size large, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle absent or very weak, frequency of flowers high, anthocyanin colouration of bud absent or very weak. Flower corolla: size large, colour of inner side white, anthocyanin colouration of outer side absent. Fruits: frequency of fruits few to medium. Tuber: shape long-oval, depth of eyes shallow, colour of skin yellow, smoothness of skin rough, colour of flesh light yellow. Lightsprout: size large, shape broad cylindrical, anthocyanin colouration of base red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base weak, pubescence of base medium to strong, size of tip small to medium, habit of tip closed to medium, pubescence of tip weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: maternal parent 'Shepody' x with pollen parent RZ-84-2580 at the HZPC breeding station in Metslavier in The Netherlands in 1988. The seed parent is susceptible to *Globodera pallida*, has a pale cream almost white flesh colour and is susceptible to a range of diseases including common scab, leaf roll, late blight, tomato spotted wilt and PVY. The pollen parent is a non-commercial breeding line resistant to *Globodera rostochiensis.* 'Innovator' was selected from the F_1 population of the above cross. Selection criteria: purpose of the breeding was to develop a superior yellow fleshed crisping variety with improved disease resistance and high dry matter content. Propagation: clonally by tuber. Breeder: Dr M F W Jensen Klomp, HZPC Holland BV, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity: early to medium, Colour of skin: yellow, End use: french-fry making. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen for the comparative trial: 'Shepody' and 'Russet Burbank'. 'Shepody' is also the seed parent of 'Innovator'. The pollen parent was not included because it is a non-commercial breeding line within the breeding program.

Comparative Trial Location: Sheffield, Tasmania, summer 2001-02. Condition: trial was conducted in ambient North Western Tasmanian climatic conditions under normal management practices. Trial design: trial was conducted in a planting for certified seed production. Measurements: taken from all trial plants. Data was compared with the registered UPOV description of 'Innovator' by RAAD VOOR HET KWEKERSRECHT (ARD 1269) and no significant difference was found in the local observation.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Innovator'
Czech Republic	1997	Applied	'Innovator'
EU	1998	Granted	'Innovator'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Innovator'
USA	1999	Applied	'Innovator'
Brazil	2000	Granted	'Innovator'
South Africa	2000	Granted	'Innovator'
Chile	2001	Applied	'Innovator'
Norway	2001	Applied	'Innovator'
New Zealand	2001	Applied	'Innovator'

First sold in The Netherlands in Apr 1997.

Description: **Kevin Clayton-Greene**, Forth Farm Produce Pty Ltd, Forth, TAS.

Table 42 *Solanum* varieties

	'Innovator'	*'Shepody'	*'Russet Burbank'
LIGHTSPROUT			
shape	broad-cylindrical	conical	conical
FLOWER: COROLLA			
colour of inner side	white	light violet	white
TUBER			
shape	long-oval	long-oval	long-oval to long
depth of eyes	shallow	medium to shallow	medium
smoothness of skin	rough	smooth to medium	rough
colour of flesh	light yellow	white cream	white

TIME OF MATURITY

	early to medium	medium to early	late

Trifolium pratense
Red Clover

'Crossway'

Application No: 2002/091 Accepted: 27 May 2002.
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited,** Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **Denis McGrath,** Drumcondra, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 58) Ploidy: diploid. Plant: growth habit prostrate, natural height in spring short, width broad, maturity medium. Stem: density very high, length long (59.4cm), thickness thin (2.80mm), intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, density of hairs medium, internode length (at 4th internode) medium to long (11.7cm), number of internodes per stem medium to high (mean 12.1). Leaf: shape of medial leaflet ovate, length of medial leaflet medium to short (22.9mm), width of medial leaflet narrow (8.9mm), frequency of plants with white marks very high (98%), intensity of green colour in spring light. Time of flowering: medium (41.3 days from 1st Nov). Flower: colour medium purple 45% RHS 77C-D, dark purple 54% RHS 77B. Seed: colour of coat multicoloured, distribution of colour approximately even.

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection followed by polycross: 'Crossway' originated from selections within 27 naturalised populations in Spain and Portugal collected in 1986 by consensual arrangement with relevant authorities. Several plants from each population were grown at Palmerston North, New Zealand from 1987-9; and about 60 were then removed and inter-pollinated in isolation. The parent plants were characterised by semi-prostrate growth habit, variable formonenetin levels, variable stem thickness, sparse to dense stem density and variable flowering. The seed harvested was bulked, grown and further selections made for prostrate and creeping habit in grazed swards for two generations. In 1995, about 250 plants were potted and measured for formononetin levels in leaves and scored for habit. Those with lowest levels of formononetin and prostrate habit were inter-pollinated and further selections continued each year for these characteristics until 1998. The selected plants were inter-pollinated and a further selection made for high seed yield. The final generation of selection for habit and low formononetin was harvested in 1999 as nucleus seed and code named GF67 and later named 'Crossway'. Selection criteria: growth habit, formononetin levels in leaves and potential seed yield. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr W. (Bill) Rumball, AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Ploidy: diploid. On this basis, 'Broadway', 'Sensation' 'Grasslands Hamua'. 'Grasslands Colenso', 'Grasslands Turoa', 'Astred'. 'Redwest', 'Redquin', 'Quinequeli', 'Renegade' and 'PAC 19' were included in the PBR trial as comparators. The parental plants were not included because 'Crossway' differed from the parents in having a more prostrate growth habit and lower levels of formonenetin in leaf levels (Dr W. (Bill) Rumball *pers.comm.*). 'Grasslands G27' was not included as it is a tetraploid variety.

Comparative Trial Comparators: Location: AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand (Latitude 40º23′ South, elevation 33m), autumn-summer 2000-2002. Conditions: plants raised from seed sown on 22/3/00 (trial 1) and 15/3/01 (trial 2) in seed flats in controlled glasshouse conditions. Plants trimmed on 28/4/00 (trial 1) and 15/3/01 (trial 2) to enhance establishment and placed in the open for hardening. Plants transplanted into open field site on 8/7/00 (trial 1) and 8-11/6/01 (trial 2) at 60cm between plants and 120cm between plots. Trial design: randomised block of 10 plots of 10 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design in each block. Measurements: from all available plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

Prior sale nil.

Description: **Jeff E. Miller,** AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, NZ.

Table 43 *Trifolium* varieties

	'Crossway'	*'Broadway'	*'Sensation'	*'G. Hamua'	*'G. Colenso'	*'G. Turoa'	*'Astred'	*'Redwest'	*'Redquin'	*'Quinqueli'	*'Renegade'	*'PAC19'
DAYS TO MEAN FLOWERING (Days from 1st flower on 1/11/2000)												
mean	41.3	42.6	42.0	46.2	46.0	74.5	42.7	34.5	49.0	53.6	34.7	61.9
std deviation	8.67	9.45	12.5	16.2	13.8	7.0	12.7	12.2	7.4	5.8	15.1	14.8
LSD/sig	4.9	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM LENGTH (cm)												
mean	59.4	64.7	63.2	66.6	60.7	79.0	80.7	56.6	72.5	95.5	64.5	75.5
std deviation	12.2	11.9	13.5	18.0	15.6	10.0	18.5	15.2	13.6	17.3	16.2	16.9
LSD/sig	6.5	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
STEM THICKNESS (mm)												
mean	2.80	3.15	3.82	3.79	3.45	3.75	3.57	3.76	3.87	3.84	4.30	4.51
std deviation	0.38	0.44	0.56	0.60	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.62	0.57	0.45	0.69	0.70
LSD/sig	0.27	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 43 *(continued)*

NUMBER OF STEM INTERNODES (>0.5cm)												
mean	12.1	12.0	9.8	10.6	9.8	13.4	12.3	8.7	11.8	22.9	8.6	11.7
std deviation	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.8
LSD/sig	1.2	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – Central terminal leaflet												
mean	22.9	26.3	30.6	31.2	28.2	24.3	28.5	32.0	34.7	30.9	36.2	31.6
std deviation	4.6	4.7	6.9	5.3	5.2	3.9	5.0	5.5	7.2	4.8	6.0	5.9
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – Central terminal leaflet												
mean	8.9	10.2	10.6	12.1	11.9	7.9	11.1	13.3	13.8	12.2	14.7	13.2
std deviation	1.91	2.22	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.0
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT GROWTH HABIT												
	prostrate	semi prostrate	semi-erect	interm-ediate	interm-ediate	semi-prostrate	semi-prostrate	interm-ediate	erect	semi-erect	erect	semi-erect
STEM DENSITY												
	very high	high	medium -low	medium -high	medium -high	very high	interm-ediate	medium -high	medium -low	medium -low	low	low
STEM DENSITY OF HAIRS (4th internode)												
	medium	interm-ediate -high	medium	interm-ediate -high	interm-ediate -low	interm-ediate -high	interm-ediate -high	medium	medium	low	high	low
PLANTS WITH LEAF MARKING (%)												
	98	92	90	92	88	94	94	100	97	87	93	94
FLOWER COLOUR PERCENTAGE												
Light purple (RHS 75A-C)												
	0	0	8	5	50	4.5	9.5	16	27	13	3	4
Medium purple (RHS 77 C-D)												
	45	52.5	76	83.5	46	77.5	73.5	72	62.5	80	59	79
Dark purple (RHS 77 B)												
	54	47.5	14	11.5	3	18	17	11	8.5	7	38	17
Other	–	–	2 white	–	1 cream	–	–	1 white	2 white	–	–	–

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'QT8750'

Application No: 2001/075 Accepted: 28 May 2001.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries** Brisbane, QLD, and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 44, Figure 50) Plant: growth habit semi-erect during tillering, height medium (mean 81cm). Flag leaf: shape strongly recurved, anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent or very weak, glaucosity of sheath medium. Stem: pith in cross section thin. Ear: glaucosity strong, shape in profile parallel, density medium (mean internode length 5.1mm), length long (mean 116mm), colour white, awns present. Awns: length medium to long (mean 54mm). Lower glume: beak length short (mean 3.5mm). Grain: colour white, texture hard. Time of maturity: medium. Seasonal type: spring type.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: recurrent pollen parent 'Batavia' was crossed to non-recurrent seed parent 'Pelsart' in 1991 and backcrossed in 1993. Doubled haploid lines[1] were derived from the ova of the BC_1F_1, and multiplied and selected during 1993 – 95 at the Leslie Research Centre, Oakleigh Park and Wellcamp Farm. The selected line designated as 'QT8750' was evaluated in strain and regional trials, a range of disease resistance and tolerance tests, and in milling and baking tests in 1996 – 2001. It was also evaluated in the 1999 Disease Progress Nurseries of the Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW. 'QT8750' was finally selected for release on the basis of the combined results from all of these. 'QT8750' was developed as a typically intermediate maturing winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat growing region of Australia. It has shown outstanding quality characteristics for leavened bread, and excellent colour and colour stability for yellow alkaline noodles. Selection criteria: high yield, good agronomic characteristics, and desirable domestic and export quality. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. Breeder: P M Banks, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

1 The method is discussed in Kammholz S.J., Sutherland M.W. and Banks P.M. 1996. Improving the efficiency of haploid wheat production mediated by wide crossing. *SABRAO Journal*. **28**(1): 37-46.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity medium, growth habit semi-erect and similar agroecological adaptation. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Pelsart', 'Batavia 2' and 'Sunco' were included in the trial. The seed (non-recurrent) parent 'Pelsart' is a current medium maturing variety, and the pollen (recurrent) parent 'Batavia' is a current slow-maturing variety, reselected and renamed as 'Batavia 2'. Both have good agronomic performance in their agroecological range, and good export milling and baking quality characteristics. 'Sunco' has similar maturity, plant growth habit and agroecological adaptation to 'QT8750'.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, QLD, Jul – Nov 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in well-fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: single row plots of approximately 200 plants each variety, with two different seed sources (representing different generations) of 'QT8750', arranged in a randomised block with 10 replications. Metric measurements: taken from 5 specimens selected at random from each of six plots.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Tony Done,** Leslie Research Centre, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

Table 44 *Triticum* varieties

	'QT8750'	*'Batavia 2'	*'Sunco'	*'Pelsart'
GROWTH STAGE (5/10/2001)				
mean	55	50	53	51
FLAG LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES (26/8/2001 to 8/10/2001)				
	absent or very weak	strong	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
PLANT: HEIGHT (to ear tip) (cm)				
mean	81	89	77	78
std deviation	2.0	3.3	2.2	2.8
LSD/sig	4.3	P≤0.01	ns	ns
EAR: INTERNODE LENGTH (mean of six central internodes of ear) (mm)				
mean	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.7
std deviation	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.17
LSD/sig	0.17	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR: LENGTH (excluding awns) (mm)				
mean	116	120	96	97
std deviation	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.0
LSD/sig	4.3	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR: GLAUCOSITY (8/10/2001)				
	strong	strong	weak to medium	weak
AWN: LENGTH (at ear tip) (mm)				
mean	54	53	45	45
std deviation	4.3	2.8	4.1	3.6
LSD/sig	3.3	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: BEAK LENGTH (mm)				
mean	3.5	3.8	6.2	4.9
std deviation	0.44	0.57	0.88	0.54
LSD/sig	0.63	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

'QT9050'

Application No: 2001/323 Accepted: 27 May 2002.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries** Brisbane, QLD, and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 45, Figure 51) Plant: growth habit semi-erect during tillering, height medium (mean 86cm), Flag leaf: attitude recurved to strongly recurved, anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent or very weak, glaucosity of sheath medium. Stem: pith in cross section thin to solid. Ear: glaucosity medium, shape in profile parallel, density medium to dense (mean internode length 4.3mm), length medium (mean 98mm), colour white, awns present. Awns: length medium (mean 51mm). Lower glume: beak length short to medium (mean 5.3mm). Grain: colour white, texture hard. Time of maturity: medium. Seasonal type: spring type. Disease resistance: very tolerant and moderately resistant to root lesion nematode (RLN, *Pratylenchus thornei*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 92-349 (F_1 of GS50A/2*Cunningham//Janz) x pollen parent 'Cunningham'. The cross was made in 1993 at the Queensland Wheat Research Institute (QWRI), the female parent putatively having tolerance and resistance to root lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus thornei*) derived from GS50A. The F_2 and succeeding generations were grown in plant breeding trials at Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, and at various trial sites in the northern wheat-growing region, in 1994 – 1996. The selected line designated as 'QT9050' was evaluated in strain and regional trials, a range of disease resistance and tolerance tests, and in milling and baking tests in 1997 – 2001. It was also evaluated in the 2000 Disease Progress Nurseries of the Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW. 'QT9050' was finally selected for release on the basis of the combined results from all of these. 'QT9050' was developed as a typically medium maturing winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat-growing region of Australia. It is very tolerant and moderately resistant to root lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus thornei*). It appears to have good quality characteristics. Selection criteria: high yield, good agronomic characteristics, high disease resistance and tolerance with particular reference to root lesion nematode (RLN, *Pratylenchus thornei*), and desirable export quality. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. Breeders: J A Sheppard and J P Thompson, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity, plant type, tolerance and resistance to root lesion nematodes, baking qualities, agroecological adaptation. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'GS50A', 'Cunningham', 'Janz', 'Lang' and 'QT 8620' were included in the trial. The seed parent, 92-349, the F_1 of GS50A/2*Cunningham//Janz, putatively had high tolerance and moderate resistance to root lesion nematodes, derived from 'GS50A', in the agronomic background of 'Cunningham' and 'Janz'. 'Janz' is a current intermediate-maturing variety, having good agronomic performance in its agroecological range, and good export milling and baking quality characteristics. 'Cunningham' significantly contributed to the pedigree of 'QT 9050'. 'QT8620' is a sister line of 'QT9050', and they are very similar in both appearance and agronomic performance. 'Lang' was considered to be a variety similar in adaptation and appearance to 'QT9050'.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, QLD, Jul – Nov 2001. Conditions: plants were raised in well-fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: single row plots of approximately 200 plants each variety, with two different seed sources (representing different generations) of 'QT9050', arranged in a randomised block with 10 replications. Metric measurements: taken from 5 specimens selected at random from each of six plots.

'QT9050' and its comparators were also included in nematode tolerance trials in 1999 and 2000. Replicated yield trials were grown on soils heavily infested with root lesion nematodes in three trials, Formartin early sown, Formartin late sown and Condamine, in each year. In these two years, grain yield differences were mainly indicative of differences in root lesion nematode tolerance and/or resistance. Glasshouse tests[1] for resistance were conducted in 1999 and 2001 at the Leslie Research Centre. Scores from these tests are given as nematodes per kg of soil.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Tony Done,** Leslie Research Centre, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

1 The method is described in Sheedy, J.G., Thompson, J.P. and Clewett, T.G. 2001. "The effects of tolerance and resistance to the root-lesion nematode *Pratylenchus thornei* on grain yield of northern Australian varieties". Proceedings of the 10th Assembly of the Wheat Breeding Society of Australia Inc. Eds Eastwood, R., Hollamby, G., Rathgen, T. and Gororo, N. Pp 123-7. Wheat Breeding Society of Australia Inc.

Table 45 *Triticum* varieties

	'QT9050'	***'GS50A'**	***'Cunningham'**	***'Janz'**	***'Lang'**	***'QT8620'**
FLAG LEAF ATTITUDE (1/10/2001)						
	recurved to strongly recurved	slightly recurved	recurved to strongly recurved	recurved to strongly recurved	recurved to strongly recurved	recurved to strongly recurved
GROWTH STAGE (5/10/2001, 8/10/2001)						
	51, 53	62, >62	50, 53	52, 55	52, 53	50, 52
STRAW PITH						
	thin to solid	thin	thin to solid	thin to thick	thin to solid	thin to solid
PLANT HEIGHT (sample, to ear tip), (cm)						
mean	86	92	82	78	78	83
std deviation	3.5	3.3	1.6	3.3	3.2	3.2
LSD/sig	4.3	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
EAR INTERNODE LENGTH (mean of six central internodes of ear), (mm)						
mean	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
std deviation	0.14	0.20	0.13	0.21	0.19	0.14
LSD/sig	0.17	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns
AWN LENGTH (at ear tip), (mm)						
mean	51	60	49	51	49	52
std deviation	4.0	4.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8
LSD/sig	3.3	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns
LOWER GLUME BEAK LENGTH, (mm)						
mean	5.3	6.3	4.8	5.6	4.9	6.4
std deviation	0.69	0.74	0.65	0.98	0.83	1.00
LSD/sig	0.63	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
GRAIN YIELD AT THREE RLN (*Pratylenchus thornei*)-INFESTED SITES (1999, 2000) (kg/ha)						
mean	4030, 2970	3140, 2600	2440, 1530	2200, 1700	2620, 1700	3630, 2870
LSD/sig	330, 300	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
RLN (*Pratylenchus thornei*) COUNTS IN GLASSHOUSE TESTS (1999, 2001) (Ln(nematodes/kg soil+constant))						
mean	11.3, 10.7	n/a	12.2, 11.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
LSD/sig	0.8, 1.0	n/a	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	n/a

'Rubric'

Application No: 2001/002 Accepted: 9 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **NZ Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd,** Albury, NSW.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd,** Howlong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 46, Figure 49) Plant: growth habit intermediate, length medium (94.2cm). Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles weak, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves medium to high, glaucosity of sheath medium. Time of ear emergence: medium. Ear: glaucosity weak to medium, shape in profile parallel sided, density medium to dense, length medium to long (102.26mm). Culm: glaucosity of neck medium to strong. Straw: pith in cross-section medium. Awns: present, at tip of ear, length medium (73.92mm). Ear: colour white. Apical rachis segment: hairiness of convex surface weak. Lower glume: shoulder width broad, shoulder shape slightly sloping, beak length very long, beak shape straight, extent of internal hairs medium. Lowest lemma: beak shape slightly curved. Grain colour: red. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by single plant selection: approx 4,000 seeds from the CIMMYT "EMU" bulk (Tob's'/Npo//No66/Era/3/Bd/-Gallo) were sown as spaced plants at CFR Lincoln in the summer of 1993-94. Approx 400 single plant selections were made and resown in the summer of 1994-95. Sixty seven individual plants were selected and sown in single head pots in quarantine in 1995. No selections were made in quarantine. The 67 lines were sown at Howlong as hill plots in 1996 and 5 primary and 6 secondary selections were made, based on vigour, type, disease reaction, tiller number, grain yield, grain weight and screenings. The 11 reselections were resown at Howlong in 1997 and the 5 primary selections were sown in a number of off-station trials and from these 3 selections were made, of which 5170 was one. The 3 lines were test milled and baked. The 3 selections were resown in 1998 at Howlong and in further off-station trials and 5170 was selected as the line to be advanced and has since undergone more extensive field evaluation, test milling and baking trials. Selection criteria: grain yield, large grain, early maturity, disease resistance, medium height and straw strength. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Crop and Food Research and CIMMYT.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity: early, Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Janz', 'Meering' and 'Diamondbird' (all white grained) were included in the trial. However, the candidate variety is a red grained spring wheat and therefore it is quite distinguishable from all white grained spring wheat varieties. 'Monad' (red grained) was excluded because it is a facultative winter wheat. 'Declic' (red grained) was excluded for the same reason. The source material was excluded because it is a segregating population originating from a complex cross of multiple parents (as indicated above). The expanded pedigree goes back 20 levels and the Mendelian ratio indicates that "Emu" bulk is segregating for the parental characteristics.

Comparative Trial Location: sown on "Shrublands", Heritage Seeds' Research facility, Riverina Highway, Howlong, NSW, (Latitude 35º60′ South, elevation 150m), autumn-summer 2001. Conditions: trial sown into a red-brown soil with good moisture levels at 80 kg/ha sowing rate with 100 kg/ha of DAP. Trial design: randomised plots 1.2m x 5m in 3 replicates. Measurements: five plants randomly selected per replicate from a total of approximately 1,200 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Allen Newman,** Heritage Seeds, Howlong, NSW.

Table 46 *Triticum* varieties

	'Rubric'	***'Janz'**	***'Meering'**	***'Diamond-bird'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT				
	interm-ediate	interm-ediate	semi-erect	semi-erect
FLAG LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES				
	weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES				
	medium-high	medium	medium	high
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH				
	6	5	6	6
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	18.95	14.91	13.93	15.21
std deviation	2.13	1.31	0.40	0.74
LSD/sig	3.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
EAR: GLAUCOSITY				
	2	2	2	1
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK				
	medium-strong	medium-strong	strong	strong
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS-SECTION (halfway between base of ear and stem node below)				
	medium	medium-thin	thin	thin
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE				
	parallel sided	parallel sided	parallel sided	tapering
EAR: DENSITY				
	medium-dense	medium	medium	medium
AWNS OR SCURS: LENGTH AT THE TIP OF THE EAR (mm)				
mean	73.92	62.36	58.87	61.21
std deviation	4.38	5.62	3.59	1.02
LSD/sig	13	ns	P≤0.01	ns

APICAL RACHIS SEGMENT: HAIRINESS OF CONVEX SURFACE				
	weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH (spikelet in mid third of ear)				
	broad	narrow	narrow	narrow
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE				
	slightly sloping	elevated	sloping	slightly sloping
LOWER GLUME: BEAK LENGTH				
	very long	long	long	long
LOWER GLUME: BEAK SHAPE				
	straight	slightly curved	slightly curved	slightly curved
LOWER GLUME: EXTENT OF INTERNAL HAIRS				
	medium	strong	strong	weak
GRAIN: COLOUR				
	red	white	white	white

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Balazplum'

Application No: 2001/361 Accepted: 28 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 29) Plant: habit mounded and trailing, height medium (mean 149.8mm). Stem: anthocyanin present, pubescence weak to medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 43.7mm), width medium (mean 24.4mm), shape hastate, margin incised bipinnatisect, lobe size broad, incisions medium, shape of apex obtuse, pubescence on upper side absent to very weak, pubescence on margin medium, pubescence on lower side weak (veins only). Inflorescence: type spike, diameter medium (mean 49.6mm), number of flowers per spike medium (mean 32.1), peduncle length medium (mean 28.9mm). Flower: type single, orientation upwards facing, diameter medium (mean 17.4mm), main bud colour purple RHS 79A, main colour of upper side of petals of young flower purple ca. RHS N79A, redder and more shine, main colour of upper side of petals of mid aged flower purple ca. RHS N79A, redder and more shine, main colour of upper side of petals of older flower purple ca. RHS N79A, redder and more shine, main colour of lower side of petals violet RHS 83B, eye zone present, colour of eye zone purple RHS 79A, corolla lobes separate. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeder's code PAS36117 x pollen parent 'Temari Hot Pink' in a planned breeding program in Arroyo Grande, California. The seed parent is characterised by semi-trailing plant habit, serrated leaf margin, and dark purple flower colour. The pollen parent is characterised by vigorous trailing plant habit and hot pink flower colour. 'Balazplum' was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 1998 in Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Selection criteria: plant habit, leaf size and colour, flowering habit, flower colour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. 'Balazplum' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr Scott Trees, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: type single, bud colour purple, and main colour of upper side of petals purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were included in the trial: 'Sunmarefu TP-V'(Ф) syn Purple Passion(Ф), 'Sunmariba'(Ф) syn Violet Surprise(Ф), 'Sunmarefu TP-L'(Ф) syn Lilac Reflections(Ф). For the purpose of providing evidence of breeding, the parent material can be clearly distinguished from the candidate variety using the grouping characteristics – Leaf: shape and Plant: habit.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep-Dec 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in out door production area, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Sep into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements taken from 10 plants per variety selected at random (one sample per plant).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Applied	'Balazplum'
USA	2001	Applied	'Balazplum'

First sold in Canada in Apr 2000. First sold in Australia in Oct 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture. Wellington, New Zealand.

Table 47 *Verbena* varieties

	'Balazplum'	*'Sunmarefu TP-V'(Ф) syn Purple Passion(Ф)	*'Sunmariba'(Ф) syn Violet Surprise(Ф)	*'Sunmarefu TP-L'(Ф) syn Lilac Reflections(Ф)
PLANT: HABIT				
	mounded trailing	prostrate	prostrate	prostrate
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 34.5				
mean	149.8[d]	83[ab]	106[b]	59[a]
std deviation	50	14.2	38.9	15.2
STEM: PUBESCENCE				
	weak to medium	weak	medium to strong	very weak
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.1				
mean	43.7[c]	26.4[a]	35.1[b]	27.3[a]
std deviation	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.4

LEAF: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.3				
mean	24.4[b]	18.7[a]	24.5[b]	25.6[b]
std deviation	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.4
LEAF: SHAPE	hastate	hastate	ovate	hastate
LEAF: MARGIN	incised bipinnatisect	incised	crenate	incised bipinnatisect
LEAF: LOBE SIZE	broad	broad	n/a	narrow
LEAF: INCISIONS	medium	deep	n/a	deep
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse	acute	obtuse	acute
LEAF: PUBESCENCE – UPPER SIDE	absent to very weak	weak	medium to strong	very weak
LEAF: PUBESCENCE – MARGIN	medium	very weak	medium	very weak
LEAF: PUBESCENCE – LOWER SIDE VEINS	weak	very weak	medium to strong	absent to very weak
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.8				
mean	49.6[c]	37.9[b]	57.1[d]	31.3[a]
std deviation	5.3	2.5	3.5	2.6
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF FLOWERS PER SPIKE LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.4				
mean	32.1[a]	28.3[a]	27.5[a]	29.4[a]
std deviation	3.7	7.1	3.1	3.4
INFLORESCENCE: PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.7				
mean	28.9[ab]	22.8[a]	45.3[c]	32.5[b]
std deviation	10.4	3.7	4.8	6.3
FLOWER: TYPE	single	single	single	single
FLOWER: ATTITUDE	upwards facing	upwards facing	upwards facing	upwards facing
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.6				
mean	17.4[ab]	14.8[a]	21.2[b]	13.5[a]
std deviation	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.5
FLOWER: BUD MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	purple	violet	purple violet	violet
	79A	86A	82A	86D
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETALS (RHS, 2001)				
Young	purple ca N79A redder and with more shine	violet ca 86A	purple violet ca N81A	purple violet N82B
Mid aged	no change	no change	no change	no change
Older	no change	no change	no change	no change
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETALS (RHS, 2001)	violet	violet	purple violet	purple
	83B	86B	N82C	76B
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	present	absent	present	present
FLOWER: EYE ZONE COLOUR	purple 79A	n/a	yellow green 149C	white 155A
COROLLA: LOBES	separate	separate	separate	separate

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

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Malian'

Application No: 1999/245 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Malcolm David Cleggett**, Langhorne Creek , SA.

Characteristics (Table 48, Figure 39) Fruiting varieties: time of bud burst medium. Young shoot: form of tip open, distribution of anthocyanin colouration at tip piping, density of prostrate hairs of tip medium. Shoot: attitude during flowering on shoots (which are not tied) semi-erect. Woody shoot: surface striate. Tendrils: distribution on the shoot (at full flowering) discontinuous, length (at full flowering) medium. Mature Leaf: size of blade medium, shape of blade pentagonal, blistering of upper side weak to medium, length medium, length of teeth compared with their width at base short, shape of teeth both convex, general shape of petiole sinus slightly open to slightly overlapping , shape of base of petiole sinus U shape, particularities of petiole sinus none, anthocyanin colouration of main veins on upper side of blade absent or very weak, density of prostrate hairs between veins on lower side none to sparse, density of erect hairs between veins on lower side none to sparse, density of prostrate hairs on veins on lower side sparse to medium, density of erect hairs on veins on lower side sparse, density of prostrate hairs on petiole none/very sparse, density of erect hairs on petiole sparse. Flower: sex hermaphrodite. Bunch: size (excluding peduncle) medium, density medium to dense, peduncle length medium. Berry: size medium, shape roundish, colour of skin rose, colour of flesh not coloured, particular flavour none.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from 'Cabernet Sauvignon' on a single vine in the vineyard of the breeder at Langhorne Creek in 1977. Cuttings were taken from the mutant shoots and grown on over 3 generations to determine stability of the bronze colour of the berry. This was carried out over 3 generations. Selection criteria: berry

colour. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Malcolm Cleggett, Langhorne Creek, SA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping character used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was berry colour. On this basis the parent, 'Cabernet Sauvignon', was chosen. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Langhorne Creek, SA, Oct 1998 – Mar 2002. Rootlings of 'Cabernet Sauvignon' and 'Malian' were planted in part of a new vineyard. Conditions: drip irrigated and managed the same as the rest of the vineyard. Trial design: 3 rows 6 panels long (with 2 guard panels at the edge of the vineyard) containing 6 replicates. Measurements: taken from 3 vines chosen at random.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil

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

Table 48 *Vitis* varieties

	'Malian'	*'Cabernet Sauvignon'
MATURE LEAF:		
density of prostrate hairs between veins on lower side	none-sparse	sparse-medium
density of erect hairs between veins on lower side	none-sparse	sparse-medium
density of erect hairs on veins on lower side	sparse	sparse-medium
BUNCH:		
density	medium-dense	loose-dense
BERRY:		
colour of skin (RHS, 2001)	rose 177AB, N187B	blue-black

GRANTS

Acmena smithii Lilly Pilly

'Dusky'Ⓟ

Application No: 2001/023 Grantee: **Peter Paynter**, Erina, NSW.
Certificate No: 1995 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.

Alstroemeria hybrid Peruvian Lily

'Jamaica'Ⓟ

Application No: 1999/365 Grantee: **Konst Breeding B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2045 Expiry Date: 1 June, 2022.
Agent: **David Nichols – postal address for the service of notices on the applicant Konst Breeding B.V.**, Devon Meadows, VIC.

'Kodream'Ⓟ syn **Inca Dream**Ⓟ

Application No: 1999/367 Grantee: **Konst Breeding B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2046 Expiry Date: 1 June, 2022.
Agent: **David Nichols – postal address for the service of notices on the applicant Konst Breeding B.V.**, Devon Meadows, VIC.

'Staprioxa'Ⓟ

Application No: 2001/138 Grantee: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2031 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2022.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Staprivane'Ⓟ **syn Ivana**Ⓟ

Application No: 2000/053 Grantee: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2028 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2022.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Angelonia angustifolia Angelonia, Granny's Bonnet

'Balangdeum'Ⓟ

Application No: 2000/067 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1962 Expiry Date: 13 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balanglav'Ⓟ

Application No: 2000/066 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1961 Expiry Date: 13 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balangpink'Ⓟ

Application No: 2000/064 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1959 Expiry Date: 13 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balangpurp'(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/065 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1960 Expiry Date: 13 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balangwhit'(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/063 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1958 Expiry Date: 13 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

Bracteantha bracteata
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower

'Golden Nuggets'(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/042 Grantee: **E J Bunker**, Redland Bay, QLD.
Certificate No: 2009 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2022.

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa, Petunia

'KLEC00069'(ɒ)
Application No: 2001/116 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1979 Expiry Date: 19 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC00070'(ɒ)
Application No: 2001/117 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1980 Expiry Date: 19 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC00078'(ɒ)
Application No: 2001/118 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1981 Expiry Date: 19 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC01088'(ɒ)
Application No: 2001/119 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1982 Expiry Date: 19 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Selchepi'(ɒ) syn **Selecta Cherry Pink**(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/232 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1977 Expiry Date: 19 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Sunbelki'(ɒ) syn **Golden Chimes**(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/258 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1978 Expiry Date: 19 May, 2022.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Chrysanthemum hybrid
Chrysanthemum

'UoM92-333-2'(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/338 Grantee: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**.
Certificate No: 1967 Expiry Date: 15 May, 2022.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'UoM95-105-6'(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/340 Grantee: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**.
Certificate No: 1969 Expiry Date: 15 May, 2022.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'UoM95-157-6'(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/339 Grantee: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**.
Certificate No: 1968 Expiry Date: 15 May, 2022.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Cynodon dactylon x *Cynodon transvaalensis*
Hybrid Bermuda Grass

'Champion Dwarf'(ɒ)
Application No: 1996/203 Grantee: **Richard Morris Brown, Michael Andrew Brown and Scott Derek Brown**.
Certificate No: 1998 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2022.
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

'TifEagle'(ɒ)
Application No: 2001/062 Grantee: **The United States of America, as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 2001 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2022.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

'Tift 94'(ɒ)
Application No: 2001/063 Grantee: **The United States of America, as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 2002 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2022.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Golden Monique'(ɒ)
Application No: 1999/341 Grantee: **Kwekerij De Amstel B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1985 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2027.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Pedani'(ɒ) syn **Midnight Petite**(ɒ)
Application No: 2001/011 Grantee: **Plantenkwekerij J. van Geest B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1987 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2027.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Fragaria xananassa
Strawberry

'QHI Earliblush'(ɒ)
Application No: 2000/174 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 2030 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2022.

'QHI Earlimist'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/173 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 2029 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2022.

Genista fragrans
Broom

'Golden Pillar'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/181 Grantee: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.
Certificate No: 1989 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2022.

Graptophyllum excelsum
Native Fuchsia

'Stumpy Dave'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/257 Grantee: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd**, Walkamin, QLD.
Certificate No: 1988 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2022.

Hardenbergia violacea
False Sarsparilla

'White Out'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/009 Grantee: **Stephen Membrey and Gayle Membrey**.
Certificate No: 2017 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2022.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

'Balacelrost'(Þ) syn **Celebration Rose Star**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/067 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1956 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Impatiens wallerana
Busy Lizzie

'Balfiecobl'(Þ) syn **Fiesta Coral Bells**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/068 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1954 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

'Balfieorce'(Þ) syn **Fiesta Orange Spice**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/069 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1955 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Jasminum polyanthum
Jasmine

'Gentle Giant'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/112 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2003 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2022.

Leptospermum hybrid
Tea Tree

'Emily NAO'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/175 Grantee: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Certificate No: 1993 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Joy'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/177 Grantee: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Certificate No: 1997 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Martin'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/178 Grantee: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Certificate No: 2020 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Naoko'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/176 Grantee: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Certificate No: 1994 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Acapulco'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/310 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2032 Expiry Date: 28 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Barbaresco'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/175 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2041 Expiry Date: 30 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Bernini'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/177 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2042 Expiry Date: 30 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Lombardia'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/170 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2036 Expiry Date: 29 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Miami'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/171 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2037 Expiry Date: 29 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Our Medusa'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/172 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2038 Expiry Date: 29 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Simplon'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/174 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2040 Expiry Date: 30 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Sorbonne'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/169 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2034 Expiry Date: 28 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Tiber'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/166 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2035 Expiry Date: 29 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Woodriff's Memory'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/165 Grantee: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2033 Expiry Date: 28 May, 2022.
Agent: **Watermark – Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

Lolium hybrid
Hybrid Ryegrass

'Matrix'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/206 Grantee: **Cropmark Seeds Ltd.**.
Certificate No: 2022 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2022.
Agent: **Hemphill & Co**, Sydney, NSW.

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Crusader'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/323 Grantee: **Pyne Gould Guinness Limited**, East Doncaster, VIC.
Certificate No: 1966 Expiry Date: 14 May, 2022.

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Arena 1'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/188 Grantee: **Pyne Gould Guinness Limited**, East Doncaster, VIC.
Certificate No: 1964 Expiry Date: 14 May, 2022.

'Aries HD'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/015 Grantee: **Wrightson Seeds Limited**.
Certificate No: 2039 Expiry Date: 30 May, 2022.
Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Laverton, VIC.

'Ceres Kingston'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/322 Grantee: **Pyne Gould Guinness Limited**, East Doncaster, VIC.
Certificate No: 1965 Expiry Date: 14 May, 2022.

'Checkmate'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/187 Grantee: **Pyne Gould Guinness Limited**, East Doncaster, VIC.
Certificate No: 2043 Expiry Date: 30 May, 2022.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Caudle'ⓟ syn **Carousel**ⓟ
Application No: 2000/020 Grantee: **Caudle Apple Inc**.
Certificate No: 2027 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2027.
Agent: **Garry Langford**, Grove, TAS.

'Ginger Gold'ⓟ syn **Mountain Cove**ⓟ
Application No: 1995/261 Grantee: **Adam's Country Nursery Inc**.
Certificate No: 2025 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2027.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Mangifera indica
Mango

'B74'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/018 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries and Promised Land Avocados Pty Ltd**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 1983 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2027.

Medicago polymorpha
Burr Medic

'Scimitar'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/340 Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2008 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2022.

Ornithopus sativus
French Serradella

'Cadiz'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/019 Grantee: **Co-operative Research Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture**, Nedlands, WA.
Certificate No: 1957 Expiry Date: 9 May, 2022.

Osteospermum ecklonis
Cape Daisy

'Snow Wheels'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/207 Grantee: **E J Bunker**, Redland Bay, QLD.
Certificate No: 1996 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.

'Sunny Alex'ⓟ syn **Alex**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/278 Grantee: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**.
Certificate No: 2005 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Sunny Caroline'ⓟ syn **Caroline**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/280 Grantee: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**.
Certificate No: 2007 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Sunny Silvia'ⓟ syn **Silvia**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/277 Grantee: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**.
Certificate No: 2004 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Sunny Sonja'ⓟ syn **Sonja**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/279 Grantee: **Bjarne Larsen and Niels Larsen**.
Certificate No: 2006 Expiry Date: 24 May, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Poa labillardieri
Tussock Grass

'Eskdale'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/169 Grantee: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.
Certificate No: 2047 Expiry Date: 20 June, 2022.

Prunus domestica x *Prunus armeniaca*
Prunus – Interspecific Plum

'Ausibelle'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/158 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2024 Expiry Date: 27 July, 2014.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Flavorich'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/128 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2026 Expiry Date: 27 May, 2027.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Showtime'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/001 Grantee: **Eric Wuhl**.
Certificate No: 2023 Expiry Date: 12 January, 2014.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Rhodanthe anthemoides
Paper Daisy

'Southern Stars'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/120 Grantee: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd**, Buxton, NSW.
Certificate No: 2019 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2022.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ausbrid'ⓟ syn **Mayor of Casterbridge**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/115 Grantee: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2018 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2022.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Climbing Kardinal'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/216 Grantee: **Knight's Roses**, Gawler, SA.
Certificate No: 2016 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2022.

'Grandbeta'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/090 Grantee: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.
Certificate No: 1992 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.

'Harbella'ⓟ syn **Peacekeeper**ⓟ
Application No: 1997/098 Grantee: **Harkness New Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1991 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

'Hardinkum'ⓟ syn **Princess of Wales**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/166 Grantee: **Harkness New Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2044 Expiry Date: 4 June, 2022.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q169'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/048 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1990 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2022.

'Tellus'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/179 Grantee: **CSR Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2021 Expiry Date: 26 May, 2022.
Agent: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Stenocarpus sp.
Tully River Stenocarpus

'Forest Gem'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/322 Grantee: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd**, Walkamin, QLD.
Certificate No: 2013 Expiry Date: 25 May, 2027.

'Forest Lace'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/321 Grantee: **Yuruga Nursery Pty Ltd**, Walkamin, QLD.
Certificate No: 2012 Expiry Date: 25 May, 2027.

Stenotaphrum secundatum
Buffalo Grass

'SS100'(Þ
Application No: 1996/158 Grantee: **Sod Solutions, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1953 Expiry Date: 1 April, 2022.
Agent: **Davies Collison Cave Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys**, Melbourne, VIC.

Syzygium australe
Lilly Pilly

'Bronzed Aussie'(Þ
Application No: 2000/272 Grantee: **Peter Paynter**, Erina, NSW.
Certificate No: 1986 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2027.

Trifolium vesiculosum
Arrowleaf Clover

'Arrotas'(Þ
Application No: 1996/274 Grantee: **The Crown in Right of the State of Tasmania through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart, Tasmania**, King Meadows, TAS.
Certificate No: 1963 Expiry Date: 14 May, 2022.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'QT7208'(Þ
Application No: 1999/331 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 1984 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2022.

'Sunsoft 98'(Þ
Application No: 1999/151 Grantee: **The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 2011 Expiry Date: 25 May, 2022.
Agent: **Sunprime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

Verbena xhybrida
Verbena

'Charmena'(Þ
Application No: 2000/222 Grantee: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1970 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Florena'(Þ
Application No: 2000/223 Grantee: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1971 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Luxena'(Þ
Application No: 2000/224 Grantee: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1972 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Morena'(Þ
Application No: 2000/225 Grantee: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1973 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Mylena'(Þ
Application No: 2000/226 Grantee: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1974 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Scarlena'(Þ
Application No: 2000/227 Grantee: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1975 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Vertis'(Þ
Application No: 2000/228 Grantee: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1976 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Stanley Seedless'(Þ
Application No: 1996/046 Grantee: **Andriske Table Grapes Pty Ltd**, Gol Gol, NSW.
Certificate No: 2010 Expiry Date: 25 May, 2027.

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Hillary'(Þ
Application No: 2000/062 Grantee: **The University of Sydney, Grains Research and Development Corporation and University of New England**.
Certificate No: 2000 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2022.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Camperdown, NSW.

'Jackie'(Þ
Application No: 2000/061 Grantee: **The University of Sydney, Grains Research and Development Corporation and University of New England**.
Certificate No: 1999 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2022.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Camperdown, NSW.

Zoysia japonica
Zoysia Grass

'SS-300'(Þ
Application No: 2001/069 Grantee: **Sod Solutions, Inc**.
Certificate No: 2014 Expiry Date: 25 May, 2022.
Agent: **Walter Scattini**, Kelvin Grove, QLD.

'SS-500'(Þ
Application No: 2001/070 Grantee: **Sod Solutions, Inc**.
Certificate No: 2015 Expiry Date: 25 May, 2022.
Agent: **Walter Scattini**, Kelvin Grove, QLD.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Arachis hypogaea
Peanut

'Menzies'
Application No: 2001/021

From: SO97R

Cupressus lusitanica
Mexican Cypress

'Private Green'
Application No: 1998/134

From: Screen King

Philodendron tatei ssp. *melanochlorum*
Philodendron

'Congo'
Application No: 2000/106

From: P2

DENOMINATION AND SYNONYM CHANGED

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Sugar Plum Fairy'
Application No: 1996/123

From: 'Hansug' syn Sugar Plum Fairy

SYNONYM CHANGED

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'August Fire'
Application No: 2002/054

From: 'August Fire' syn August Flame

CHANGE OF AGENT

From: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
To: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Balazdapu'
Application No: 2000/243

'Balazdela'
Application No: 2000/242

'Balazlav'
Application No: 2000/244

'Balazpima'
Application No: 2000/241

'Balazropi'
Application No: 2000/239

From: Spruson and Ferguson
To: A J Park
For the following variety:

Malus domestica
Apple

'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/114 Certificate Number: 1708

From: Maxiflora Pty Ltd
To: David Nichols – postal address for the service of notices on the applicant Konst Breeding B.V.
For the following varieties:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Andes'(Þ)
Application No: 1993/267 Certificate Number: 504

'Cobra'(Þ)
Application No: 1993/268 Certificate Number: 503

'Ibiza'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/006 Certificate Number: 848

'Jamaica'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/365 Certificate Number: 2045

'Kodream'(Þ) syn **Inca Dream**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/367 Certificate Number: 2046

'Komolight' syn **Inca Moonlight**
Application No: 1998/194

'La Paz'(Þ)
Application No: 1989/089 Certificate Number: 107

'Miami' syn **Carise Miami**
Application No: 1998/032 Certificate Number: 1460

'Minerva'(Þ)
Application No: 1993/266 Certificate Number: 505

'Mini Bell' syn **Inca Blaze**
Application No: 1998/192

'Paloma'(Þ)
Application No: 1989/091 Certificate Number: 108

'Roma' syn **Pink Roma**
Application No: 1998/034 Certificate Number: 1461

'Sangria'(Þ)
Application No: 1991/063 Certificate Number: 309

'Soleil'
Application No: 1998/026 Certificate Number: 1457

'Vienna'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/013 Certificate Number: 849

'Wilhelmina'(Þ)
Application No: 1989/092 Certificate Number: 117

'Yellow Luna'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/198 Certificate Number: 895

From: Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd
To: Elders Limited
For the following varieties:

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Satu'
Application No: 2001/035

'Sini'
Application No: 2001/033

'Suvi'
Application No: 2001/034

From: Anton Buskermolen
To: Flora International
For the following varieties:

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Tanadeepdac'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/100 Certificate Number: 1420

'Tanafira'
Application No: 1997/089 Certificate Number: 1240

'Tanaran'
Application No: 2000/293

'Tanarua'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/294 Certificate Number: 1904

'Tanedaj'
Application No: 2000/295

'Taniffest'
Application No: 1997/090 Certificate Number: 1237

'Taniliram'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/099 Certificate Number: 1421

'Tankalcig'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/091 Certificate Number: 1235

'Tannollipa'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/101 Certificate Number: 1419

'Tanotika'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/296 Certificate Number: 1905

From: Rodger Max Davidson
To: Futura Promotions
For the following varieties:

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Angelina'
Application No: 2001/080

'Christine Matton'
Application No: 2001/081

From: SGB Australia Pty Ltd
To: PlantTech Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'Lantern'
Application No: 2001/297

'Ripper'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/161 Certificate Number: 1585

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Babbler'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/143 Certificate Number: 1919

'Wylah'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/163 Certificate Number: 1663

CLARIFICATION OF APPLICANT'S NAME

From: Barenbrug Research
To: Barenbrug Holland BV
For the following varieties:

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Prosper'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/039 Certificate Number: 1900

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Barberia'
Application No: 2000/038

From: E.F.F. Pty Ltd
To: E.F.F. Ltd
For the following variety:

Paulownia fortunei
Paulownia

'EFF NO.1'
Application No: 1999/070

From: Rene GMA Denis
To: Denis-Plants B.V.B.A.
For the following variety:

Ficus elastica
India Rubber Tree

'Sylvie'
Application No: 1997/306

ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS

From: Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.
To: Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.
For the following varieties:

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Aktiva'
Application No: 2001/281

'Canberra'
Application No: 2001/282

'Laguna'
Application No: 2001/283

'Tiararoyal'
Application No: 2001/284

From: Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.
To: Van Zanten Plants B.V.
For the following variety:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Ballet'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/149 Certificate Number: 1400

CHANGE OF APPLICANT'S NAME

From: Prego Royalty B.V.
To: Preesman Royalty B.V.
For the following varieties:

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Prebian'(Þ) syn **Bianca**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/117 Certificate Number: 1003

'Prebian Candy'
Application No: 2000/157

'Predepass'
Application No: 2001/109

'Pretaner'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/216 Certificate Number: 1452

From: Van Staaveren B.V.
To: Van Zanten Plants B.V.
For the following varieties:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Pink Diamond'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/245 Certificate Number: 1583

'Stabec'(Þ) syn **Rebecca**(Þ)
Application No: 1994/083 Certificate Number: 685

'Stabecor'(Þ) syn **Sunny Rebecca**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/207 Certificate Number: 1728

'Stabelin'(Þ) syn **Belinda**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/243 Certificate Number: 1348

'Stadutia'(Þ) syn **Tiara**(Þ)
Application No: 1989/103 Certificate Number: 123

'Stakrist'(Þ) syn **Kristina**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/034 Certificate Number: 1133

'Stalauli'(Þ) syn **Laura**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/253 Certificate Number: 1584

'Stalog'(Þ) syn **Olga**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/206 Certificate Number: 1727

'Stalona'(Þ) syn **Ilona**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/033 Certificate Number: 1132

'Staloren'(Þ) syn **Lorena**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/209 Certificate Number: 1730

'Stalove'(Þ) syn **Amor**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/137 Certificate Number: 684

'Stalra'(Þ) syn **Tamara**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/208 Certificate Number: 1729

'Stamond'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/216 Certificate Number: 836

'Staprilan'(Þ) syn **Angela**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/251 Certificate Number: 1616

'Staprimar'(Þ) syn **Margaret**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/151 Certificate Number: 1619

'Staprimon'(Þ) syn **Monica**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/249 Certificate Number: 1353

'Staprinag'(Þ) syn **Ragna**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/252 Certificate Number: 1349

'Staprioxa'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/138 Certificate Number: 2031

'Stapripal'(Þ) syn **Paola**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/150 Certificate Number: 1618

'Staprisis'(Þ) syn **Sissi**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/248 Certificate Number: 1352

'Stapristef'(Þ) syn **Stefanie**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/149 Certificate Number: 1617

'Staprivane'(Þ) syn **Ivana**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/053 Certificate Number: 2028

'Staprizsa'(Þ) syn **Zsa Zsa**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/250 Certificate Number: 1350

'Starexan'(Þ) syn **Xandra**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/241 Certificate Number: 1582

'Stasabi' syn **Sabina**
Application No: 1997/246 Certificate Number: 1493

'Stasach'(Þ) syn **Sacha**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/214 Certificate Number: 834

'Statiren'(Þ) syn **Irena**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/215 Certificate Number: 835

Freesia hybrid
Freesia

'Varafoc' syn **Focus**
Application No: 2002/006

'Varayel' syn **Rapid Yellow**
Application No: 1997/075

APPLICATION REFUSED

Biserrula pelecinus
Biserrula

'Casbah'
Application No: 1996/120

GRANTS REVOKED

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Staverpi' syn **Fiona**
Application No: 1989/117 Certificate Number: 236

Ceratopetalum gummiferum
New South Wales Christmas Bush

'VIC 90-1'
Application No: 1995/290 Certificate Number: 1374

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Angophora costata
Smooth Barked Apple

'Little Gumball'
Application No: 1996/235

Brunfelsia latifolia
Brunfelsia

'Sweet & Petite'
Application No: 1998/176

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'Wonga'
Application No: 2000/023

Malus domestica
Apple

'Tigress'
Application No: 1996/107

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Regal Pearl' syn **Regal Ice**
Application No: 2002/055

Russellia equisetiformis
Coral Bush

'Morning Shower'
Application No: 2001/286

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Evita'
Application No: 1995/184 Certificate Number: 1046

'Miami' syn **Carise Miami**
Application No: 1998/032 Certificate Number: 1460

'Roma' syn **Pink Roma**
Application No: 1998/034 Certificate Number: 1461

'Soleil'
Application No: 1998/026 Certificate Number: 1457

Diascia hybrid
Twinspur

'Apricot Cherub'
Application No: 1995/181 Certificate Number: 934

Pseuderanthemum repandum
Pseuderanthemum

'Cabaret'
Application No: 1995/235 Certificate Number: 795

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Auswhite' syn **Swan**
Application No: 1991/022 Certificate Number: 324

'Dicsingsong' syn **Patio Kaleidoscope**
Application No: 1997/213 Certificate Number: 1451

'Dictator' syn **Pure Bliss**
Application No: 1999/071 Certificate Number: 1737

'Macerupt' syn **Orana Gold**
Application No: 1989/134 Certificate Number: 102

'Sunwend' syn **Wendy**
Application No: 1992/176 Certificate Number: 440

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'Ascot VF'
Application No: 1995/295 Certificate Number: 1692

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Heritage Zephyr'
Application No: 1998/050 Certificate Number: 1360

CORRIGENDA

Freesia hybrid
Freesia

'Varayel' syn **Rapid Yellow**
Application No: 1997/075

Journal Reference PVJ 14(3) page 30

Corrigenda: In the **Characteristics** section, the main colour the inner and outer side of all segments of throat which are yellow should be RHS 12A as observed locally in Devon Meadows, VIC in summer/autumn 2001. The RHS colour codes 9C and 10A mentioned in the above description were based on overseas test report from The Netherlands.

Prunus domestica x *Prunus armeniaca*
Prunus – Interspecific Plum

'Flavorich'(ϕ)
Application No: 1999/128 Certificate Number: 2026

Journal Reference: PVJ 14(3) page 54
Corrigenda: *Prunus salicina* x *Prunus armeniaca* should read as *Prunus domestica* x *Prunus armeniaca.*

Rhododendron hybrid
Azalea

'Noel Archer'

'Princess Rosey'
Application No: 2001/112 and 2001/111

Journal Reference: PVJ 14(4) page 65

Corrigenda: The above varieties were listed under *Rhododendron simsii,* where in fact they should be listed under *Rhododendron* hybrid.

Thuja occidentalis
Thuja (White Cedar)

'Futuristic'
Application No: 2001/303

Journal Reference: PVJ 14(4) page 83

Corrigenda: The applicant's name was inadvertently published as Ronald Andrews, where as it should be **Ronald Arthur Andrew.**

Trifolium subterraneum ssp. *brachycalycinum*
Subterranean Clover

'Nuba'
Application No: 1990/004 Certificate Number: 88

Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1) page 92
Corrigenda: *Trifolium brachycalycinum* should read as *Trifolium subterraneum* ssp. *brachycalycinum.*

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights.
For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

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

Payment of Fees

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

Collector of Public Monies
C/-Plant Breeders Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** ($300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

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

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

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

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

Annual fee
Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeders rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

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FEES

Basic Fees	**Schedule**			
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
$				
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400

Annual Renewal – all applications 300

Schedule

A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.

B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.

C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994)

D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part1 and/or Part2), an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for	
(a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

Dr Paul **Brennan**
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Proprietor
Eclipse IP Management
PO Box 2221 Milton Business Centre
MILTON QLD 4064
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing consumers

Mr Peter **Neilson**
Crop and Food Research
Birrabee Park
Bowna via
ALBURY NSW 2640
Representing Plant Breeders

Mr Hugh **Roberts**
Farmer
'Birralee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Ms Anna **Sharpe**
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr Doug **Waterhouse** (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

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

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Portman, Anthony Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg Smith, Daniel
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Swinburn, Garth Whiley, Tony
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Blueberry	Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa Prince, John
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Chequer, Robert Cross, Richard Easton, Andrew Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj Light, Kate McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul Sanders, Milton Scholefield, Peter Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Moore, Stephen Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Roake, Jeremy Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Swinburn, Garth Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce
Clover	Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip
Conifer	Stearne, Peter
Cotton	Derera, Nicholas AM Khan, Akram Leske, Richard
Cucurbits	Cross, Richard Herrington, Mark McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Dogwood	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Stearne, Peter
Feijoa	Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Fibre Crops	Khan, Akram
Fig	Darmody, Liz FitzHenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David
Forage Brassicas	Goulden, David
Forage Grasses	Fennell, John Harrison, Peter Kirby, Greg Mitchell, Leslie Smith, Kevin
Forage Legumes	Fennell, John Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Hill, Jeff Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Snowball, Richard
Forest Trees	Lubomski, Marek
Fruit	Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Kennedy, Peter Lenoir, Roland Maddox, Zoee McCarthy, Alec Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter

Fungi, Basidiomycetes
- Cairney, John

Ginger
- Whiley, Tony

Grapes
- Biggs, Eric
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Lee, Slade
- Maddox, Zoee
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Swinburn, Garth
- Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
- Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
- Hanger, Brian
- Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
- Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
- Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Baker, Andrew
- Collins, David
- Cook, Bruce
- Cruickshank, Alan
- Downes, Ross
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Imrie, Bruce
- Kirby, Greg
- Khan, Akram
- Knights, Edmund
- Lake, Andrew
- Law, Mary Ann
- Loch, Don
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nutt, Bradley
- Rose, John
- Snowball, Richard

Lentils
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Goulden, David
- Khan, Akram

Lucerne
- Lake, Andrew
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
- Collins, David
- Sanders, Milton

Magnolia
- Paananen, Ian

Mango
- Whiley, Tony

Myrtaceae
- Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
- Quinn, Patrick
- Waters, Cathy

Oat
- Collins, David
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
- Downes, Ross
- Kidd, Charles
- Poulsen, David

Olives
- Bazzani, Mr Luigi
- Gingis, Aron
- Pullar, David

Onions
- Cross, Richard
- Fennell, John
- Gingis, Aron
- Khan, Akram
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals – Exotic
- Armitage, Paul
- Angus, Tim
- Barth, Gail
- Collins, Ian
- Cross, Richard
- Cunneen, Thomas
- Darmody, Liz
- Dawson, Iain
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Eggleton, Steve
- Fisk, Anne Marie
- Fitzhenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Guy, Gareme
- Harrison, Peter
- Hempel, Maciej
- Johnston, Margaret
- Kirkham, Roger
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Lamont, Greg
- Larkman, Clive
- Lenoir, Roland
- Lowe, Greg
- Lubomski, Marek
- Lunghusen, Mark
- Maddox, Zoee
- McMichael, Prue
- Milne, Carolynn
- Mitchell, Hamish
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, David
- Oates, John
- Paananen, Ian
- Prescott, Chris
- Prince, John
- Robb, John
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Singh, Deo
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Stewart, Angus
- Van der Ley, John
- Watkins, Phillip
- Watkinson, Andrew

Ornamentals – Indigenous
- Allen, Paul
- Angus, Tim
- Barrett, Mike
- Barth, Gail
- Cunneen, Thomas
- Dawson, Iain
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Downes, Ross
- Eggleton, Steve
- Harrison, Peter
- Henry, Robert J
- Hockings, David
- Jack, Brian
- Johnston, Margaret
- Kirby, Greg
- Kirkham, Roger
- Lenoir, Roland
- Lowe, Greg
- Lullfitz, Robert
- Lunghusen, Mark
- McMichael, Prue
- Milne, Carolynn
- Mitchell, Hamish
- Molyneux, W M
- Nichols, David
- Oates, John
- Paananen, Ian
- Prince, John
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Singh, Deo
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Tan, Beng
- Watkins, Phillip
- Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
- Foster, Kevin
- Nichols, Phillip
- Nutt, Bradley
- Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
- Paananen, Ian
- Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Anderson, Malcolm
- Avery, Angela
- Cameron, Stephen
- Cook, Bruce
- Downes, Ross
- Croft, Valerie
- Harrison, Peter
- Kirby, Greg
- Loch, Don
- Miller, Jeff
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Neylan, John
- Rose, John
- Smith, Raymond
- Scattini, Walter John
- Smith, Kevin
- Wilson, Frances

Peanut
- Cruickshank, Alan
- George, Doug

Pear
Baxter, Leslie
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Langford, Garry
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Tancred, Stephen
Valentine, Bruce

Persimmon
Swinburn, Garth

Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nichols, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
Pullar, David
Richardson, Clive
Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue
Sanders, Milton

Potatoes
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Guertsen, Paul
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter

Proteaceae
Barth, Gail
Kirby, Neil
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel

Prunus
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Porter, Gavin
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Topp, Bruce
Witherspoon, Jennifer

Pulse Crops
Bestow, Sue
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Cross, Richard
Kidd, Charles
Oates, John
Poulsen, David

Raspberry
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
Barrett, Mike
Paananen, Ian

Rose
Barrett, Mike
Cross, Richard
Darmody, Liz
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Fox, Primrose
Gingis, Aron
Hanger, Brian
Lee, Peter
Maddox, Zoee
McKirdy, Simon
Prescott, Chris
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Swane, Geoff
Syrus, A Kim
Van der Ley, John

Sesame
Bennett, Malcolm
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum
Khan, Akram

Soybean
Harrison, Peter
James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants
Derera, Nicholas AM
Khan, Akram
Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
Barrett, Mike
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alistair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry
Gingis, Aron
Herrington, Mark
Mitchell, Leslie
Morrison, Bruce
Porter, Gavin
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Zorin, Clara

Sugarcane
Cox, Mike
Morgan, Terence
Piperidis, George

Sunflower
George, Doug

Tomato
Cross, Richard
Gingis, Aron
Herrington, Mark
Khan, Akram
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel

Tree Crops
McRae, Tony

Triticale
Collins, David

Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops
Harrison, Peter
Kulkarni, Vinod
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Whiley, Tony
Winston, Ted

Umbrella Tree
Paananen, Ian

Vegetables
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Derera, Nicholas AM
Fennell, John
Frkovic, Edward
Gingis, Aron
Harrison, Peter
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Lenoir, Roland
McMichael, Prue
Oates, John
Pearson, Craig
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Westra Van Holthe, Jan

Verbena
Paananen, Ian

Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Khan, Akram
Platz, Greg
Sanders, Milton

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	
	017 870 252 mobile	Victoria
Angus, Tim	(64 4) 565 3121	
	plantatim@zip.co.nz	Australia and New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233	
	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria
Avery, Angela	02 6030 4500	
	02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6426 2545	
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8389 7479	SA and Victoria
Baxter, Leslie	03 6224 4481	
	03 6224 4468 fax	
	0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207	
	08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733	
	08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695	
	02 6795 4358 fax	
	0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 5362 2159	
	03 5362 2187 fax	South Eastern Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	Sydney
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	
Chequer, Robert	03 5382 1269	
	0419 145 262 mobile	Victoria
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax	Central Western Wheatbelt of
	0154 42694 mobile	Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Cramond, Gregory	08 8390 0299	
	08 8390 0033 fax	
	0417 842 558 mobile	Australia
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	High rainfall zone of temperate
	02 6246 5399 fax	Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072	
	02 9639 0345 fax	
	0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph	
	02 6278 4676 fax	
	0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097	
	03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 9553 4338	
	02 9587 5042 fax	Sydney and surrounding
	0417 297 956 mobile	districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Mediterranean areas of
		Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	
	03 9769 1522 fax	Victoria, South Australia and
	0419 878658 mobile	Southern NSW
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Guertsen, Paul	02 6845 3789	
	02 6845 3382 fax	
	0407 658 105 mobile	NSW, VIC, SE QLD
Guy, Graeme	03 9457 1927	
	gguy@netspace.net.au	Victoria
Hanger, Brian	03 9837 5547 ph/fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	Tropical/Sub-tropical
	08 8948 3894 fax	Australia, including NT and
	0407 034 083 mobile	NW of WA and tropical arid
		areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 7600	
	02 6382 2228 fax	New South Wales
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
	08 8842 3066 fax	
	0417 336 458 mobile	Southern Australia
Kirby, Greg	08 8201 2176	
	08 8201 3015 fax	South Australia
Kirby, Neil	02 4754 2637	
	02 4754 2640 fax	New South Wales
Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1200	
	03 5957 1210 fax	
	0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Knights, Edmund	02 6763 1100	
	02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
	08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 9652 1285	
	02 9652 1924 fax	Sydney region
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4637 9960	
	07 4637 9962 fax	
	malaw@bigpond.com	Toowoomba region
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	Queensland/Northern New
	02 6622 2080 fax	South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	Cotton growing regions of
	07 4671 3113 fax	QLD & NSW
Light, Kate	03 5362 2175	
	0419 145 768 mobile	Victoria
Loch, Don	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750	
	02 4389 4958 fax	
	0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD

Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA
Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083	
	03 5998 2089fax	
	0407 050 133 mobile	Melbourne & environs
Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McKirdy, Simon	042 163 8229 mobile	Australia
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	Manawatu region,
	64 3 351 8142 fax	New Zealand
Milne, Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD
Mitchell, Hamish	03 9737 9568	
	03 9737 9899 fax	Victoria
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Moore, Stephen	02 6799 2230	
	02 6799 2239 fax	NSW
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	
	07 4783 6001 fax	Australia
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Neylan, John	03 9886 6200	
	0413 620 256 mobile	VIC, NSW, SA
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	SE Melbourne, Mornington
	03 5977 4921 fax	Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	Sydney region, Eastern Australia
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Piperidis, George	07 3331 3373	
	07 3871 0383 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1233	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Portman, Anthony	08 9274 5355	
	08 9250 1859 fax	South-west Western Australia
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	
	03 5998 5333	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Prince, John	07 5533 0211	
	07 5533 0488 fax	SE QLD
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Richardson, Clive	03 51550255	Victoria
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830	
	02 9351 8875 fax	Sydney Region
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	
	02 4376 1271 fax	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Rudolph, Paul	03 5381 2168	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0438 083 840 mobile	Victoria
Sanders, Milton	08 9825 8087	
	08 9387 4388 fax	Southern Australia: WA,Vic,
	0427 031 951 mobile	NSW, SA
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	
	Tropical and sub-tropical Australia	
Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	
	018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Smith, Daniel	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	South Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	Mediterranean areas of
	08 9367 2625 fax	Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4385 9788ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
Stuart, Peter	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	SE Queensland
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	Murray Valley Region – from
	03 5021 3131 fax	Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	Sydney to Brisbane and New
	0417 423 768 mobile	England area
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Waters, Cathy	02 6888 7404	
	02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800	
	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Watkinson, Andrew	075 4500750	
	075 4458838 fax	QLD
Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033	
	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Whiley, Tony	07 5441 5441	QLD
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name

Allen, Antony
Ali, S
Baelde, Arie
Baker, Ian
Barr, Andrew
Bell, David
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Breust, P
Brewer, L
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Cant, Russell
Chivers, Ian
Clayton- Greene, Kevin
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Cox, Michael
Craig, Andrew
Craigie, Gail
Dale, Gary
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Delaporte, Kate
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver
Dyer, Natalie
Eastwood, Russell
Ebb, Fran
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Engel, Richard
Gibson, Peter
Gomme, Simon
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guerin, Jenny
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Hurst, Andrea
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jaeger, M
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, A
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kennedy, Chris
Kimbeng, Collins
Knights, Ted
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Lacey, Kevin
Langbein, Sueanne
Leighton, Alan
Leonforte, Tony
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Liu, Chunji
Loi, Angelo
Lowe, Russell
Luckett, David
Macleod, Nick
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
McCallum, Lesley
Mcdonald, David
Mcmaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Moody, David
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Pressler, Craig
Piperidis, George
Reeve, Christopher
Reid, Peter
Roberts, Sean
Rose, Ian
Rowles, Cherie
Salmon, Alexander
Sammon, Noel
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Saperstein, Sylvia
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Song, Leonard
Stiller, Warwick
Sutton, John
Tonks, John
Trimboli, Daniel
Van der Spek, Folke
Vaughan, Peter
Weatherly, Lilia
Wei, Xianming
Whalley, R.D.B.
Williams, Rex
Williams, Thomas
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
Wirthensohn, Michelle
Wright, Gary
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the
Protection of New Varieties of Plants
(UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
Web site: http://www.upov.int

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

ARGENTINA
Area Semillas
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Pesca
Ministerio de Economia y Obras
Y Servicios Publicos
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3. Piso
1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA
Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
P O Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650
e-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

AUSTRIA
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum fur Landwirtschaft
Sortenschutzamt
Postfach 400
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211

BELGIUM
Ministere de classes moyennes et de l'agriculture
Service de la protection des obtentions
vegetales et des catalogues nationaux
Tour WTC/3- 11eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 44 08
Fax: (32 2) 208 44 21

BOLIVIA
Direccion Nacional de Semillas
Secretaria Nacional de Agricultural y Ganaderia
Avda. 6 de Agosto 2006, Edif. V. Centenario
Casilla 4793
La Paz

Phone (591-2) 441 153/441 608
Fax: (591-2) 441 153/441 608
e-mail: semillas@ceibo.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL
Servico Nacional de Protecao de Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do Abastedimento
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco D, Anexo A
Terreo, Sala 1-12
CEP 70043-900, Brasilia, DF

Phone: (55-61) 218-2433
Fax: (55-61) 224 2842
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

BULGARIA
Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.
BG -1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 710 152
Fax: (359-2) 708 325
Central Office "Variety Testing"
Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control (IASAS)
125 Tzarigradsko shoes Blvd.
Block 1
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2)700 375
Fax: (359-2)71 36 35

CANADA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OY9

Phone: (1 613) 225 2342
Fax: (1 613) 228 6629

CHILE
Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

CHINA
The Office for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
Ministry of Agriculture
11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 100026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029
Fax: (86-10) 6419 3082
e-mail: cnpvp@agri.gov.cn

COLOMBIA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (I.C.A)
Division de Semillas – Oficina 410
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695
e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CROATIA
Institute for Seed and Seedlings
Vinkovacka cesta 63c
31000 Osijek

Phone (385-31) 275 206
Fax (385-31) 275 193
e-mail r.ore@zsr.hr

CZECH REPUBLIC
Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
Department of Plant Variety Rights
Za Opravnou 4
150 06 Praha 5 – Motol

Phone: (420 2) 5721 1755
Fax: (420 2) 5721 1752

DENMARK
Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and Soil Science)
Teglvaerksvej 10,
Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 58 16 06 00
Fax: (45) 58 16 06 06

ECUADOR
Instituto Esuatoriano de la
Propiedad Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de Obtenciones
Vegetales
Avenida Republica 396 y Diego de
Almagro
Edificio FORUM 300, 1er piso
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 2508 000, ext. 340
Fax: (593-2) 2508 026
e-mail: iepi@interactive.net.ec

ESTONIA
Estonian Plant Production
Inspectorate
Teaduse 2
Saku
75501 Harjumaa

Phone: (372) 6 712 600
Fax: (372) 6 712 604
e-mail: plant@plant.agri.ee
website: www.plant.agri.ee

FINLAND
Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Hallituskat 3a, Helsinki
Box 30
FIN-00023 GOVERNMENT

Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 88663

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

Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

GERMANY
Bundessortenamt
Postfach 61 04 40
D-30604 Hannover

Phone: (49 511) 95 66 055
Fax: (49 511) 956 33 62
e-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

HUNGARY
Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 312 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841

IRELAND
Controller of Plant Breeder's Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e -mail: backwest@indigo.ie

ISRAEL
Plant Breeder's Rights Council
The Volcani Center
PO Box 6
Bet-Dagan 50 250
Phone: (972) 3 948 5450
Fax: (972) 3 948 5839
e-mail: ilpbr_tu@netvision.net.il

ITALY
Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del
Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,via Molise
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN
Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry
and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki – Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

KENYA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate
Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi

Tel: (254 –2) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZSTAN
State Agency of Intellectual Property
House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek

Tel: (996-3312) 510 810
Fax: (996 3312) 510 813
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

MEXICO
Servicio Nacional de Inspection y
Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y
Desarrollo Rural
Av. Presidente Juarez No. 13
Col. El Cortijo
54000 Tlalnepantla, Estado de
Mexico
Mexico

Phone: (52-55) 5384 2213
Fax: (52-55) 5390 1441
e-mail:
eduardo.benitez@sagar.gob.mx

NETHERLANDS
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Board of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl
website: www.kwekersrecht.nl

NEW ZEALAND
Commissioner of Plant Variety
Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 983 3946

NICARAGUA
Registro de la Propiedad Industrial e
Intelectual
Ministerio de Economía y
Desarrollo (MEDE)
Apartado postal 8
Managua

Phone: (505) 267 3061, 237 2417
Fax: (505) 267 5393
e-mail: rpi-nic@ibw.com.ni

NORWAY
Plantesortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Pb. 3
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 44 00
Fax: (47) 64 94 44 10

PANAMA
Direccion General del Registro
de la Propiedad Industrial
(DIGERPI)
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987

Fax: (507) 227 2139
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

PARAGUAY
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Direccion de Semillas (DISE)
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

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

Phone: (48 61) 285 2341
Fax: (48 61) 285 3558
e-mail: coboru@bptnet.pl

PORTUGAL
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da DGPC
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351 213) 613 216
Fax: (351 213) 613 222
e-mail:
dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
The Director General
National Seed Management Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
433 Anyang-6-dong
Anyang City 430-016

Tel: (82-31) 467-0150
Fax: (82-31) 467-0161
e-mail: chakim@seed.go.kr

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162
C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

ROMANIA
State Office for Inventions and Trademarks (OSIM)
5, Ion Ghica Str., Sector 3
PO Box 52
70018 Bucharest

Phone: (40-1) 315 90 66
Fax: (373-2) 312 38 19
E-mail: office@osim.ro
Website: www.osim.ro

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
State Commission of the Russian Federation
for Selection Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 1/11
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26
e-mail: desel@agro.aris.ru
Website:
www.angelfire.com/mi/soundsbyte

SLOVAKIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Dobrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (421 7) 306 62 90
Fax: (421 7) 306 62 94

SLOVENIA
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF)
Administration for Plant Protection and seeds
Dunajska 58
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-1) 436 3344
Fax: (386-1) 436 3312

SOUTH AFRICA
The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate: Genetic Resources
PO Box 25322
Gezina 0031

Phone: (27 12) 808 0365
Fax: (27 12) 808 0365
e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

SPAIN
Oficina Espanola de Variedades Vegetales (OEVV)
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion
Av. Ciudad de Barcelona No 6
Madrid 28007

Phone: (34 91) 347 65 93
Fax: (34 91) 347 67 03

SWEDEN
Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170
e-mail: info@vaxtsortnamnden

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

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34
Email:
manuela.brand@blw.admin.ch
Website: blw.admin.ch

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Controller
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
72-74 South Quay
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
e-mail: info@ipo.gov.tt

UKRAINE
State Commision of Ukraine for Testing and Protection of Plant Varieties
15, Henerala Rodimtseva str.
03041 Kyiv

Phone: (380 44) 257 9933
Fax: (380 44) 257 9934

UNITED KINGDOM
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
The Plant Variety Rights Office and Seeds Division
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 OLF

Phone: (44 1223) 34 23 81
Fax: (44 1223) 34 23 86
Email:
h.Hamilton@pvs.maff.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(For PVP)
The Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

Phone: (1 301) 504 55 18
Fax: (1 301) 504 52 91

(For Plant Patent)
The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Patent and Trade Mark Office
Box 4
Washington DC 20231

Phone: (1 703) 305 93 00
Fax: (1 703) 305 88 85

URUGUAY
Instituto Nacional de Semillas
(INASE)
Casilla de Correos 7731
Pando
90.000 Canelone

Phone: (59 82) 288 7099
Fax: (59 82) 288 7077
e-mail: inasepre@adinet.com.uy
Website: www.chasque.apc.org/inase

EUROPEAN UNION
(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office
P.O. Box 2141
F-49021 Angers Cedex 02
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 25 64 32
Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10
Website: www.cpvo.eu.int

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria[2,4]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Croatia[3]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Estonia[3]
Finland[3,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[2]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyzstan[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[3]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Korea[3]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Romania[3]
Russian Federation[3]
Slovakia[2,5]
Slovenia[5]
South Africa[2,5]
Spain[1,4]
Sweden[3,4]
Switzerland[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Ukraine[2]
United Kingdom[3,4]
USA[3]
Uruguay[2]
(Total 50)

1 Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.
2 Bound by the 1978 Act.
3 Bound by the 1991 Act.
4 Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.
5 Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

APPENDIX 6

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but also there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria

To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large-scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long-term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long-term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus
Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham G Wilson	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	M Cox	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	R Rudolph	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	*Argyranthemum, Diascia, Mandevilla*,	Outdoor, field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	*Clematis*	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	*Pelargonium*	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, persian clover	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	V Gellert M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	*Bougainvillea*	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98

Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera, Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Angelonia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Cuphea*	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne	30/6/00
Queensland Department of Primary Industries Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	*Cynodon, Zoysia* and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	*Bracteantha*	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms	I Dawson	31/12/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Petunia, Calibrachoa*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	*Triticum, Hordeum, Avena*	field irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore, NSW	*Leptospermum*	Field, shadehouse greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01
S J Saperstein	Mullumbimby NSW	*Rhododendron* (vireya types)	Field and propagation facilities	S Saperstein	31/12/01
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Osteospermum, Rhododendron*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	31/3/02
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Euphorbia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/3/02

The following applications are pending:

Name	**Location**	**Genera applied for**	**Facilities**	**Name of QP**
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Impatiens, Euphorbia*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Berneutz M Hunt N Derera
Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd	Somersby and Tuggerah, NSW	*Rosa*	Tissue culture lab, glasshouse, quarantine and nursery facilities	I Paananen
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, *Prunus, Capsicum, Glycine, Ipomea, Vigna, Lycopersicon,* Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, *Solanum*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: September 20, 2002.

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

As amended by the Council at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, on October 25, 1991.

[Recommendation 9
For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca,Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than
(in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

[1] From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. Under section 62(1) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territories*

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994, the Register of Plant Varieties will be kept only in one location, the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. Please contact PBR office if you need further information.

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index
For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
Angelonia, Granny's Bonnet	*Angelonia angustifolia*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Arrowleaf Clover	*Trifolium vesiculosum*
Azalea	*Rhododendron simsii*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Biserrula	*Biserrula pelecinus*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* hybrid
Broom	*Genista fragrans*
Brunfelsia	*Brunfelsia latifolia*
Buffalo Grass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Burr Medic	*Medicago polymorpha*
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens waleerana*
Calibrachoa, Petunia	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Canola	*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*
Cape Daisy	*Osteospermum ecklonis*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* hybrid
Cinnamon Wattle	*Acacia leprosa*
Coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Coral Bush	*Russellia equisetiformis*
Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower	*Bracteantha bracteata*
False Sarsparilla	*Hardenbergia violacea*
Fanflower	*Scaevola aemula*
Field Bean	*Vicia faba*
Finger Lime	*Citrus australasica* var. *sanguinea*
Freesia	*Freesia* hybrid
French Serradella	*Ornithopus sativus*
Fuchsia	*Fuchsia* hybrid
Gaura, Butterfly Bush	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Gazania	*Gazania* hybrid
Giant Protea, King Protea	*Protea cynaroides*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Hybrid Blackberry	*Rubus* hybrid
Hybrid Bermuda Grass	*Cynodon dactylon* x *Cynodon transvaalensis*
Hybrid Ryegrass	*Lolium* hybrid
India Rubber Tree	*Ficus elastica*
Indian Hawthorn	*Rhaphiolepis indica*
Interspecific Plum	*Prunus domestica* x *Prunus armeniaca*
Italian Lavender	*Lavandula stoechas*
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Jasmine	*Jasminum polyanthum*
Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia formosa*
Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia* hybrid
Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium australe*
Lily	*Lilium* hybrid
Lucerne, Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Mango	*Mangifera indica*
Marguerite Daisy	*Argyranthemum frutescens*
Mexican Cypress	*Cupressus lusitanica*

Mintia	*Hesperozygis* hybrid
Moroccan Glory Bind, Moroccan Glory Vine	*Convolvulus sabatius*
Native Fuchsia	*Graptophyllum excelsum*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens hawkeri* *Impatiens* hybrid
New South Wales Christmas Bush	*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Ovens Wattle, Wedge Leaf Wattle, Tumut Wattle	*Acacia pravissima*
Paper Daisy	*Rhodanthe anthemoides*
Paulownia	*Paulownia fortunei*
Peanut	*Arachis hypogaea*
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Petunia* hybrid
Philodendron	*Philodendron tatei* spp. *melanochlorum*
Photinia	*Photinia glabra*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Prunus - Interspecific Plum	*Prunus domestica* x *Prunus armeniaca*
Pseuderanthemum	*Pseuderanthemum repandum*
Red Clover	*Trifolium pratense*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Smooth Barked Apple	*Angophora costata*
Strawberry	*Fragaria xananassa*
Subterranean Clover	*Trifolium subterraneum* ssp. *brachycalycinum*
Sugarcane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
Thuja (White Cedar)	*Thuja occidentalis*
Tea Tree	*Leptospermum* hybrid
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Tully River Stenocarpus	*Stenocarpus* sp
Tussock Grass	*Poa labillardieri*
Twinspur	*Diascia* hybrid
Verbena	*Verbena* x*hybrida*
Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Zonal Pelargonium	*Pelargonium zonale*
Zoysia Grass	*Zoysia japonica*

SERVICE DIRECTORY

ADVERTISE YOUR NEW VARIETY OR SERVICES IN THE

Plant Varieties Journal

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

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

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

Advertising Rates (incl GST)

			Casual	**4 issues**
Front Cover	(Full Page only)	Colour	$1193.00	$3579.00
Back Cover	(Full Page)	Colour	894.00	2684.00
	(Full Page)	Mono	596.00	1790.00
Inside Front Cover	(Full Page)	Mono	477.00	1431.00
	(Half Page)	Mono	298.00	894.00
Inside Back Cover	(Full Page)	Mono	357.00	1073.00
	(Half Page)	Mono	239.00	716.00
Service Directory	(6cm x 6cm)	Mono	60.00 per spot	

For bookings or further information please contact Kathryn Dawes-Read on 02 6272 4338, fax 02 6272 3650 or email Kathryn.Dawes-Read@affa.gov.au

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DNA PLANTest is a commercial DNA analysis service offering genetic testing and genotyping of plants and plant materials.

OUR SERVICES

DNA PLANTest offers services in the following areas:

- Plant breeding support
- High throughput genotyping
- DNA Bank support services
- Plant variety genetic identification
- SNP discovery and characterisation
- Support for policing of Plant Breeder's Rights
- Seed identification and varietal purity testing
- Quality assurance in food processing
- Food genetic purity analysis
- Forensic analysis of plants
- Microarray analysis.

CONTACT: DNA PLANTest

Centre for Plant Conservation Genetics
Southern Cross University Military Road Lismore NSW 2480
Phone: (02) 6620 3356 Fax: (02) 6622 2080
E-mail: cpcg@scu.edu.au www.plantgenomics.com.au