Department of AGRICULTURE FISHERIES & FORESTRY – AUSTRALIA

PBR

Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter One 2003 Volume 16 Number 1

'Korstesgli' – a new ground cover rose

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.

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

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar ROSES

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

Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeder's Rights Australia

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

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

Doug Waterhouse
Registrar

Nik Hulse
Deputy Registrar

Bob Blazey
Policy Development

Katte Prakash
Examiner

Tanvir Hossain
Examiner

Helen Costa
Examiner

Kathryn Dawes-Read
Administration Officer

Dale Thomas
Finance Co-ordinator

Nadia Giorgi
Resource Co-ordinator

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Breeding Issues

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

The PBR Amendment Bill 2002

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

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

PBR Infringement

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

On-line Database for PBR Varieties

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

Cumulative Index to Plant Varieties Journal

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

Applying for Plant Breeder's Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

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

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

CPVO Developments

The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) has announced some likely changes to its Examination and Annual fees. The new rate of Examination fee will range from 1020 to 1200 euros. A list giving the fees foreseen for every species can be consulted on the following website http://www.cpvo.eu.int The Annual fee will be reduced to a flat rate of 300 euros for every species until the year 2005. The precise content of the regulations and its entry into force have still to be decided by the European Commission. It seems possible that the regulation could enter into force by the end of January 2003 and apply to the fees falling due from April 1, 2003 onwards.

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

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

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

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

by such legislation. For example, current legislation may prohibit the use of that variety in food, or, the growing of that variety as a noxious weed.

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

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

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

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

Please note that the PBR office retains editorial control for all published material. Accordingly there may be instances when non-critical portions of a description (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 38º06′ South, elevation 35m), summer-autumn 1996/97. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

Example 9

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

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

Example 10

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

Name of the person who prepared the description

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

Example 11

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:
- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).
- Arrange the characteristics in order – this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.

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

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

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

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

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

Important Changes

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

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

Current PBR Forms

The official forms for PBR purposes are periodically updated. A list of current PBR forms with their numbers and date of last update is given below. When a form is updated, the month and the year of the last update follow the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in September 2001 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/01). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before 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 are met; relating to the filing of applications, sufficiency of the data and the likelihood that the candidate variety will express the distinctive characteristic(s) in the same way when grown locally. Briefly the overseas data could be considered where:

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

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

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

Solanum tuberosum Potato

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on Published Data

Further tests had been carried out to confirm the results for Spotted Alfalfa Aphid (SAA) resistance of the lucerne variety 'UQL-1' reported in Table 21b, of *Plant Varieties Journal* 15(2) page 45. The results of the confirmatory tests are published in this current issue in the corrigenda section (page 75-76).

China-Australia PBR Cooperation Project

The Chinese and Australian Agriculture Ministries have jointly sponsored a project to promote harmonisation between the Chinese and Australian PBR schemes with the aim of facilitating bilateral trade and investment in plant varieties. Mrs X. Yang from the Office for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, Beijing will be studying the Australian scheme, based in the Plant Breeder's Rights Office, Canberra, for the next six months. Mrs. Yang has a Master's degree in Botany and four years experience as a PBR examiner.

Part 2 – Public Notices

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ACCEPTANCES

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

Actinidia chinensis
Kiwifruit

'Hawkesbury Jade'
Application No: 2002/350 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

'Hawkesbury Jadeite'
Application No: 2002/365 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Stapricamil' syn Camilla
Application No: 2002/361 Accepted: 4 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Staprisara' syn Sara
Application No: 2002/362 Accepted: 4 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Cobsing'
Application No: 2002/103 Accepted: 24 February, 2003.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Avena sativa
Oats

'Brusher'
Application No: 2002/215 Accepted: 18 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.

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

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'Pac N758'
Application No: 2003/025 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'Surpass 404CL'
Application No: 2003/024 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Citrus sinensis
Sweet Orange

'Honey Ball'
Application No: 2003/040 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Benhams Holdings Pty Ltd**, Mundubbera, QLD.

Cotinus coggygria
Smoke Tree

'Ancot'
Application No: 2003/037 Accepted: 24 March, 2003.
Applicant: **A.C.B. Sanders - van Harn.**
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Fislemon' syn **Fispoin 6935**
Application No: 2003/014 Accepted: 2 March, 2003.
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Erina, NSW.

'Kamp Burgundy'
Application No: 2003/013 Accepted: 2 March, 2003.
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Erina, NSW.

Fragaria xananassa
Strawberry

'Camarillo' syn **Driscoll Camarillo**
Application No: 2003/033 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc.**
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

'El Capitan' syn **Driscoll El Capitan**
Application No: 2003/035 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc.**
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

'San Juan' syn **Driscoll San Juan**
Application No: 2003/034 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc.**
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'DeltaOPAL RR'
Application No: 2003/029 Accepted: 24 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.

'NuEMERALD'
Application No: 2003/028 Accepted: 24 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.

'NuEMERALD RR'
Application No: 2003/030 Accepted: 24 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.

'NuOPAL RR'
Application No: 2003/032 Accepted: 24 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.

'NuSAPPHIRE'
Application No: 2003/031 Accepted: 24 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.

'Sicala 45'
Application No: 2003/038 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.

'Siokra V-18'
Application No: 2003/026 Accepted: 2 March, 2003.
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'LadyO'
Application No: 2002/326 Accepted: 17 January, 2003.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bywong, NSW.

Hardenbergia violacea
False Sarsparilla

'Sweet Heart'
Application No: 2002/327 Accepted: 17 January, 2003.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bywong, NSW.

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

'Balcebscapi'
Application No: 2002/359 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Fisnics Orange' syn **FIB 132**
Application No: 2002/193 Accepted: 10 February, 2003.
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH.**
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Erina, NSW.

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Cobimpto'
Application No: 2002/235 Accepted: 17 January, 2003.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Olsentwo Gala' syn **Pacific Gala**
Application No: 2003/011 Accepted: 28 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Olsen Brothers Ranches, Inc.**
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Red Jonaprince'
Application No: 2002/325 Accepted: 4 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Wilton Weert B.V.**
Agent: **Callinan Lawrie**, Kew, VIC.

Mandevilla x*amabilis*
Mandevilla

'Parfait Blush'
Application No: 2003/059 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **E J Bunker**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Mangifera indica
Mango

'Bundy Special'
Application No: 2003/004 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Errol Wayne and Beverly June Balke.**
Agent: **Dr Lloyd Donaldson**, River Heads, QLD.

'Dolce'
Application No: 2003/060 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Vasily Seminutin and Nadia Seminutin**, Calliope, QLD.

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'SuperAurora'
Application No: 2003/018 Accepted: 12 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd**, Hawker, ACT.

'SuperCuf'
Application No: 2003/020 Accepted: 12 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd**, Hawker, ACT.

Melilotus albus
Sweet Clover

'Jaqui'
Application No: 2002/329 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Grains Research and Development Corporation and Australian Wool Innovation Limited.**
Agent: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.

'Jota'
Application No: 2002/330 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Grains Research and Development Corporation and Australian Wool Innovation Limited.**
Agent: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.

Nemesia hybrid
Nemesia

'Balarlipi'
Application No: 2002/360 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Neotyphodium coenophialum
Endophyte

'AR542'
Application No: 1999/198 Accepted: 25 March, 2003.
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited.**
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

Ophiopogan japonicus
Mondo Grass

'Silveredge'
Application No: 2003/027 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Ornatec Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.

Ornithopus compressus
Serradella

'Yelbini'
Application No: 2002/343 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Boreen'
Application No: 2002/213 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Gie Unisigma.**
Agent: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Bowna Via Albury, NSW.

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Robada'
Application No: 2002/187 Accepted: 2 February, 2003.
Applicant: **The United States of America, as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture.**
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'Glenred' syn Savanared
Application No: 2002/328 Accepted: 10 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Lowell G. Bradford.**
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgson Vale, QLD.

Prunus persica
Peach

'Hawkesbury Gold Discus'
Application No: 2002/367 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

'Hawkesbury Honey Gold'
Application No: 2002/352 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

'Hawkesbury October Gold'
Application No: 2002/349 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

‘Hawkesbury Dawn Gold’
Application No: 2002/374 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Early Ice’
Application No: 2002/355 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Hail’
Application No: 2002/366 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Honey Ice’
Application No: 2002/338 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Iced Gold’
Application No: 2002/353 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Iced Moonglow’
Application No: 2002/356 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Moon Gold’
Application No: 2002/369 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Noon Gold’
Application No: 2002/364 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury October Ice’
Application No: 2002/348 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Pale Ice’
Application No: 2002/370 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Red Ice’
Application No: 2002/371 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Sweet Ice’
Application No: 2002/368 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

‘Hawkesbury Delila Blood’
Application No: 2002/372 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Isabella Blood’
Application No: 2002/339 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Mercury Onyx’
Application No: 2002/337 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Mira Blood’
Application No: 2002/351 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Neptune Onyx’
Application No: 2002/375 Accepted: 31 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney**, Penrith South Dc, NSW.

‘Hawkesbury Rebecca Blood’
Application No: 2002/347 Accepted: 29 March, 2003.
Applicant: **University of Western Sydney.**
Agent: **Baldwin Shelston Waters**, Sydney, NSW.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

‘Charlie's Angel’
Application No: 2003/012 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Ornatec Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

‘Grandlemlit’
Application No: 2002/345 Accepted: 17 January, 2003.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

‘Grandmayf’
Application No: 2002/346 Accepted: 17 January, 2003.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

‘Kornalist’
Application No: 2001/306 Accepted: 17 January, 2003.
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG.**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

‘Korsered’
Application No: 2002/308 Accepted: 17 January, 2003.
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG.**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Kribicar'
Application No: 2003/015 Accepted: 4 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Lux Riviera S.r.l.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Lexmei'
Application No: 2003/002 Accepted: 12 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Lex Voorn.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Lexplut'
Application No: 2003/001 Accepted: 12 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Lex Voorn.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Meinusian'
Application No: 2000/159 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Meilland International**.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Radrazz'
Application No: 2003/061 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Meilland International S.A.**
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Selantel'
Application No: 2002/335 Accepted: 4 February, 2003.
Applicant: **TERRA NIGRA Holding B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Sungosov'
Application No: 2003/016 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Frank Bart Schuurman.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Tan98399' syn **Shanti**
Application No: 2003/047 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau**, **Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Agent: **Flora International Pty Ltd**, Ingleburn, NSW.

'Tan99065' syn **Vino Rosso**
Application No: 2003/046 Accepted: 28 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger.**
Agent: **Flora International Pty Ltd**, Ingleburn, NSW.

Sambucus nigra
Elderberry

'Gerda' syn **Black Beauty**
Application No: 2002/165 Accepted: 18 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Horticulture Research International.**
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Amorosa'
Application No: 2003/023 Accepted: 24 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Agrico.**
Agent: **Technico Pty Ltd**, Moss Vale, NSW.

Sutera cordata
Bacopa

'Balabsue'
Application No: 2002/210 Accepted: 23 September, 2002.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company, USA.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'SuperHaifa'
Application No: 2003/019 Accepted: 12 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd**, Hawker, ACT.

'SuperLadino'
Application No: 2003/017 Accepted: 12 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd**, Hawker, ACT.

'Tribute'
Application No: 2002/306 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited.**
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limite**d, Hamilton, QLD.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Ellison'
Application No: 2002/315 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation.**
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Lt**d, Dubbo, NSW.

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Balazdapi'
Application No: 2003/009 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazimhop'
Application No: 2003/007 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazpico'
Application No: 2003/006 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazrasp'
Application No: 2003/010 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazsilma'
Application No: 2003/005 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazwhit'
Application No: 2003/008 Accepted: 5 March, 2003.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company.**
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Xanthosoma lindenii

'Sea Mist'
Application No: 2002/332 Accepted: 17 February, 2003.
Applicant: **Ron and Gloria Hilder**, Via Ingham, QLD.

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 (eg. Chip Number, year). The year following RHS indicates the edition.
std deviation	=	Standard deviation of the sample
syn	=	synonym
UPOV	=	International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties
+	=	When used in conjunction with an RHS colour, '+' indicates a notional extension of a colour series when a precise match cannot be made. It is most commonly used when the adjacent colour chip(s) are of a different sequence
#	=	Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01
Origin	=	Unless otherwise stated the female parent of the cross precedes the male parent
S-N-K test	=	Student-Newman-Keuls test
(Þ	=	Variety(s) for which PBR has been granted in Australia.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Full Moon'
Application No: 2002/019 Accepted: 5 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Novosel's Alstroemeria Pty Ltd**, Lenswood, SA.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 16) Plant: stem length long, stem thickness thick, density of foliage medium. Leaf: shape narrow-ovate, longitudinal axis of blade

recurved, length long, width narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number medium, length medium, pedicel length long. Flower: yellow, size large, tepal spread large, outer tepal shape round, depth of emargination shallow, stripes absent, yellow at edges RHS 6C with pale yellow centre RHS 6D, inner tepal shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 9A, stripe number medium, stripe size large, colour of stripes RHS 183A. Stamens: filament colour yellow, spots absent, anther colour yellowish. Pistil: anthocyanin colouration of ovary absent, stigma spots absent. All RHS colours are from 1995 edition.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent and pollen parent unnumbered seedlings of *Alstroemeria* selected from hybrid breeding lines developed by the breeder at Lenswood, SA. The seed parent was characterised by white flowers and pollen parent characterised by medium-large flower size. Selection criteria: 'Full Moon' was selected on the basis of flower colour, growth habit and potential for all year round production in a southern Australian environment. Propagation: The variety will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Ivan Novosel, Lenswood, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour yellow, Stem: length long, Leaf: shape of blade narrow-ovate, Inner tepal: colour of stripes greyed-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator was included in the trial: 'Belinda'Φ.

Comparative Trial Location: Lenswood, SA, winter/spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a glasshouse, plants propagated by division/tissue culture and grown in the soil. Trial design: Four plants each of the candidate and the comparator. Measurements: flower and leaf observations were made from 5 stems of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 1 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Full Moon'	***'Belinda'Φ**
INFLORESCENCE		
length of branches	medium	long
length of pedicel	long	medium
OUTER TEPAL		
main colour of blade (RHS, 1995)	yellow (6C outer) (6D inner)	yellow (11B)
stripes on inner side of blade	absent	present
number of stripes on inner side of blade	nil	few
INNER TEPAL		
shape of blade	obovate	elliptic
main colour of inner side of blade (RHS, 1995)	yellow (9A)	yellow (14B)
colour of stripes (RHS, 1995)	greyed-purple (183A)	greyed-purple (185A)
STAMENS		
main colour of filaments	yellow	orange-like
colour of anthers	yellowish	yellow

Argyranthemum frutescens Marguerite Daisy

'Supamore'

Application No: 2001/202 Accepted: 16 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field NSW
Agent: **Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 13) Plant: height short (mean height 40.55cm), growth habit bushy. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude ascending. Leave: arrangement alternate, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of tip acute, width above first and below second segment narrow (mean 2.05mm), margins entire, moderately pinnatisect, mean length to width ratio 2.45, lobe shape linear, tip acuminate, colour green, adaxial surface RHS 137C, abaxial surface RHS 137C. Inflorescence: form ligulate, diameter medium (mean 42.52mm), capitulum with a conical torus medium broad base, form semi-double, occasional to many ligulate, often deformed, florets forming on receptacle with age. Ray floret: sessile, shape ligulate, mean length outer ray 17.73mm, shape of tip obtuse, colour of adaxial surface stippled pink on yellow-white background, alters as the flower matures; at bud opening RHS 11C, fully open RHS 64C stippled on background RHS 11D, open mature RHS 64C less stippled on background RHS 155B, colour of abaxial surface fades with maturity RHS 11C–11D–155D. Flowering habit: early, continuous. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent X96.1999.1 x pollen parent X97.1161.2. The seed parent was characterised by medium compact habit and flower colour pink. The pollen parent was characterised by compact growth habit and flower colour primrose. Hybridisation took place at Cobbitty, NSW, Australia in 1998. From this cross, seedling number DX.98.129.1 was selected in 1999 on the basis of flower type, flower colour and growth habit. Selection criteria: leaf colour, compact bushy habit and flower type and colour. Propagation: more than ten generations have been grown from this seedling by vegetative cutting and tissue culture and all plants have been found to be uniform and stable. 'Supamore' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Dr. Daniel McDonald, Seven Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: form ligulate. Disc floret: variable in length. Ray floret: colour pink on primrose background. On the basis of these grouping characteristics

'Summer Stars'(Φ) was included in the trial. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified that fit in to the grouping characteristic. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie NSW 2550 (Latitude 36°18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in field using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty plants of 'Supamore' and fifteen plants of 'Summer Stars'(Φ) arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Supamore'

First overseas sale 2000. First sold in Australia Jul 2000.

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

Table 2 *Argyranthemum* varieties

	'Supamore'	*'Summer Stars'(Φ)
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	405.50	333.00
std deviation	29.48	33.68
LSD/sig	14.22	P≤0.01
LEAF STEM WIDTH (mm) above first below second leaf lobe		
mean	2.05	2.21
std deviation	0.16	0.24
LSD/sig	0.08	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH / WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.45	2.17
std deviation	0.30	0.32
LSD/sig	0.11	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	42.52	40.69
std deviation	1.68	2.17
LSD/sig	0.84	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
adaxial	137C	146B
abaxial	137C	146B
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
Type	semi-double	double
Ray Floret Colour (RHS, 2001)		
Adaxial:		
newly open (immature)	11C	155D-69D
tip stippling		68D
fully open (mature)		
background	11D	155D-69D
foreground stippling	64C	68D
aged		
background	155B	N155B
foreground stippling	occasional 64C	68B
Abaxial		
newly open (immature)	11C	73B - 73C
fully open (mature)	11D	73B - 73C
aged	155D	73B - 73C
Ray Florets: Number of Rows		
	2-3	5-6
Number of Ray Florets	mean 27	>50
Shape Longitudinal Axis	concave	straight to recurved
Shape Ray Floret Tip	obtuse	emarginate
Disc Floret Colour (RHS, 2001)		
	13B	5A

'Cobsing'

Application No: 2002/103 Accepted: 24 Feb 2003.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 14) Plant: height short (mean height 18.5cm), growth habit bushy. Stem: branching multi-basal, attitude ascending. Leave: arrangement alternate, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of tip acute, width above first and below second segment narrow (mean 3.14mm), margins bipinnatisect, undulation of margin weak, shape of cross-section flat, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, mean length to width ratio 2.37, lobe shape linear, colour of adaxial surface RHS 146A, colour of abaxial surface RHS 144A. Inflorescence: type capitulum, shape of receptacle conical, form single, diameter medium (mean 29.62mm), number of ray floret rows one. Ray floret: type sessile, shape ligulate, shape of tip dentate, colour pink, colour alters as the flower matures; colour of ca. RHS 75A, colour of mature open fades to RHS 76C. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seedling J9 was selected in a planned breeding program at Cobbitty, NSW from amongst some 7,000 seedlings that had been randomly transplanted in the field. Such seedlings were the result of open pollination of, and subsequent seed shed from, a planting of some 10,000 F_1 hybrid seedlings generated from some 300 hybridisations conducted in 1997. Therefore, the exact parentage of 'Cobsing' could not be ascertained. Selection criteria: plant habit and flower colour. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Mr M J Morgan, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: type capitulum, number of ray floret rows one, shape of ray floret ligulate. Ray florets: colour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Summer Pink'(Φ) was selected as the sole comparator. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie NSW 2550 (Latitude 36°18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in polyhouse, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into 1.8l pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: thirty pots of 'Cobsing' and ten pots of 'Summer Pink'(Φ) arranged in a completely randomised

design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Granted	'Cobsing'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Cobsing'
EU	2001	Applied	'Cobsing'
Norway	2001	Applied	'Cobsing'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Cobsing'

First sold in USA in Dec 2000. First Australian Jul 2001.

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

Table 3 *Argyranthemum* varieties

	'Cobsing'	*'Summer Pink'ϕ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	18.5	23.2
std deviation	1.13	2.75
LSD/sig	0.70	P≤0.01
LEAF STEM WIDTH (mm)		
mean	2.09	2.36
std deviation	0.17	0.47
LSD/sig	0.13	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH / WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.37	2.19
std deviation	0.24	0.53
LSD/sig	0.15	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	29.62	37.77
std deviation	2.01	5.53
LSD/sig	1.5029	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	12.95	18.25
std deviation	1.52	0.93
LSD/sig	0.45	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
adaxial	146A	147B
abaxial	144A	147C
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
Ray Floret Colour (RHS, 2001)		
Adaxial:		
fully open (new)	ca. 75A	70D
fully open (mature)	76C	69D
Abaxial:		
fully open (new)	75C	75B
fully open (mature)	76D	75D
Disc Floret Colour (RHS, 2001)	ca. 17A	21A
Number of Ray Florets	13-16	15
Shape Longitudinal Axis	recurved	flat

Colonema pulchrum
Confetti Bush

'Lemon Splash'

Application No: 2001/153 Accepted: 30 Jun 2001.
Applicant: **Adrian Gartrell Bowden**, Manjimup, WA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 25) Plant: growth habit upright, foliage density dense. Stem: attitude of tips to shoots straight. Leaf: shape linear, margin entire, undulation of margin absent, variegation present, number of colours on upper side two, margin colour yellow-green (RHS N144B), colour of mid-vein region yellow-green (RHS 144A), glossiness weak. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from *Coleonema pulchrum* common green form at New World Flora Pty Ltd, Manjimup, WA. The sport was found to have lemon green variegated leaves when compared with parental variety *Coleonema pulchrum*, which is a normal green variety. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: leaf colour and growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Adrian Gartrell Bowden, New World Flora Pty Ltd, Manjimup, WA

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparator was – Leaf: main colour yellow-green. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, 'Golden Diosma' was found to be the closest comparator because of very similar foliage colour except the variegation on fine leaves. The parental form of *Coleonema pulchrum*, which has some similarities with the candidate, was not included in the trial because of its plain green form. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 4 *Colonema* varieties

	'Lemon Splash'	*'Golden Diosma'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	semi-upright
STEM: ATTITUDE OF TIPS TO SHOOTS	straight	slightly weeping
LEAF: VARIEGATION	present	absent

DESCRIPTIONS

Table 4 (continued)

LEAF: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON UPPER SIDE		
	two	one
LEAF: COLOUR OF MARGIN (RHS, 2001)		
	yellow-green N144B	yellow-green 144C
LEAF: COLOUR OF MID VEIN REGION (RHS, 2001)		
	yellow-green 144A	yellow-green 144C
LEAF: GLOSSINESS		
	weak	medium

Convolvulus sabatius
Moroccan Glory Bind

'Moroccan Beauty'

Application No: 2002/131 Accepted: 19 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Plants Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 5 Figure 27) Plant: growth habit prostrate. Stem: internode length mean 4.7mm. Leaf: length of longest leaf mean 30.5mm, width of longest leaf 24.7mm, ratio length/width mean 1.24:1, shape of blade ovate, colour green (RHS 137A). Flower: diameter 34.3mm, colour at first opening violet-blue (RHS 90D), colour when fully expanded violet (RHS 87C-D). Sepal width mean 3.4mm. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 2001edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from the parent 'Full Moon' which is characterised by a semi-prostrate habit. First observed as a seedling in a trial bed and selected in Jul 2000 at Plant Growers Australia, Park Orchards, VIC, Australia. Selection criteria: prostrate habit. Propagation: continued through five generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Moroccan Beauty' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant growth habit: prostrate. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'White Gladys'. A second grouping characteristic used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower colour: violet. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Full Moon'.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 15 May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
First Australian sale Nov 2002.

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

Table 5 *Convolvulus* varieties

	'Moroccan Beauty'	***'Full Moon'**	***'White Gladys'**
PLANT: HABIT	prostrate	semi-prostrate	prostrate
FLOWER: COLOUR (at first opening) (RHS, 2001)	violet-Blue 90D	violet-Blue 90D	white 155C
FLOWER: COLOUR (when fully expanded) (RHS, 2001)	violet 87C-D	violet 87C-D	white 155C

Erigeron karvinskianus
Seaside Daisy

'Spindrift'

Application No: 2002/070 Accepted: 26 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Rumena Pty Ltd, Southern Advanced Plants Pty Ltd, Floriana Pty Ltd, Plantmark Pty Ltd.**
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 26) Plant: density dense, height mean 4.5cm. Stem: length mean 6.15cm, internode length mean 7.4mm. Leaf: length of longest leaf mean 30.2mm, shape of blade oblanceolate, shape of apex acute, shape of base attenuate. Peduncle: length mean 67.9mm. Inflorescence: position terminal, number of flowers solitary, diameter 19.2mm. Ray Floret: colour at first opening white, colour when fully expanded red-purple (RHS 72A). (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 2001edition.)

Origin and Breeding Induced mutation followed by seedling selection: from the parent *Erigeron karvinskianus*, which is characterised by a medium density. Ten plants were treated with cultracine in March 1997 and seed produced collected and sown in Jan 1998 followed by seedling selection in Melbourne, Australia. Selection criteria: dense plant density. Propagation: asexually continued through three generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Spindrift' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeders: Rumena Pty Ltd, Southern Advanced Plants Pty Ltd, Floriana Pty Ltd, Plantmark Pty Ltd, Lyndhurst, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant growth habit: prostrate, Flower colour: white to red purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: *Erigeron karvinskianus* (commercially cultivated form).

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 3 May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease

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

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

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

Table 6 *Erigeron* varieties

	'Spindrift'	***Erigeron karvinskianus***
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	medium
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	30.2	45.8
std deviation	4.1	8.02
LSD/sig	7.04	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	19.2	23.5
std deviation	0.63	0.85
LSD/sig	0.73	P≤0.01

Hesperozygis hybrid
Hesperozygis

'Sunminbu' syn **Fragrant Blue**

Application No: 2002/109 Accepted: 16 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**, Osaka, Japan.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 20) Plant: growth habit ascending, height short (mean 31.9cm), width medium (mean 35.9cm). Stem: internode length medium, colour yellow-green (RHS 146C) when young, greyed-orange (RHS 165A) when mature, lenticels absent, cross section round, presence of hairs sparse, degree of branching medium. Leaf: phyllotaxis opposite, length medium (mean 19.2mm), width medium (mean 9.8mm), shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex obtuse, margin serrate, attaching angle to stem horizontal, colour of upper side green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 146B), density of hairs on upper side very weak, petiole length very short, fragrance presence (similar to mint). Inflorescence: verticillaster typically with three flowers per axil. Corolla: lobed, bilabiate, vertical diameter medium (mean 12.9mm), horizontal diameter medium (mean 9.5mm), tube length medium (mean 20.3mm), colour of inside of upper labium purple-violet (RHS 82D), colour of base of throat purple-violet (RHS 82B), colour of inside of lower labium purple-violet (RHS 82B), colour of outside of corolla tube purple-violet (RHS 82C), shape of upper labium two lobed, hair present on inside of corolla tube in two lines, hair density on upper and lower labium very weak, hair on outer corolla tube present. Calyx: colour yellow-green (RHS 146C), anthocyanin present. Reproductive organs: anther colour purple, filament faint violet white, pollen white, stigma and style colour purple. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *H. myrtoides* '1136' x *H. dimidiata* '971'. The seed parent is characterised by a purple flower colour, smaller plant height and a lower flower count. The pollen parent is characterised by a pink flower colour, smaller plant height and a lower flower count. Selection took place at Suntory Ltd, Osaka, Japan. Selection criteria: dense growth habit, floriferousness. Propagation: stock plants generated vegetatively through micropropagation and cuttings are found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Tomoya Misato, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators 'Sunminpa' is the only other variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. The parents were excluded due to the above stated differences. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data taken from United States patent PP11,677 dated Apr 6, 1998. The data was verified by growing plants under local conditions and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics. Location: Somersby, NSW, spring-summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, no pest and disease treatments were required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	**Year**	**Status**	**Name Applied**
USA	1998	Granted	'Sunminbu'
Japan	1999	Applied	'Sunminbu'

First sold in Japan in Apr 2000. First Australian sale Aug 2001.

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

Hesperozygis myrtoides
Hesperozygis

'Sunminpa'

Application No: 2002/291 Accepted: 15 Oct 2002.
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**, Osaka, Japan.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 20) Plant: growth habit globose, height short (mean 16.0cm), width medium (mean 28.7cm). Stem: internode length medium, colour yellow-green (RHS 144C) when young, yellow-green (RHS 146C) when mature, lenticels absent, cross section round, presence of hairs sparse, degree of branching medium-strong. Leaf: phyllotaxis opposite, length medium (mean 19.5mm), width medium (mean 8.3mm), shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acute, margin serrate, attaching angle to stem horizontal, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 144A), colour of lower side green (RHS 139D), density of hairs on upper side very weak, petiole length very short, fragrance presence (similar to mint). Inflorescence: verticillaster typically with three flowers per axil. Corolla: lobed, bilabiate, vertical diameter narrow-medium (mean 10.6mm), horizontal diameter narrow-medium (mean 7.5mm), tube length medium (mean 24.9mm), colour of inside of upper labium purple-violet

(RHS 81B), colour of base of throat purple-violet (RHS 81B), colour of inside of lower labium purple-violet (RHS 81D), colour of outside of corolla tube purple-violet (RHS 81B), shape of upper labium two lobed, hair present on inside of corolla tube in two lines, hair density on upper and lower labium very weak, hair on outer corolla tube present. Calyx: colour yellow green (RHS 146C), anthocyanin absent. Reproductive organs: anther colour purple, filament violet white, pollen white, stigma and style colour purple. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *H. myrtoides* 'GP' x *H. myrtoides* '1136'. The seed parent is characterised by a light purple pink flower colour and a lighter green leaf colour. The pollen parent is characterised by a purple flower colour and a lower flower count. Selection took place at Suntory Flowers Ltd, Osaka, Japan. Selection criteria: dense growth habit, floriferousness. Propagation: stock plants generated vegetatively through micropropagation and cuttings are found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Tomoya Misato, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators 'Sunminbu' is the only other variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. The parents were excluded due to the above stated differences. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Somersby, NSW, spring-summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, no pest and disease treatments were required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Japan	2000	Applied	'Sunminpa'

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

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

Table 7 *Hesperozygis* varieties

	'Sunminpa'	*'Sunminbu'
PLANT: HABIT		
	ascending	globose
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	16.0	31.9
std deviation	0.9	3.2
LSD/sig	2.69	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (cm)		
mean	28.7	35.9
std deviation	2.5	4.2
LSD	3.95	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	8.3	9.8
std deviation	0.5	0.7
LSD	0.72	P≤0.01
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
upper side	144A	137A
lower side	139D	146B
LEAF: APEX		
	acute	obtuse
COROLLA: TUBE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.9	20.3
std deviation	3.0	2.0
LSD	2.93	P≤0.01
COROLLA: TUBE WIDTH (mm)		
mean	7.6	9.5
std deviation	1.6	1.1
LSD	1.61	P≤0.01
COROLLA: TUBE HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	10.6	12.9
std deviation	1.6	1.5
LSD	1.76	P≤0.01
COROLLA: INSIDE COLOURS (RHS, 1995)		
upper labium	81B	82D
base of throat	81B	82B
lower labium	81D	82B
COROLLA: OUTSIDE TUBE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	81B	82C
CALYX: PRESENCE OF ANTHOCYANIN		
	absent	present

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Cobimpto'

Application No: 2002/235 Accepted: 17 Jan 2003.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 12) Plant: perennial, height medium (mean height 44.9cm), mean height to width ratio 0.7, growth habit bushy. Stem: branching multi-basal, attitude ascending. Leaf: arrangement alternate, type simple, sessile, shape of blade elliptic, shape of tip acute, shape of base attenuate, margins crenate, undulation weak, shape of cross section flat, longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, mean length to width ratio 2.10, colour green; adaxial surface ca RHS 139A, abaxial surface between veins RHS 191A. Inflorescence: form double, zygomorphic, diameter medium (mean 39.58mm), colour RHS 52A fading to RHS 52B. Eye zone present on outer petals at base of inner sections of the two lateral wing petals, colour of eyezone RHS 71A, mean length 5.51mm. Flowering habit: early, continuous. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Chance mutation: The seedling 'Cobimpto' was selected from a batch of tissue culture plantlets of 'Codimpca'(D) in 1999. 'Cobimpto' is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower double, diameter small, main flower colour pink, time of flowering medium-early. The Impatiens breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower type, flower colour and time to flowering early.

Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'Cobimpto' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. It was grown in the field at Cobbitty and exhibited unique flower colour as the only difference from Codimpca. Breeder: Mr G N Brown, Pennant Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy. Inflorescence: double arrangement of petals, flower colour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Codimpca'Φ was chosen as the sole comparator. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified that fit in to the grouping characteristic.

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial in field under 70% shade, using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty plants of 'Cobimpto' and fifteen plants of 'Codimpca'Φ arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
Nil overseas sales. First Australian sale Sep 2002.

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

Table 8 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Cobimpto'	'Codimpca'Φ
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	39.58	42.75
std deviation	1.81	1.65
LSD/sig	1.96	P≤0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	52A fading to 52B	68A
EYE ZONE: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	71A	61A

Mandevilla x*amabilis*
Mandevilla

'Parfait Blush'

Application No: 2003/059 Accepted: 28 Mar 2003.
Applicant: **E J Bunker**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 21) Plant: growth habit vine, ability to twine strong, persistence of leaves evergreen. Leaf: shape elliptic, mean length 155.5mm, mean width 53.3mm, ratio of length/width 2.92, arrangement on stem opposite, margin entire, hairiness medium. Flower: type single, arrangement axillary raceme, diameter mean 113.54mm, number of petals 5. Corolla tube: colour of inner side (throat colour) yellow (RHS 7C), Corolla lobe: width mean 41.20mm, colour of apex at first opening red-purple (RHS 63C), colour of midzone at first opening red-purple (RHS 69C), colour when fully expanded pale pink (ca N155B), shape of apex short acuminate. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from 'Alice du Pont' at Redlands Nursery, QLD. The sport was found to have pale pink flower which faded to almost white with age, had rounded petals when compared with parental variety 'Alice du Pont', which is brighter pink (petal apex red-purple RHS 63B, mid petal red-purple RHS 63C) with distinctly pointed petals. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: flower colour pale pink. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Edward Bunker, Redlands Nursery, Redland Bay, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparator was – Petal: main colour pale pink. On the basis of this grouping characteristic 'White Delite'Φ was chosen as the comparator. The comparator is also a sport of 'Alice Du Pont' and has some similarities with the candidate. The candidate mainly differs from the parental variety by having pale pink flowers with rounded petals, therefore was not included in the trial. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 9 *Mandevilla* varieties

	'Parfait Blush'	*'White Delite'Φ
COROLLA TUBE: COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (THROAT COLOUR) (RHS, 2001)	yellow 7C	yellow 5C
COROLLA LOBE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	41.20	35.26
std deviation	3.05	3.50
LSD/sig	3.75	P≤0.01
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF APEX AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 2001)	red-purple 63C	red-purple 62C
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDZONE AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 2001)	red-purple 69C	red-purple 69D

Table 9 (continued)

COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR WHEN FULLY EXPANDED (RHS, 2001)		
	pink	red-purple
	N155B	69D
COROLLA LOBE: SHAPE OF APEX		
	short acuminate	long acuminate

Osteospermum ecklonis
Cape Daisy

'Picton'

Application No: 2001/160 Accepted: 10 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Protected Plant Promotions Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 19) Plant: attitude of shoots semi-erect to erect. Shoot: length short-medium (mean 34.6cm). Leaf: length including petiole medium (mean 30.1mm), width medium (mean 15.0mm), degree of lobing absent or very weak, leaf variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls only one, incomplete ray floret whorls absent, diameter small (mean 42.9mm), shape of ray floret elliptic only. Ray Floret: length short (mean 21.3mm), width medium (mean 6.0mm), colour of margin of upper side red purple (RHS 74A), colour of middle of upper side red purple (RHS 74A) striped with purple (RHS 79A), colour of base of upper side purple (RHS 79A), main colour of middle of lower side purple (RHS 79A) striped with red purple (ca RHS 70A). Disc: colour purple. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: the parent is believed to be a plant from the 'Passion' series. A single seedling was observed which was considered to be distinct on the basis of its dwarf habit. The parent is characterised by a large plant growth habit and large inflorescence diameter. Selection took place at Glenfield Wholesale Nursery, Macquarie Fields, NSW. Selection criteria: short growth habit. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Daniel McDonald, Seven Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Ray floret: shape elliptic only, colour of middle of upper side purple, Shoot: length short-medium, Flower diameter: small. On this basis, the most similar variety of common knowledge is 'Wildside'. The parent, an unidentified plant from the 'Passion' series was not included in the trial because these plants have larger growth habits and flower diameters. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, spring-summer 2002-2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant. Inflorescence measurements recorded on newly opened blooms. Shoot length was measures from base of stem to tip of plant. Leaf measurements were taken from largest basal leaves.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sales Jul 2000.

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

Table 10 *Osteospermum* varieties

	'Picton'	***'Wildside'**
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – including petiole		
mean	40.2	57.1
std deviation	5.5	9.2
LSD/sig	8.68	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	15.0	24.4
std deviation	2.4	3.0
LSD/sig	3.11	P≤0.01
LEAF: DEGREE OF LOBING		
	absent or very weak	weak
LEAF: MARGIN SERRATION		
	weak	medium-strong
RAY FLORET: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	21.3	24.8
std deviation	1.8	2.1
LSD/sig	2.21	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	6.0	7.8
std deviation	0.4	0.7
LSD/sig	0.64	P≤0.01
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	early	medium

Petunia x*hybrida*
Petunia

'MP3'

Application No: 2002/234 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 11) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean height 14.7cm), all surfaces except upper surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 1.36mm, mean length 36.75cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade elliptic to ovate (mean length to width ratio 2.31), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 146A, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 17.52mm, mean width 1.054mm, mean length to width ratio 16.65. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 11.28mm, mean width 1.72mm, mean length to width ratio 6.65,

anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter small (mean 26.98mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface ca. RHS N81A, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface medium, undulation of margin weak. Floral tube: mean length 21.87mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.24, main colour of inner side RHS N79A, conspicuousness of veins on inner side strong. Anther: colour RHS 91A. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'X98.31' x pollen parent 'X97.66' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour burgundy, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'MP3' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time of flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'MP3' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

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

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field under plastic mulch with drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty five plants of 'MP3' and fifteen plants of 'Revolution Bluevein'(Þ arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Applied	'MP3'
Canada	2001	Applied	'MP3'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'MP3'

First sold in Australia in Sep 2001. First overseas sale in USA in Dec 2000.

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

'MP5'

Application No: 2002/233 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 11) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean height 16.0cm), all surfaces except adaxial surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 1.38mm, mean length 34.7cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade elliptic to ovate (mean length to width ratio 1.85), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 137A, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 20.52mm, mean width 1.07mm, mean length to width ratio 19.25. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 11.18mm, mean width 1.88mm, mean length to width ratio 5.97, anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter medium (mean 31.38mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface RHS N74A, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface very weak, undulation of margin weak. Floral tube: mean length 22.39mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.41, main colour of inner side RHS N79A fading with age to RHS 79C, conspicuousness of veins on inner side strong. Anther: colour RHS 90A. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'X98.31' x pollen parent 'X97.66' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour burgundy, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'MP5' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'MP5' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

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

Comparator Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation,

plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty five plants of 'MP5' and fifteen plants of 'Revolution Bluevein'(ϕ) arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'MP5'

First sold in Australia in Sep 2001. Overseas sale nil.

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

'MP8'

Application No: 2002/232 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 11) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean height 12.95cm), all surfaces except adaxial surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 1.61mm, mean length 39.7cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade obovate (mean length to width ratio 1.64), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 146B, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 24.37mm, mean width 1.154mm, mean length to width ratio 21.15. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 9.58mm, mean width 2.48mm, mean length to width ratio 3.89, anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type axillary single cyme, diameter medium (mean 31.26mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface RHS 68A, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface very weak, undulation of margin medium. Floral tube: mean length 21.88mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.43, main colour of inner side RHS N155B, conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. Anther: colour RHS 159C. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'X98.31' x pollen parent 'X97.66' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour burgundy, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'MP8' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'MP8' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

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

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty five plants of 'MP8' and fifteen plants of 'Revolution Bluevein'(ϕ) arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'MP8'

First sold in Australian in Sep 2001. Overseas sales nil.

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

'MP19'

Application No: 2002/231 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 11) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean height 16.6cm), all surfaces except adaxial surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 2.19mm, mean length 38.5cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade circular to elliptic (mean length to width ratio 1.62), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 146A, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 24.92mm, mean width 1.38mm, mean length to width ratio 17.98. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 10.28mm, mean width 3.71mm, mean length to width ratio 2.79, anthocyanin colouration present. Flower: type single, diameter medium (mean 32.69mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface RHS N74D, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface strong, undulation of margin weak. Floral tube: mean length 25.1mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.31, main colour of inner side RHS N186B, conspicuousness of veins on inner side strong. Anther: colour RHS 93D. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'PJ2' x pollen parent 'PJ39' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour pink, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour purple, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a

number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'MP19' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'MP19' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

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

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty five plants of 'MP19' and fifteen plants of 'Revolution Bluevein'(Ф) arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Applied	'MP19'
Canada	2001	Applied	'MP19'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'MP19'

First sold in Australia in Sep 2001. First overseas sale in USA in Dec 2000.

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

'MP21'

Application No: 2002/230 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 11) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean height 21.45cm), all surfaces except adaxial surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 2.12mm, mean length 41.3cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade elliptic to ovate (mean length to width ratio 2.3), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 146A, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 26.05mm, mean width 1.43mm, mean length to width ratio 18.28. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 12.9mm, mean width 2.79mm, mean length to width ratio 4.68, anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter medium (mean 36.91mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface RHS 155A fading with age to RHS 162A, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface strong, undulation of margin weak. Floral tube: mean length 27.6mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.34, main colour of inner side RHS 168A, conspicuousness of veins on inner side strong. Anther: colour RHS 155D. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'PJ3' x pollen parent 'PJ39' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour pink, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour purple, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'MP21' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'MP21' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

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

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty five plants of 'MP21' and fifteen plants of 'Revolution Bluevein'(Ф) arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Applied	'MP21'
Canada	2001	Applied	'MP21'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'MP21'

First sold in Australia in Sep 2001. First overseas sale in USA in Dec 2000.

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

'MP24'

Application No: 2002/229 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 11) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean

height 16.9cm), all surfaces except adaxial surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 1.7mm, mean length 44.8cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade elliptic (mean length to width ratio 2.72), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 146A, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 28.12mm, mean width 1.35mm, mean length to width ratio 21.0. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 12.65mm, mean width 2.03mm, mean length to width ratio 6.31, anthocyanin colouration absent. Flower: type single, diameter medium (mean 36.03mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface RHS 76A-76B, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface strong, colour of veins RHS N80A to 79A, undulation of margin medium. Floral tube: mean length 25.8mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.4, main colour of inner side RHS 79A, conspicuousness of veins on inner side strong. Anther: colour RHS 91A. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'PJ3' x pollen parent 'PJ39' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour pink, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour purple, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'MP24' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'MP24' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

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

Comparative Trial Location: 'Robs Parlour', Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field using plastic mulch with under-mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: twenty five plants of 'MP24' and fifteen plants of 'Revolution Bluevein'(Þ) arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'MP24'

First sold in Australia in Sep 2001. Overseas sales nil.

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

'Peppola'

Application No: 2002/228 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 11) Ploidy: diploid (2n=14). Plant: growth habit creeping, height short (mean height 18.1cm), all surfaces except adaxial surface of flower are viscid-pubescent. Stem: branching multi basal, attitude decumbent, mean thickness 1.86mm, mean length 35.2cm. Leaf: arrangement opposite, type simple, shape of blade elliptic to ovate (mean length to width ratio 2.21), petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of apex broad acute, margins entire, shape of cross section flat to concave, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, texture fleshy, variegation absent, colour of upper surface ca. RHS 146A, blistering absent. Pedicel: mean length 29.54mm, mean width 1.3mm, mean length to width ratio 22.73. Sepal: shape linear, mean length of longest 13.02mm, mean width 2.38mm, mean length to width ratio 5.51, anthocyanin colouration present. Flower: type single, diameter medium (mean 39.06mm), gamopetalous, shape salver-shaped, slightly zygomorphic particularly as in variable length of stipule and anther filament, number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface RHS 77B fading to RHS 75A-75B, conspicuousness of veins on upper surface very weak, undulation of margin strong. Floral tube: mean length 22.49mm, ratio of flower diameter to flower tube length 1.745, main colour of inner side RHS 79B, conspicuousness of veins on inner side weak. Anther: colour RHS 92A. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'PJ3' x pollen parent 'PJ39' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour pink, time of flowering medium-early. The pollen parent is distinguished by the following combination of characteristics: flower diameter small, main flower colour purple, time of flowering medium-early. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seed were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'Peppola' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and time to flowering early. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'Peppola' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit creeping, height small; Leaf: petiole absent, variegation absent; Flower: type single, shape salver-shaped, diameter medium-small,

number of colours of upper surface one, main colour of upper surface purple; Floral tube: colour of inner side purple. On these bases 'Revolution Bluevein'(ϕ) syn Blue Highlights(ϕ) was chosen as the comparator. In the same trial six other new candidate varieties were also included. The seed parent was excluded for reasons stated above. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

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

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Peppola'

First sold in Australia in Sep 2001. Overseas sale nil .

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

Table 11 *Petunia* varieties

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

Table 11 (continued)

PEDICEL DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) =0.08								
mean	1.05[a]	1.07[ab]	1.15[b]	1.38[cd]	1.43[d]	1.35[cd]	1.30[c]	1.56[e]
stdev	0.059	0.070	0.046	0.076	0.049	0.090	0.117	0.139
PEDICEL LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.56								
mean	16.65[a]	19.25[ab]	21.15[ab]	17.98[ab]	18.28[ab]	21.00[ab]	22.73[ab]	20.93[ab]
stdev	2.31	2.51	5.24	4.08	2.49	5.92	5.91	6.51
SEPAL LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.28								
mean	11.28[bc]	11.18[bc]	9.58[a]	10.28[ab]	12.90[d]	12.65[cd]	13.02[d]	15.24[e]
stdev	1.35	1.11	0.95	0.65	1.17	1.42	1.03	1.72
SEPAL WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.54								
mean	1.72[a]	1.88[ab]	2.48[bc]	3.71[d]	2.79[c]	2.03[ab]	2.38[bc]	4.61[e]
stdev	0.31	0.20	0.32	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.33	1.22
SEPAL LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.53								
mean	6.65[f]	5.97[de]	3.89[b]	2.78[a]	4.68[c]	6.31[ef]	5.51[d]	3.44[b]
stdev	0.65	0.44	0.45	0.25	0.52	0.68	0.43	0.61
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE								
	elliptic to ovate	elliptic to ovate	obovate	circular to elliptic	elliptic to ovate	elliptic	elliptic to ovate	ovate
LEAF BLADE: GREEN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)								
	ca 146A	ca 137A	ca 146B	ca 146A	ca 146A	ca 146A	ca 146A	ca 147A
SEPAL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION								
	absent	absent	absent	present	absent	absent	present	present (slight)
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)								
	ca N81A	N74A	68A	N74D	155A to 162A	76AB	77B fading to 75AB	76A fading to N155B
FLOWER: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF VEINS ON UPPER SIDE								
	medium	very weak	very weak	strong	strong	strong (RHS N80A-79A)	very weak	strong
FLOWER: UNDULATION OF MARGIN								
	weak	weak	medium	weak	weak	medium	strong	weak
FLOWER TUBE: MAIN COLOUR OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 2001)								
	N79A	N79A to 79C	N155B	N186B	168A	79A	79B	N92A
FLOWER TUBE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF VEINS ON INNER SIDE								
	strong	strong	weak	strong	strong	strong	weak	strong
ANTHER: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)								
	91A	90A	159C	93D	155D	91A	92A	91B

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

Poa poiformis
Tussock Grass

'PP300'

Application No: 2001/098 Accepted: 28 May 2001.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 43) Plant: growth cycle perennial, growth habit erect-semi erect, proliferation caespitose, basal culm internode not swollen, leaves mostly basal. Culm: height medium (mean 45cm), number of nodes very few, mid-culm nodes hidden by leaf sheath, anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf sheath: auricles absent, colour of basal leaf sheath green, apically keeled, terete (except upper part), surface glabrous, ligule present, size of ligule very small, surface of collar glabrous, distinct callus at blade and sheath junction absent. Leaf blade: margins incurved, shape acicular (needle-like), rigidity stiff, colour RHS 146A (2001), glaucosity absent, adaxial surface scabrous to puberulous, abaxial surface glabrous, apex acute (tapering to a short, hard, sharp point).

Origin and Breeding Recurrent phenotypic selection: In April 1998 thousands of seeds of *P. poiformis* were sown and one selected for its green colour and planted in a 200mm pot. This plant is 'PP200'. The green colour was found to be uniform and in October 1998 it was divided into 28 tubes and then into 200mm pots. In October 1998 two of these plants were isolated and cross pollinated by rubbing the flower heads together whilst pollen was visible. In November the seed was collected from both plants. In January 2000 the seeds were sown into 4 open trays. In March 2000, 9 plants were chosen and planted into 140mm pots. In August 2000 one plant was chosen for its green colour and given the name 'PP300'. In September, 2000 it was divided into 26 tubes and subsequently 140mm pots. These were divided into 182 plants, 164 of which survived. 40 were planted into 200mm pots for the PBR trial. Selection criteria: exceptionally green. Propagation: by division. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'PP200' was chosen as it was the parent of 'PP300'. 'PP400' was also chosen, as it is a similar variety of common knowledge and bred from 'PP100'. Other varieties of common knowledge such as 'PP500' and 'PP 100' were also included in the trial. 'PP100' is the parent of 'PP500'. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Abulk Farm, Clarendon, NSW. Conditions: 30 plants of each of the varieties were grown in 200mm pots in full sun and under irrigation for 14 months. Three applications of slow release fertiliser were applied. All plants were trimmed in late winter, 2002 at a height of 50mm. Trial design: completely randomised design. Measurements from 20 plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

Description: **Brian Quinn**, Newham, VIC.

'PP 500'

Application No: 2001/099 Accepted: 21 May 2001.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 43) Plant: growth cycle perennial, growth habit erect-semi erect, proliferation caespitose, basal culm internode not swollen, leaves mostly basal. Culm: height tall (mean 50.2cm), number of nodes very few, mid-culm nodes hidden by leaf sheath, anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf sheath: auricles absent, colour of basal leaf sheath green, apically keeled, terete (except upper part), surface glabrous, ligule present, size of ligule very small, surface of collar glabrous, distinct callus at blade and sheath junction absent. Leaf blade: margins incurved, shape acicular (needle-like), rigidity stiff, colour RHS 137C (2001), glaucosity present (giving a blue-tone), adaxial surface scabrous to puberulous, abaxial surface glabrous, apex acute (tapering to a short, hard, sharp point).

Origin and Breeding Recurrent phenotypic selection: Thousands of *P. poiformis* were grown from seed in April, 1998, one was selected for its blue colour. The selected plant was planted in a 200mm pot. It was noticed that some shoots were green and some blue. The plant was divided and the blue shoots were planted into tubes and potted on to 140mm pots in early October 1998. In March 1999 one of the plants was chosen and named 'PP100'. This was divided into ten and planted in 200mm pots. In October 1999 two of these plants were placed in isolation and crossed by rubbing the flower heads together. In November the seeds of both plants were collected. In January, 2000 the seeds were planted into open trays. In March 50 seedlings were selected and grown on in 140mm pots. In August 2 plants were selected viz. 'PP400' and 'PP500' on the basis of leaf colour and growth habit. In September 'PP500' was divided into 28 tubes then into 140mm pots. In January, 2001 these were divided into 222 plants, 204 survived and 40 were planted into 140mm pots for the PBR trials. Selection criteria: blue colour and compact form. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'PP100' was chosen as it was the parent of 'PP500'. 'PP400' was also chosen, as it is a similar variety of common knowledge. Other varieties of common knowledge such as 'PP200' and 'PP 300' were also included in the trial. 'PP200' is the parent of 'PP300'. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Abulk Farm, Clarendon, NSW. Conditions: 30 plants of each of the varieties were grown in 200mm pots in full sun and under irrigation for 14 months. Three applications of slow release fertiliser were applied. All plants were trimmed in late winter, 2002 at a height of 50mm. Trial design: completely randomised design. Measurements from 20 plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

Description: **Brian Quinn**, Newham, VIC.

Table 12 *Poa* varieties

	'PP500'	'PP300'	*'PP100'	*'PP200'	*'PP400'
GROWTH HABIT					
	erect to semi erect	erect to semi-erect	erect	erect to semi-erect	erect
CULM LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.54					
mean	50.2[c]	45.0[b]	50.4[c]	41.36[a]	40.43[a]
Std deviation	5.36	3.40	5.41	6.12	5.55
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 2001)					
	137C	146A	144A	144B	137B

Table 12 (continued)

LEAF GLAUCOSITY	present	absent	absent	absent	present
COLOUR OF BASAL LEAF SHEATH	green	green	green	green	purple

Note: the mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01 according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'Glenred' syn **Savanared**

Application No. 2002/328 Accepted 10 Feb 2003
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford**, Le Grand, CA, USA
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 35) Tree: type normal, vigour very strong, habit upright , branching medium. One-year-old shoot: number of lenticels many, position of vegetative bud in relation to shoot slightly held out. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration of tip medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, ratio of length /width medium, green colour of upper side medium. Leaf: length of petiole medium, ratio length of petiole/length of blade medium. Petiole: nectaries present, colour of nectaries dark red. Flower: diameter of corolla (completely open) medium, shape of petal broad elliptic, relative positions of petal margins touching. Fruit: size large/very large, shape reniform, pistil end depressed, colour of skin dark red, size of lenticels on skin small, number of lenticels on skin few, colour of juice red, colour of flesh dark red , firmness firm, acidity low, sweetness high (16-22 brix) , juiciness strong, length of stalk long, abscission layer between stalk and fruit absent, thickness of stalk medium. Stone: size medium, shape round, size relative to fruit medium. Time of flowering: early. Time of fruit maturity: early-medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F_1 between seed parent 'Tulare' (U.S. Plant Patent No. 6,407) and pollen parent 'Brooks' (U.S Plant Patent No. 6,676) during 1992 near Le Grand, California, USA. The seed parent 'Tulare' ripens 8 days later than 'Glenred' and it does not have the unique horizontal limb structure of 'Glenred'. 'Brooks' matures 4 days later than 'Tulare' and it does not have the unique horizontal limb structure of 'Glenred'. Also 'Glenred' has a much greater resistance to skin cracking than 'Brooks'. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford, Le Grand, CA, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity: early, Tree: habit upright. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Tulare' and 'Brooks'. The comparators and 'Glenred' are early maturing varieties for consumption. 'Tulare' does not have the unique horizontal limb structure of 'Glenred'. 'Brooks' (U.S. Plant pat 6,676) does not have the unique horizontal limb structure of 'Glenred'. 'Glenred' has a much greater resistance to skin cracking than 'Brooks'. The seed parent was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from U.S. Plant Patent No. 12,859 dated Aug 13, 2002. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Toowoomba, QLD and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for Cherry varieties (TG/35/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Granted	'Glenred'

First sold in USA Jan 2001. First Australian sales nil.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Toowoomba, QLD.

Prunus persica
Peach

'Ice Princess'

Application No: 2002/051 Accepted 10 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford**, Le Grand, CA, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 29) Tree: size large, vigour strong, habit spreading. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds in groups of two or more. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant colour medium pink. Petal: shape round, number five, size large. Stamens: position compared to petals below. Stigma: position compared to anthers below. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence present. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length long, width wide, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex absent, angle of base acute, angle at apex medium, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries 2-6 per leaf. Fruit: size large, shape elliptic, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry asymmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour pink white, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence present, density of pubescence sparse, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh strong, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh cream white, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone weakly expressed, texture of flesh not fibrous, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape elliptic, intensity of brown colour light, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or weakly expressed. adherence to flesh absent. Time of leaf burst: early. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: early. Tendency to preharvest drop: absent or very weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F_1 between seed parent 'Diamond Princess' (US Plant Patent No. 7,066) and pollen parent an unnamed white fleshed peach during 1992 at Le Grand, California, USA. The seed parent 'Diamond Princess' matures 8 days later, is yellow fleshed and acid in flavour. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge ware: adherence of flesh to stone absent. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Diamond Princess' and 'Elegant Lady'. The comparators and 'Ice Princess' are all freestone. 'Diamond Princess' matures 8 days later, is yellow fleshed and acid in flavour. 'Elegant Lady' matures 10 days later, is yellow fleshed and acid in flavour. 'Ice Princess' matures 8-10 days ahead of the comparators, is white fleshed and subacid in flavour.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No. 12,974, dated 17 Sep 2002. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Toowoomba, QLD and "Monkstadt" Tenterfield, NSW and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for peach varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Granted	'Ice Princess'

First sold in the USA Dec 2000. First sold in Australia Jul 2002.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale QLD.

'Snow Princess'

Application No: 2002/052 Accepted: 17 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford**, Le Grand, CA, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 30) Tree: size medium, vigour medium, habit semi-upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, anthocyanin colouration absent, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds isolated. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side greenish yellow. Corolla: predominant colour (inner side) violet pink. Petal: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals same level. Stigma: position compared to anthers, same level. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence present. Young shoot: length of stipule (fully expanded leaf) medium. Leaf blade: length long, width broad, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex absent, angle at base acute, angle at apex medium, colour greenish yellow. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two. Fruit: size very large, shape round, shape of pistil end flat, symmetry (viewed from pistil end) symmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour pink white, over colour present, hue of over colour medium red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour large, pubescence present, density of pubescence very sparse, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh strong, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh cream white, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone strongly expressed, texture of flesh not fibrous, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit small, shape (in lateral view) elliptic, intensity of colour brown dark, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting (at peak harvest) absent or very low, adherence to flesh absent. Time of leaf bud burst: early. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium. Tendency to preharvest drop: weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F_1 between the yellow fleshed seed parent 'Diamond Princess' (US Plant Patent No. 7,066) and an unnamed white fleshed peach during 1992 near Le Grand California, USA. The candidate differs from 'Diamond Princess' in having white flesh. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Fruit: acidity low, flesh colour white. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Ice Princess' and 'White Princess'. The comparators and 'Snow Princess' are all white fleshed and sub-acid in flavour. 'Ice Princess' matures 22 days ahead of 'Snow Princess'. 'White Princess' matures 8 days later than 'Snow Princess'. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from U.S. Plant Pat No. 12,570 dated 23 Apr 2002. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions at Toowoomba and "Monkstadt" Tenterfield and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for peach varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Granted	'Snow Princess'

First sold in the USA Dec 1999. First sold in Australia Jun 2001.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale QLD.

Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Grand Sweet' Syn **Grand Gold**

Application No: 2002/056 Accepted 27 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford** and **Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, CA, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 32) Tree: size medium, vigour strong, habit upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds in groups of two or more. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant

colour violet pink. Petal: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals below. Stigma: position compared to anthers above. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex absent, angle at base acute, angle at apex medium, colour greenish yellow. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two to four. Fruit: size medium, shape round, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry symmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour orange yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour, very large. Pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh very strong, firmness of flesh very firm, ground colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone strongly expressed, texture of the flesh not fibrous, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape elliptic, intensity of brown colour light, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium. Tendency to pre-harvest drop: absent or very weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F_1 between the seed parent 'Red Glen' (US Plant Patent 7,193) and pollen parent 'June Pearl' (US Plant Pat 9,360) during 1992 near Le Grand, California, USA. The candidate differs from both its parents in time to maturity. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was - Time of maturity: early- late. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Ruby Diamond' and 'Grand Pearl'. 'Grand Sweet' and the two comparators all have similar maturity time in a normal season. 'Ruby Diamond' is yellow fleshed and acid in flavour, 'Grand Pearl' is white fleshed and subacid in flavour. 'Grand Sweet' is yellow fleshed and subacid in flavour. The parents of 'Grand Sweet' were not chosen because there is a great difference in maturity with both parents.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No. 11,954 dated 26 Jun 2001. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Toowoomba, QLD and "Monkstadt" Tenterfield NSW and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for Nectarine varieties (TG/56/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1999	Granted	'Grand Sweet'

First sold in the USA Dec 1999. First sold in Australia Jul 2002.

Description: **Peter Buchanan, Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale QLD.

'Kay Sweet' syn **Kay Gold**

Application No: 2002/057 Accepted: 27 Mar 2002
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford** and **Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, CA, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 33) Tree: size large, vigour strong, habit upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds in groups of two or more. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant colour light pink. Petal: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals below. Stigma: position compared to anthers above. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex absent, angle at base acute, angle at apex medium, colour greenish yellow. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries 2-4 per leaf. Fruit: size medium, shape oblate, shape of pistil end weakly pointed, symmetry asymmetric, prominence of suture medium, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour orange yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour medium red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin thin, adherence of skin to flesh strong firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent, anthocyanin colouration around stone absent, texture of the flesh not fibrous, sweetness high acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape obovate, intensity of brown colour light, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence strong. Time of leaf burst: early. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Duration of flowering: short. Time of maturity for consumption: early. Tendency to preharvest drop: absent or very weak.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from a mixed collection of seeds from various unnamed white fleshed nectarine trees in 1992. The candidate differs from the maternal parents in having yellow flesh. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Flesh colour: yellow. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Diamond Bright' and 'Spring Bright'. The comparators and 'Kay Sweet' are all yellow fleshed. 'Diamond Bright' matures with 'Kay Sweet' in a normal season, however 'Diamond Bright' acid in flavour. 'Spring Bright' matures 10 days later in a normal season and is acid in flavour. 'Kay Sweet' is subacid in flavour.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No. 10,884 dated 4 May 1999. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Toowoomba QLD and "Monkstadt" Tenterfield NSW and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for nectarine varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Kay Sweet'

First sold in the USA Dec 1997. First sale in Australia Jul 2001.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale QLD.

'Ruby Sweet'

Application No: 2002/053 Accepted: 10 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford** and **Norman G Bradford**, Le Grand, CA, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 34) Tree: size medium, vigour strong, habit upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds in groups of two or more. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side greenish yellow. Corolla: predominant colour violet pink. Petal: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals below. Stigma: position compared to anthers above. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex absent, angle of base acute, angle of apex medium, colour greenish yellow. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries 2-4 per leaf. Fruit: size medium, shape round, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry symmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, Ground colour orange yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh strong, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent, anthocyanin colouration around stone absent, texture of the flesh not fibrous, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape elliptic, intensity of brown colour light, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium. Tendency to pre harvest drop: very weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F_1 between the yellow fleshed seed parent 'Spring Bright' (US Plant Patent No 7,507) and the white fleshed pollen parent 'June Pearl' (US Plant Patent No. 9,360) during 1992 near Le Grand, California, USA. 'Spring Bright' is acidic in flavour and 'Ruby Pearl' is sub acidic in flavour. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation cycle the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was - Time of maturity: medium. On the basis of this characteristic the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Spring Bright' and 'Ruby Pearl'. The two comparators and 'Ruby Sweet' all mature at approximately the same time in a normal season. 'Spring Bright' is yellow fleshed and acid in flavour, 'Ruby Pearl' is white fleshed and subacid in flavour. 'Ruby Sweet' is yellow fleshed and subacid in flavour making it similar in maturity time but with different fruit characteristics.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from U.S. Plant Pat No. 9,963 dated 15 Jul 1997. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions at Toowoomba and "Monkstadt" Tenterfield and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for peach varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Ruby Sweet'

First sold in the USA Dec 1997. First sold in Australia Jun 2002.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale QLD.

'August Fire'

Application No: 2002/054 Accepted: 27 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Norman Waldner & Michael Waldner**, Dinuba, CA, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 31) Tree: size large, vigour strong, habit upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds in groups of two or more. Flower: type non-showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant colour medium pink. Petal: shape narrow elliptic, size very small, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals above. Stigma: position compared to anthers above. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule (fully expanded leaf) medium. Leaf blade: length long, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex present, angle at base acute, angle at apex medium, colour greenish yellow. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two to four. Fruit: size large, shape round, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry symmetric, prominence of suture medium, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour orange yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh strong, firmness of flesh very firm, ground colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone strongly expressed, texture of flesh not fibrous, sweetness medium, acidity high. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape elliptic intensity of brown colour dark, relief of surface grooves, Tendency of splitting (at peak harvest) absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: late. Tendency to preharvest drop medium.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'August Red' (US Plant Patent No 6,363) 1993 in a orchard of 'August Red' nectarines in Waldner Farms near Dinuba, CA, USA. A tree was identified with an apparent mutation on one of its three main scaffolds. All of the fruit on the scaffold ripened about one week earlier than the fruit on the other two scaffolds. The fruit on the mutated limb was virtually one hundred percent red, while the fruit on the other two scaffolds reached only about fifty percent red at full maturity. Propagation: The mutated scaffold, was asexually reproduced by budding and grafting on Nemaguard rootstock. Grafted scions from the mutated scaffold and 'August Red' were grown side by side on Nemaguard rootstock to substantiate its uniqueness from the 'August Red'. The plant and fruit characteristics of 'August Fire' proved true to the original mutated scaffold in all respects in observations over five years. Breeder: Norman and Michael Waldner, Dinuba, CA, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was - Flesh colour: yellow. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'August Red' and 'Summer Blush'. The comparators and 'August Fire' are all yellow fleshed. 'August Red' matures approximately 7 days later than 'August Fire', 'August Red' has 50% red skin colour and 'August Fire' has nearly 100% red skin colour. 'Summer Blush' matures approximately 5 days ahead of 'August Fire' and only has 50% red skin colour.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No. 11,477 dated Aug 8, 2000. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Toowoomba, QLD and expressed in accordance with standard UPOV characteristics for nectarine varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'August Fire'

First sold in the USA Dec 1998. First Australian sale 2003.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale QLD.

Rhododendron hybrid
Azalea

'Conleb' syn **Autumn Embers**

Application No: 2001/095 Accepted: 30 Jun 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**, Independence, Louisiana, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 23) Plant: persistence of leaves evergreen. Young leaf: colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 144A). Mature leaf: length (including petiole) medium (ca 44-70mm), width medium (ca 16-22mm), shape of blade elliptic, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 146A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 146C), shape of apex mucronate. Infloresence: number of flowers medium. Flower: calyx present, diameter large (ca 64-68mm), shape open funnel-shaped, type single, number of colours two. Corolla lobe: colour of middle of upper side (main colour) red (RHS 44A), colour of middle of lower side (main colour) red (RHS 44A), undulation of margin medium, conspicuousness of markings of throat medium, type of markings spots touching each other, colour of markings red (RHS 53B), colour intensity compared to lobe darker. Anther: colour voilet. Pistil: length in comparison to stamens shorter. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Watchet' ('Amagasa' x 'Lady Louise') x pollen parent *R. oldhamii* 'Fourth of July' in Albama, USA. The hybrid flowers profusely in summer and autumn compared with parental varieties, which are mainly winter and spring flowering forms. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parents. Selection criteria: flowering time and flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Robert E Lee, Louisiana, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was - Petal: main colour red. On the basis of this grouping characteristic 'Splendens' and 'Magnifica' were chosen as comparators. 'Magnifica' has red flowers but does not flower in autumn and hence was dropped from this trial. 'Conlef' and 'Conled' were also included for comparison as they belong to the same colour group. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Conleb'

First sold in USA in Apr 1997. Australian sales nil.

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

Table 13 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Conleb'	'Conlef'	'Conled'	*'Splendens'
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (MAIN COLOUR) (RHS, 2001)	red 44A	red 54A	red 48B	red 52C
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	very early (autumn)	very early (autumn)	very early (autumn)	early

'Conlec' syn **Autumn Royalty**

Application No: 2001/094 Accepted: 30 Jun 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**, Independence, Louisiana, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 22) Plant: persistence of leaves evergreen. Young leaf: colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 144A). Mature leaf: length (including petiole) small (ca 32-44mm), width medium (ca 15-20mm), shape of blade elliptic, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 146B), shape of apex mucronate. Infloresence: number of flowers

medium. Flower: calyx present, diameter large (ca 70-75mm), shape open funnel-shaped, type single, number of colours two. Corolla lobe: colour of middle of upper side (main colour) red-purple (RHS 71C), colour of middle of lower side (main colour) red-purple (RHS 71C), undulation of margin medium, conspicuousness of markings of throat medium, type of markings spots touching each other, colour of markings red (RHS 64B), colour intensity compared to lobe darker. Anther: colour yellow. Pistil: length in comparison to stamens shorter. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Georgia Giant' ('Moonbeam' x 'Lilacina') x pollen parent *R. oldhamii* 'Fourth of July' in Albama, USA. The hybrid flowers profusely in summer and autumn compared with parental varieties, which are mainly winter and spring flowering forms. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parents. Selection criteria: flowering time and flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Robert E Lee, Louisiana, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators is - Petal: main colour red-purple. On the basis of this grouping characteristic 'Blue Jay' was chosen as a comparator. 'Conlee' was also included for comparison as it belongs to the same colour group. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Conlec'

First sold in USA in Apr 1997. Australian sales nil.

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

Table 14 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Conlee'	'Conlec'	*'Blue Jay'
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (MAIN COLOUR) (RHS, 2001)	red-purple 71D	red-purple 71C	red-purple N74C
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	very early (autumn)	very early (autumn)	early

'Conled' syn Autumn Coral

Application No: 2001/097 Accepted: 30 Jun 2001
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**, Independence, Louisiana, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 23) Plant: persistence of leaves evergreen. Young leaf: colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 144A). Mature leaf: length (including petiole) medium (ca 38-44mm), width medium (ca 12-16mm), shape of blade elliptic, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 146B), shape of apex mucronate. Infloresence: number of flowers medium. Flower: calyx present, diameter medium-large (ca 57-63mm), shape open funnel-shaped, type single, number of colours two. Corolla lobe: colour of middle of upper side (main colour) red (RHS 48B), colour of middle of lower side (main colour) red (RHS 48B), undulation of margin weak, conspicuousness of markings of throat medium, type of markings spots not touching each other, colour of markings red (RHS 71C), colour intensity compared to lobe darker. Anther: colour voilet. Pistil: length in comparison to stamens shorter. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'White Gumpo' x pollen parent *R. oldhamii* 'Fourth of July' in Albama, USA. The hybrid flowers profusely in summer and autumn compared with parental varieties, which are mainly winter and spring flowering forms. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parents. Selection criteria: flowering time and flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Robert E Lee, Louisiana, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was - Petal: main colour red. On the basis of this grouping characteristic 'Splendens' and 'Magnifica' were chosen as comparators. 'Magnifica' has red flowers but does not flower in autumn and hence was dropped from this trial. 'Conleb' and 'Conlef' were also included for comparison as they belong to the same colour group. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Conled'

First sold in USA in Apr 1997. Australian sales nil.

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

'Conlee' syn Autumn Amethyst

Application No: 2001/093 Accepted: 30 Jun 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**, Independence, Louisiana, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 22) Plant: persistence of leaves evergreen. Young leaf: colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 144A). Mature leaf: length (including petiole) medium (ca 70-80mm), width medium (ca 20-25mm), shape of blade elliptic, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 146A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 144A), shape of apex mucronate. Infloresence: number of flowers medium. Flower: calyx present, diameter medium (ca 44-57mm), shape open funnel-shaped, type single, number of colours two. Corolla lobe: colour of middle of upper side (main colour) red-purple (RHS 71D), colour of middle of lower side (main colour) red-purple (RHS 71D), undulation of margin weak, conspicuousness of markings of throat medium, type of markings spots touching each other, colour of markings red (RHS 53B), colour intensity compared to lobe darker. Anther: colour brown. Pistil: length in comparison to stamens shorter. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Karens' (kurume hybrid 'Hino de Gin' x *Rhododendron poukhanense*) x pollen parent *R. oldhamii* 'Fourth of July' in Albama, USA. The hybrid flowers profusely in summer and autumn compared with parental varieties, which are mainly winter and spring flowering forms. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parents. Selection criteria: flowering time and flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Robert E Lee, Louisiana, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators is - Petal: main colour red-purple. On the basis of this grouping characteristic 'Blue Jay' was chosen as a comparator. 'Conlec' was also included for comparison as it belongs to the same colour group. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Conlee'

First sold in USA in Apr 1997. Australian sales nil.

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

'Conlef' syn **Autumn Cheers**

Application No: 2001/096 Accepted: 30 Jun 2001
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**, Independence, Louisiana, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 23) Plant: persistence of leaves evergreen. Young leaf: colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 144A). Mature leaf: length (including petiole) medium (ca 25-38mm), width medium (ca 13-19mm), shape of blade elliptic, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 146C), shape of apex mucronate. Infloresence: number of flowers medium. Flower: calyx present, diameter medium (ca 38-50mm), shape open funnel-shaped, type single, number of colours two. Corolla lobe: colour of middle of upper side (main colour) red (RHS 54A), colour of middle of lower side (main colour) red (RHS 54A), undulation of margin weak, conspicuousness of markings of throat medium, type of markings spots not touching each other, colour of markings red (RHS 53B), colour intensity compared to lobe darker. Anther: colour voilet. Pistil: length in comparison to stamens shorter. Time of beginning of flowering: very early. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Pink Cheer' ('Sweet Sixteen' x 'Macrantha') x pollen parent *R. oldhamii* 'Fourth of July' in Albama, USA. The hybrid flowers profusely in summer and autumn compared with parental varieties, which are mainly winter and spring flowering forms. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parents. Selection criteria: flowering time and flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Robert E Lee, Louisiana, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was - Petal: main colour red. On the basis of this grouping characteristic 'Splendens' and 'Magnifica' were chosen as comparators. 'Magnifica' has red flowers but does not flower in autumn and hence was dropped from this trial. 'Conleb' and 'Conled' were also included for comparison as they belong to the same colour group. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Conlef'

First sold in USA in Apr 1997. Australian sales nil.

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

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Charlie's Angel'

Application No: 2003/012 Accepted: 17 Feb 2003.
Applicant: **Ornatec Pty Ltd**., Birkdale, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 24) Plant: persistence of leaves evergreen. Young leaf: colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 144B). Mature leaf: length (including petiole) medium (ca 50mm), width medium (ca 25mm), shape of blade slightly ovate, colour of upper side green (RHS 137A), colour of lower side green (RHS 137B), shape of apex rounded. Infloresence: number of flowers many. Flower: calyx present, diameter large (ca 64-68mm), shape open funnel-shaped, type double, number of colours three. Corolla lobe: colour of middle of upper side (main colour) red (RHS 69D) with variegation type markings red-purple (RHS 58A-B), colour of margin of upper side absent, colour of middle of lower side (main colour) same as upper side, undulation of margin strong, conspicuousness of

markings of throat absent or very weak, type of markings spots not touching each other, colour of markings red (RHS 69A), colour intensity compared to lobe lighter. Anther: colour brown. Pistil: length in comparison to stamens longer. Time of beginning of flowering: medium-late. (Notes: RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: sport of *Rhododendron* 'Charlie' was observed in Oct 1998 at Birkdale Nursery, QLD. The sport is a variegated form of 'Charlie' with very attractive flowers, profusely flowering for a long time like the parent. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and was found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: variegated flower, heavy and length of flowering. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Ursula Mueller, Operations manager, Birkdale Nursery, Birkdale, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was - Petal: main colour red purple, Flower: type double. On the basis of this grouping characteristic, 'Charlie' was chosen because it is the parental variety. 'Inga Vogel' was chosen because of its similar flower colour and flowering time. 'Freckles', a similar variety with different parentage, was kept for observation only. The candidate's flower colour (main) light red-purple (RHS 69D) forms the background with darker marking or variegation deep red-purple (RHS 58A-B) whereas in case of 'Freckles' the deeper coloured markings mask the lighter background colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Birkdale, QLD, 2002 to 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease control as required. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random where needed.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 15 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Charlie's Angel'	***'Charlie'**	***'Inga Vogel**
MATURE LEAF: WIDTH	broad (ca 2.5cm)	broad (ca 2.5cm)	medium (ca 2cm)
MATURE LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	green 137A	green 137A	yellow green 147A
MATURE LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	dark green 138B	dark green 138B	yellow-green 147B
FLOWER: DIAMETER	large	large	medium
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS	three	one	two
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE	absent	absent	present (white RHS 155C)
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (MAIN) (RHS, 2001)	red-purple (lighter than 69D) with markings 58A-B	red-purple 58A-B	red-purple 64D
FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	very strong
FLOWER THROAT: TYPE OF MARKINGS	spots not touching each other	spots not touching each other	spots touching each other
FLOWER THROAT: COLOUR OF MARKINGS (RHS, 2001)	red-purple 69A	red-purple 69C	red-purple 60A
FLOWER THROAT: COLOUR INTENSITY COMPARED TO LOBE	lighter	lighter	darker
TIME OF BEGINNING FLOWERING	medium to late	medium to late	very early to medium

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ausbaker'

Application No: 2000/108 Accepted: 28 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, England, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 1) Plant: growth habit broad bushy, height short to medium, width very broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak (to medium), hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number absent to very few, long prickles number medium to many, (profile of upper side catena to flat, lower side concave). Leaf: size medium to large, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side very weak to weak. Leaflet: cross section concave, margin undulation very weak to weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 44.2mm, sd 2.9), width medium (mean 27.0mm, sd 1.7), shape of base (obtuse to) round. Flowering shoot: flower number few to medium. Flower pedicel: number of hairs and/or prickles medium to many (as red glandular hairs). Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour yellow, petal number very many, diameter large, view from above round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flat, side view of lower part concave (convex), fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions weak, (length 21.2mm, sd 1.2) Petal: size large, colour of middle zone of inner side yellow RHS 10D (RHS 10B), colour of marginal zone of inner side yellow RHS 4D, spot at base of inner side absent,

colour of middle zone of outer side yellow RHS 10D (RHS 10C), colour of marginal zone of outer side yellow between RHS155D and RHS 10C (RHS 10C), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin weak, margin undulation very weak to weak, (downward reflexing of outer petals absent to weak). Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour green. Stigma: height relative to anther same level) Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: early to medium. Flowering: habit almost continuously flowering. (Values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Charles Austin' x pollen parent an un-named seedling. The seed parent is characterised by tall upright growth habit and apricot yellow flowers. The pollen parent is a rounded branching shrub with medium pink flowers. Selection criteria: "English" style rose, good fragrance, and disease resistance. Propagation: 'Ausbaker' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour yellow and growth habit broad bushy "English" style rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Ausgold'ϕ syn Golden Celebrationϕ (PBR 1996/061) was selected as the comparator most suitable for 'Ausbaker' and the main differences are listed in the comparative table below. The parents were not considered as comparators for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1801, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in mid autumn 2001 and 2002. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Ausbaker'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Ausbaker'
Canada	2000	Granted	'Ausbaker'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Ausbaker'
USA	2000	Applied	'Ausbaker'

First sold in UK in May 1998.

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

Table 16 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausbaker'	*'Ausgold'ϕ
TERMINAL LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE		
	rounded	obtuse
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	round to broad ovate	ovate to broad ovate
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS		
	weak	weak to medium
PETAL COLOUR (fully opened flower, petals in outer whorls) (RHS, 1986)		
inner side:		
middle zone	10D (10B)	11A
marginal zone	4D	11A
outer side:		
middle zone	10D (10C)	12C
marginal zone	155D/10C (10C)	12C

'Ausjolly'

Application No: 2000/109 Accepted: 28 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, England, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 2) Plant: growth habit bushy to broad bushy, height very short to short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium (to strong), hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side slightly concave, short prickles number few (to medium), long prickles number medium to many, (profile of upper side concave, lower side concave). Leaf: size medium to large (mean 124.8mm, sd 6.0), green colour light to medium, glossiness of upper side very weak to weak. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: length long (mean 56.2mm, sd 1.6), width medium to broad (mean 36.3mm, sd 1.5), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number medium to many. Flower pedicel: number of hairs and/or prickles medium (to many). Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour very pale pink, petal number very many, diameter large, view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions weak, (length 25.5mm, sd 1.6) Petal: size large, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side pinkish white near RHS 155D (pale pink near RHS 56D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow RHS 4C/4D, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side pinkish white near RHS 155D (pale pink near RHS 56D), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of outer side pale yellow 4D, reflexing of margin very weak to weak, margin undulation weak (to medium). Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour pale green stained red at top. Stigma: height relative to anther below.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium to large. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent un-named seedling x pollen parent an un-named seedling. The seed parent is a compact rounded shrub with dark rose pink flowers, and the pollen parent is a shrub with upright growth and differed in shade of pink of petals to 'Ausjolly'. Selection criteria: "English" style rose, fragrant, and good disease resistance. Propagation: 'Ausjolly' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour light pink and growth habit broad bushy "English" style rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Ausmak'ϕ syn Eglantyneϕ (PBR 1997/078) was selected as the comparator variety for 'Ausjolly' and the main differences are listed in the comparative table below. The parents were not considered as comparators for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1787, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in mid autumn 2001 and 2002. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1997	Granted	'Ausjolly'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Ausjolly'

First sold in UK in May 1998.

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

Table 17 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausjolly'	*'Ausmak'ϕ
LONG PRICKLES (over 5mm): NUMBER	medium to many	few
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	round	cordate
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	round to broad ovate	broad ovate
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS	weak	medium
PETAL COLOUR (fully opened flower, petals in outer whorls) (RHS, 1986) inner and outer sides: middle and marginal zones	near 155D white tinged pink	near 56D very light pink

'Auslot'

Application No: 2000/110 Accepted: 28 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, England, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 3) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, width narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration very weak to weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number medium, long prickles number few to medium, (profile of upper side mainly flat, lower side concave.) Leaf: size medium, green colour light to medium, glossiness of upper side very weak to weak. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation very weak to weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 46.5mm, sd 2.3), width medium to broad (mean 32.8mm, sd 2.4), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number few to medium (mainly single). Flower pedicel: number of hairs and/or prickles few (low density stiff glandular hairs). Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour deep pink, petal number very many, diameter large, view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flattened convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance weak (tea rose type). Sepal: extensions very weak to weak, (length 26.5mm, sd 1.0) Petal: size large, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side middle red RHS 53A but slightly less intense, with a rich velvety appearance, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side very small to small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow RHS 6D (RHS 4B), colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side red purple RHS 60B, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side very small to small, colour of spot at base of outer side RHS 6D (RHS 4B), reflexing of margin weak to medium, margin undulation weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellow green. Stigma: height relative to anther above) Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium to large. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: early to medium. Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Auspero' syn Prospero x pollen parent an un-named seedling. The seed parent is characterised by rich crimson flowers with a true old rose fragrance. The pollen parent has a spreading growth habit and dark red flowers. Selection criteria: "English" style rose, fragrance, and good disease resistance. Propagation: 'Auslot' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour medium red and growth habit bushy "English" style rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Ausway'ϕ syn Noble Antonyϕ (PBR 1999/116) was selected by breeder as a comparator most suitable for 'Auslot'. 'Ausway' differed in that flowers were a magenta crimson colour and leaves medium to dark green. 'Sir Edward Elgar' was also considered as a comparator and the main differences are listed in the comparative table below. The parents were not considered as comparators for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1725, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in mid autumn 2001 and 2002. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound

cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Auslot'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Auslot'
USA	1998	Granted	'Auslot'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Auslot'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Auslot'

First sold in UK in May 1997.

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

Table 18 *Rosa* varieties

	'Auslot'	*'Sir Edward Elgar'
PLANT HEIGHT		
	short	tall
LEAF COLOUR		
	medium green to green	light to medium green
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	very weak to weak	medium to strong
PETAL COLOUR (fully opened flower, petals in outer whorls) (RHS, 1986)		
inner side: middle zone		
	53A	67B
outer side: middle zone		
	near 60B	68B

'Ausmove'

Application No: 2000/111 Accepted: 28 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, England, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 4) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration purple. Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number medium to many, long prickles number medium to many, (profile of upper side concave, lower side concave). Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 54.0mm, sd 2.1), width medium to broad (mean 40.0mm, sd 2.2), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number few to medium. Flower pedicel: number of hairs and/or prickles medium to many (mixture small thorns and glandular hairs). Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour red, petal number very many, diameter large to very large, view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flattened convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions weak (to medium), (length 25.7mm, sd 1.5). Petal: size large to very large, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side red-purple between RHS 187C/60A (nearest RHS 61A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side very small to small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow RHS 3A, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side red-purple nearest to RHS 64A, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side very small to small, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow RHS 4D, reflexing of margin weak, margin undulation weak (downward reflexing of outer petals medium). Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament red. (Style: main colour yellow-green. Stigma: height relative to anther about same level.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall large. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Flowering: habit almost continuously flowering. (Values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'The Squire' x pollen parent an un-named seedling. The seed parent is characterised by very large and heavy cupped flowers. The pollen parent has flowers of a salmon pink tinted with orange and apricot colour. Selection criteria: "English" style rose, fragrance, and good disease resistance. Propagation: 'Ausmove' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour deep red-purple and growth habit bushy "English" style rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Ausbloom'Φ syn The Dark LadyΦ (PBR 1995/146) was selected by breeder as a comparator most suitable for 'Ausmove'. 'Ausbloom'Φ differed in that flowers are very large and a darker crimson colour. 'Auscrim'Φ syn L.D. BraithwaiteΦ (PBR 1993/104) was also considered as a comparator and the main differences are listed in the comparative table below. The parents were not considered as comparators for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1800, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in mid autumn 2001 and 2002. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Ausmove'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Ausmove'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Ausmove'
USA	2000	Applied	'Ausmove'

First sold in UK in May 1998.

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

Table 19 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausmove'	*'Auscrim'Φ
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE		
	weak to medium	strong to very strong
PETAL COLOUR (fully opened flower, petals in outer whorls) (RHS, 1986)		
inner side: middle zone		
	between 187C and 60A	near 66A
outer side: middle zone		
	near 64A	60C/63A
SEED VESSEL: SIZE (at petal fall)		
	large	medium
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGTUDINAL SECTION		
	pitcher-shaped	pear-shaped

'Auswill'

Application No: 2000/107 Accepted: 19 Apr 2000.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**, Wolverhampton, England, UK.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 5) Plant: growth habit bushy, height short to medium, width very broad (long canes). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium to strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave, short prickles absent, long prickles number medium to many (profile of upper side flat, lower side concave). Leaf: size medium to large, green colour light to medium, glossiness of upper side very weak to weak. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation very weak to weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (mean 55.3mm, sd 1.4), width medium (mean 30.0mm, sd 0.9), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: flower number medium to many. Flower pedicel: number of hairs and/or prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round to broad ovate. Flower: type double, colour pink, petal number very many, diameter medium to large, view from above round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flattened concave, side view of lower part flattened concave, fragrance weak (to medium). Sepal: extensions weak to medium, (length 26.7mm, sd 1.5) Petal: size large, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side red between RHS 56C and RHS 52D (RHS 56D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium to large, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow between RHS 4C/4D, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side red-purple nearest RHS 65C, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow RHS 4D, reflexing of margin very weak to weak, margin undulation weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour pale green. Stigma: height relative to anther above). Seed vessel: size at petal fall medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning flowering: medium. Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Auscot'Φ syn Abraham DarbyΦ x pollen parent an unnamed seedling. The seed parent is characterised by flowers that are rich apricot/yellow colour. The pollen parent has a strong upright growth habit and does not express a continuous flowering habit. Selection criteria: "English" style rose, good fragrance and disease resistance. Propagation: 'Auswill' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeder: David Austin, Wolverhampton, UK.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour very light red and growth habit very broad bushy "English" style rose. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Ausled'Φ syn A Shropshire LadΦ (PBR 1999/117) was selected by the breeder as the comparator most suitable for 'Auswill'. 'Ausled' differed in that flowers a slightly deeper pink, and petal number lower. 'Aussaucer'Φ syn EvelynΦ (PBR 1995/148) was also considered as a comparator and the main differences are listed in the comparative table below. The parents were not considered as comparators for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on Report of Technical Examination, PVR Office United Kingdom, Reference number 5/1798, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Portland, VIC in mid autumn 2001 and 2002. The plants were budded in summer onto *Rosa multiflora* rootstock growing in a well-structured fertile clay loam soil. Plants spaced to express true growth characteristics. Growth was vigorous, free of stress and plants maintained under sound cultural procedures. Observations made at random from within plant population. Measurements taken at random from various plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Auswill'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Auswill'
Canada	2000	Granted	'Auswill'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Auswill'
USA	2000	Applied	'Auswill'

First sold in UK in May 1998.

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

Table 20 *Rosa* varieties

	'Auswill'	*'Aussaucer'Φ
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE		
	obtuse	round to cordate
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS		
	weak to medium	strong
PETAL COLOUR (fully opened flower, petals in outer whorls) (RHS, 1986)		
inner side: middle zone		
	between 56C and 52D	36D

'Grandlavda'

Application No: 2001/211 Accepted: 3 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 10) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 81.04mm), width medium (mean 57.39mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 39.2), diameter medium (mean 110.97mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions strong. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side mauve (RHS 75D), colour of marginal zone of inner side mauve (RHS 75D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side white (RHS 155C), colour of middle zone of outer side mauve (RHS 75C), colour of marginal zone of outer side mauve (RHS 75C), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side white (RHS 155C), reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: pale yellow. Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section funnel-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (late October). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (All RHS codes are from 1995 edition of colour chart.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sundel'Φ syn Delilah Φ x pollen parent 'Selcarbonium' syn Honesty. The seed parent was characterised by its mauve pink star shaped flowers. The pollen parent was characterised by its large pastel pink flowers. Hybridisation took place in Cranbourne, VIC in 1998. From this cross, the seedling chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, strong stems, suitability as a cut flower variety grown in controlled environment greenhouses. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Grandlavda' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr Harry Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour mauve, diameter medium. On the basis of this grouping the seed parent 'Sundel'Φ was chosen as the comparator.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late November 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, and in a controlled environment double skinned polyhouse with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) and 330mm (3 plants per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight pots of 'Grandlavda', and one hundred and fifty pots of 'Sundel'Φ. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil

First sold in Australian November 2001.

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

Table 21 *Rosa* varieties

	'Grandlavda'	***'Sundel'Φ** syn **Delilah Φ**
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	strong	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	reddish brown	bronze to reddish brown
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) - measurement across widest part		
mean	57.39	49.1
std deviation	6.38	2.923
LSD/sig	6.26	P≤0.01
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS		
	medium	very few
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	39.2	26.7
std deviation	8.41	4.02
LSD/sig	8.32	P≤0.01
FLOWER: VIEW FROM ABOVE		
	irregularly rounded	star shaped
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE		
	medium	weak
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS		
	strong	medium
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	75D	75C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	75D	75C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	155D	4D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	75C	between 73B and C

PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	75C	between 73B and C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	medium	strong
SEED VESSEL: SIZE - at petal fall		
	small	medium
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	funnel-shaped	pitcher-shaped

'Internatro'

Application No: 2001/356, Accepted: 5 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Interplant B.V, Leersum**, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 9) Plant: habit broad bushy, height medium, width broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number medium. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour light, glossiness of upper side strong. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin strong. Terminal leaflet: length long (mean 61.76mm), width narrow (mean 29.5mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type semi-double, number of petals few (mean 10.8), diameter medium (mean 78.34mm), view from above irregularly rounded, 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 pink (RHS 61D), colour of marginal zone of inner side pink (RHS 61D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium, colour of spot at base of inner side pale yellow (RHS 4D), colour of middle zone of outer side pink (RHS 61D), colour of marginal zone of outer side pink (RHS 61D), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of inner side white (RHS 155B), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: yellow. Staminal bundle: diameter medium (mean 20.39mm). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pear-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium. Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (All RHS codes are from 1995 edition of colour chart.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Interleer' x pollen parent 'Interwell'. Hybridisation took place in Leersum, The Netherlands in 1993. The seed parent is characterised by soft pink and yellow flower colour. The pollen parent is characterised by yellow flower colour. From this cross, the seedling chosen on the basis of flower form and colour. Selection criteria: spreading habit with free flowering trusses. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through vegetative cuttings. Further generations have been propagated via cuttings and have been found to be uniform and stable. 'Internatro' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Ir. J.H. van Doesum, Leersum, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Plant: growth habit spreading/ground cover type. Flower: colour pink, diameter medium, number of petals few to very few. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Noala'ϕ, 'Meipopal'.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), Autumn 2003, measurements taken mid Mar 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse by a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade. The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of 'Internatro', 'Noala'ϕ and 'Meipopal' on benches. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales
First sold in The Netherlands in Nov 1998, First Australian sale Mar 2002.

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

Table 22 *Rosa* varieties

	'Internatro'	***'Noala'ϕ**	***'Meipopal'**
YOUNG SHOOT: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION -shoot about 20cm long			
	absent	weak	medium
PRICKLES: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE			
	concave-flat	deep concave	n/a
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER			
	medium	weak	medium
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR -at time of first flowering			
	light	medium	medium
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION			
	flat	slight concave	slight concave
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	strong	weak	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) - across widest part			
mean	29.5	34.64	36.31
std deviation	2.98	3.09	2.96
LSD/sig	3.75	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE			
	obtuse	rounded	rounded
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES			
	weak	medium	medium
FLOWER: TYPE			
	semi-double	single	single
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	61D	52C	ca. 52B

Table 22 (continued)

PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	61D	52C	ca. 52B
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE			
	5	3	n/a
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	4D	155B	n/a
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	61D	between 55A-C 52B	
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	61D	between 55A-C 52B	
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE			
	medium	small	n/a
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN			
	strong	absent	medium
STAMINAL BUNDLE DIAMETER: (mm)			
mean	20.39	14.26	20.66
std deviation	3.13	0.89	2.30
LSD/sig	2.35	P≤0.01	ns

‘Noalesa’ syn **Gold Ground Cover**

Application No: 2002/003 Accepted: 26 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Reinhard Noack**, Gutersloh, Germany.
Agent: **Flower Carpet Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 7) Plant: habit broad bushy, height medium, width broad. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration very weak. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number very few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 51.1mm), width medium (mean 31.8mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type semi-double, number of petals few (mean 27), diameter medium (mean 73.47mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size small, colour of middle zone of inner side yellow (RHS 8A), colour of marginal zone of inner side yellow (RHS 8B), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle zone of outer side yellow (RHS 6D), colour of marginal zone of outer side yellow (RHS 6D), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: yellow. Inner style: greenish yellow. Staminal bundle: medium (mean 21.26). Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section funnel-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium. Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (All RHS codes are from 1995 edition of colour chart.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Korimro’ x pollen parent ‘unnamed Noack Rosen seedling’. The seed parent was characterised by its low height and spreading habit, with "Mother of Pearl" coloured flowers that only appear once per year. The pollen parent was characterised by its low height and spreading habit, with semi-double dark yellow flowers. Hybridisation took place in Gutersloh, Germany. From this cross, the seedling was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: continuous flowering, spreading habit, disease resistance and flower shape. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. ‘Noalesa’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Reinhard Noack. Gutersloh, Germany.

Choice of Comparators grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Plant: growth habit creeping, height small. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many. Flower: single or semi-double, colour pale yellow, diameter medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics ‘Noason’Φ was included in the trial as the sole comparator variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38°09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken mid March 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, rooted cuttings 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: nine 210mm pots of each of the varieties, ‘Noalesa’ and ‘Noason’Φ in blocks of three by three. Measurements: from all plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	2000	Granted	‘Noalesa’
USA	2001	Applied	‘Noalesa’

First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table 23 *Rosa* varieties

	‘Noalesa’	*‘Noason’Φ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	broad bushy	flat bushy
PLANT: HEIGHT	medium	short
LEAF: SIZE	medium	small
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR	medium	light
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	weak	medium

TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	51.1	43.25
std deviation	5.06	3.03
LSD/sig	4.76	P≤0.01

TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	31.8	25.86
std deviation	1.68	1.84
LSD/sig	2.01	P≤0.01

FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES		
	weak	medium

FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART -fully opened flower		
	flattened-convex	flat

FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART -fully opened flower		
	flattened convex	flat

SEPAL: EXTENSIONS		
	weak	medium

PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	8A	7D

PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	8B	6D

PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	6D	4C

PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	6D	5D

STAMINAL BUNDLE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	21.26	18.23
std deviation	2.29	2.12
LSD/sig	2.52	P≤0.01

HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	funnel-shaped	pitcher-shaped

‘Pannaran’ syn **Tropical Amazone**

Application No: 2001/357, Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Panorama Roses N.V**, Curacao, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 8) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number few. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 74.70mm), width medium (mean 47.39mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 39), diameter large (mean 109.60mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side orange (RHS 26B), colour of marginal zone of inner side orange to pink (RHS 28C inner petals, 38B outer petals), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 9A), colour of middle zone of outer side orange (RHS 23C), colour of marginal zone of outer side orange to pink (RHS 23C inner petal, 37C outer petal), spot at base of outer side present size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 9A), reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin very weak. Outer stamen: yellow to orange. Staminal bundle: diameter medium (mean 19.66mm). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (late October). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (All RHS codes are from 1995 edition of colour chart.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Donna’ x pollen parent ‘Kordaba’(Φ) syn Lambada(Φ). The seed parent was characterised by its cylinder like buds that open into salmon pink flowers on thin stems. The pollen parent was characterised by its orange flowers. Hybridisation took place in Quito, Ecuador in 1993. From this cross, the seedling chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, strong stems, suitability as a cut flower variety grown in controlled environment greenhouses. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through budding onto a rootstock. Further generations have been propagated via cuttings or budded onto rootstocks and have been found to be uniform and stable. ‘Pannaran’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: A.A.Pouw, Quito, Ecuador.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour orange, diameter medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics ‘Ruioran’(Φ) syn Orange Unique(Φ) was chosen to be included in the trial as was the pollen parent ‘Kordaba’(Φ) syn Lambada(Φ).

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38°09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken mid December 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse by a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade. The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of ‘Pannaran’, ‘Kordaba’ and ‘Ruioran’ on benches. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EAK	1999	Granted	‘Pannaran’
Ecuador	1997	Granted	‘Pannaran’
EU	1997	Granted	‘Pannaran’
Japan	2000	Applied	‘Pannaran’

Mexico	2000	Granted	'Pannaran'
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Pannaran'
USA	1997	Granted	'Pannaran'
Colombia	1999	Granted	'Pannaran'
Poland	2001	Applied	'Pannaran'

First sold in Ecuador in Oct 1998, First Australian sale Dec 2001.

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

Table 24 *Rosa* varieties

	'Pannaran'	*'Ruioran'ϕ	*'Kordaba'ϕ
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	reddish brown	bronze to reddish brown to purple	reddish brown
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER			
	few	few	medium
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR - at time of first flowering			
	medium	few	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) - across widest part			
mean	47.39	62.3	47.62
std deviation	6.08	7.22	4.08
LSD/sig	6.42	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS			
	few	medium	very few
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES			
	few	few	medium
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION			
	ovate	broad-ovate	ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	39.0	26.4	41.3
std deviation	7.18	1.78	3.94
LSD/sig	4.26	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	109.6	96.02	107.82
std deviation	7.18	4.60	4.99
LSD/sig	6.16	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART			
	flat	flat	flattened convex
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE			
	medium	weak	weak
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS			
	medium	strong	strong
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	26B	25B	33D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	28C and 38B	25B	33C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	9A	12A	6C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	23C	25B	52C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	23C and 37C	25B	52C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)			
	9A	12A	4C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN			
	medium	weak	strong
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	very weak	medium	strong
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINATE COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	yellow to orange	yellow	pink
STAMINAL BUNDLE: (mm) - diameter			
mean	19.66	15.68	28.64
std deviation	2.28	1.28	2.25
LSD/sig	2.60	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING			
	medium	medium	early

'POULsail'

Application No: 1999/381 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave to concave, short prickles number few to medium, long prickles number many, (profile of upper side near flat, lower side concave.) Leaf: size medium, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side weak (surface of upper side slight pucker). Leaflet: cross section flat (to slightly concave), margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium. (mean 37.7mm, sd 2.7), width medium (mean 23.1mm, sd 1.8), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number few to medium. Flower pedicel: number of hairs and/or prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, colour orange-red, petal number few, diameter small to medium (mean 61.7mm, sd 4.0), 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 absent to weak, (length 20.0mm, sd 2.3). Petal: size small to medium, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side orange-red to red RHS 39A to RHS 41A (near RHS 39A/40A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side very small, colour of spot at base of inner side light yellow RHS8D (RHS 13A/B), colour of

Continued on page 49

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

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

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

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

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

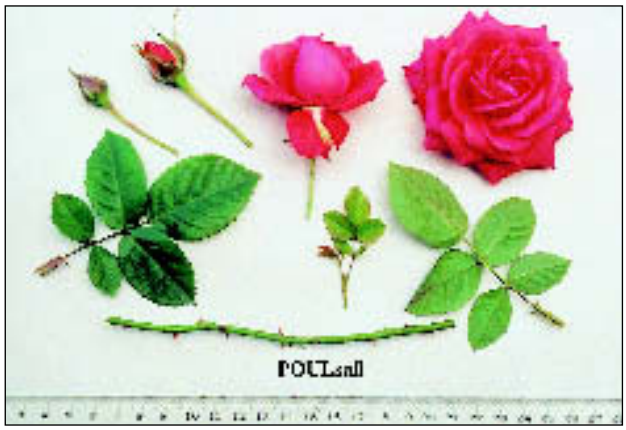

Fig 6 **Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'POULsail'.**

Fig 7 **Rose – 'Noalesa' (left) with comparator 'Noason' (right) showing differences in flower colour, leaf colour and size, and the number of prickles on flower pedicel.**

Fig 8 **Rose – 'Pannaran' (left) and comparators 'Ruioran' syn Orange Unique (centre), and 'Kordaba' syn Lambada (right) showing differences in flower colour, width of terminal leaflet, size and colour of staminal bundle and sepal extensions.**

Fig 9 **Rose – 'Internatro' (left) and comparators 'Noala' (centre) and 'Meipopla' (right) showing differences in flower colour, reflexing of petal margin, leaflet width and anthocyanin colouration.**

Fig 10 **Rose – 'Grandlavda' (left) and comparator 'Sundel' syn Delilah (right) showing differences in petal reflex, sepal extensions, anthocyanin colouration, leaf width and leaf colour.**

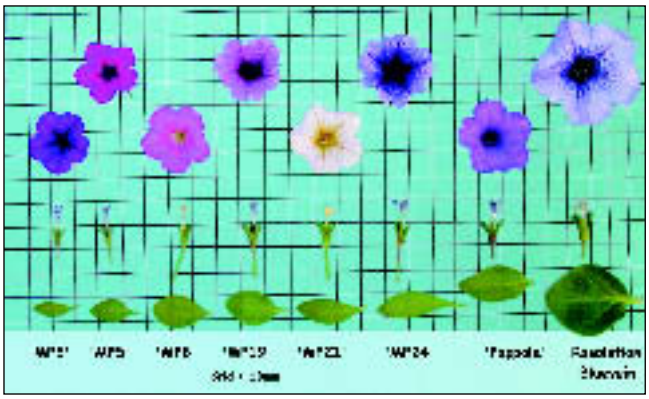

Fig 11 Petunia – (from left to right) 'MP3', 'MP5', 'MP8', 'MP19', 'MP21', 'MP24', 'Peppola' and 'Revolution Bluevein' showing differences in flower colour and size, anther colour, pedicel length and sepal length.

Fig 13 Marguerite Daisy – inflorescence and leaves of 'Supamore' (left) with comparator 'Summer Stars' (right) showing differences in flower colour.

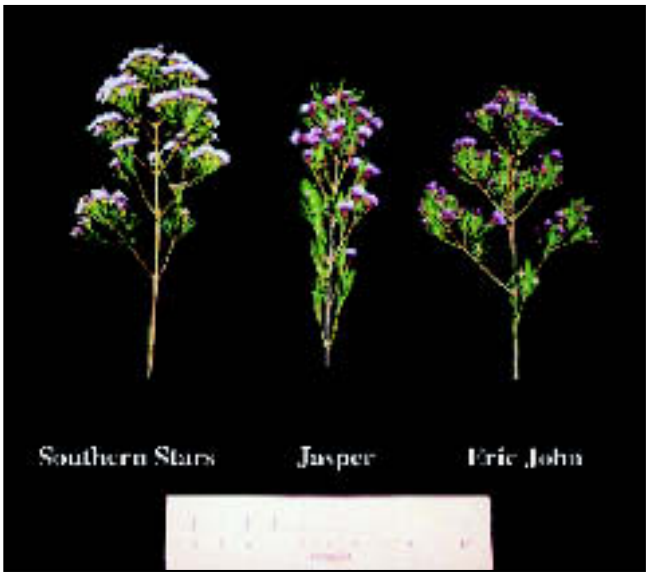

Fig 15 Wax Flower Hybrid – 'Southern Stars' (left) with comparators 'Jasper' (centre) and 'Eric John' (right).

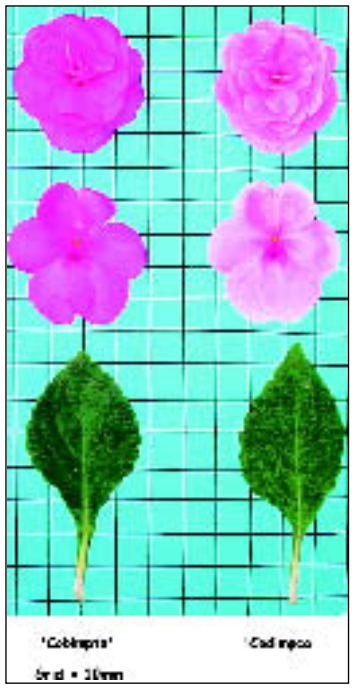

Fig 12 Busy Lizzie – flowers and leaves of 'Cobimpto' (left) and 'Codimpca' (right) showing differences in flower colour.

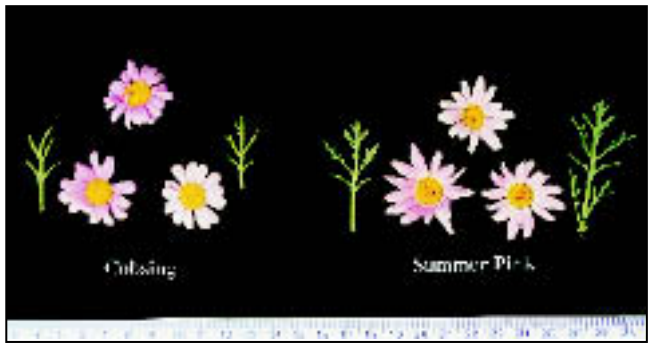

Fig 14 Marguerite Daisy – inflorescence and leaves of 'Cobsing' (left) with comparator 'Summer Pink' (right) showing differences in leaf stem width, inflorescence diameter, ray floret length and colour.

Fig 16 Peruvian Lily – 'Full Moon' (left) with comparator 'Belinda' (right) showing difference in colour of stripes.

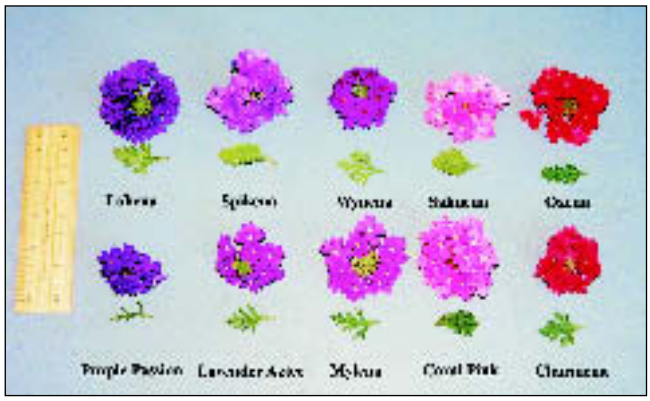

Fig 17 Verbena – Inflorescences and leaf blades of (top row from left) 'Lobena', 'Spikena', 'Wynena', 'Salmena' and 'Oxena' and (bottom row from left) 'Purple Passion', 'Lavender Aztec', 'Mylena', 'Coral Pink', and 'Charmena' showing differences in flower colour and leaf shape.

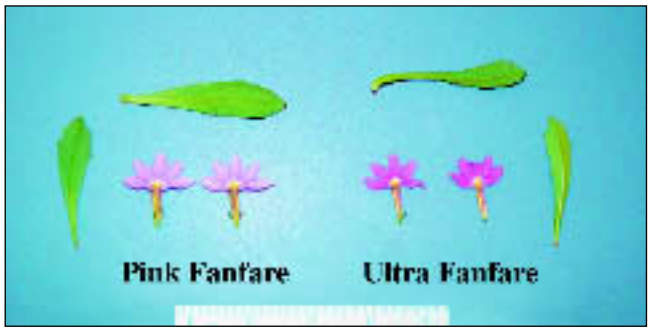

Fig 18 Fan Flower – flowers and leaves of 'Ultra Fanfare' (right) with comparator 'Pink Fanfare' (left).

Fig 19 Cape Daisy – flowers and leaves of 'Picton' (left) with comparator 'Wildside' (right).

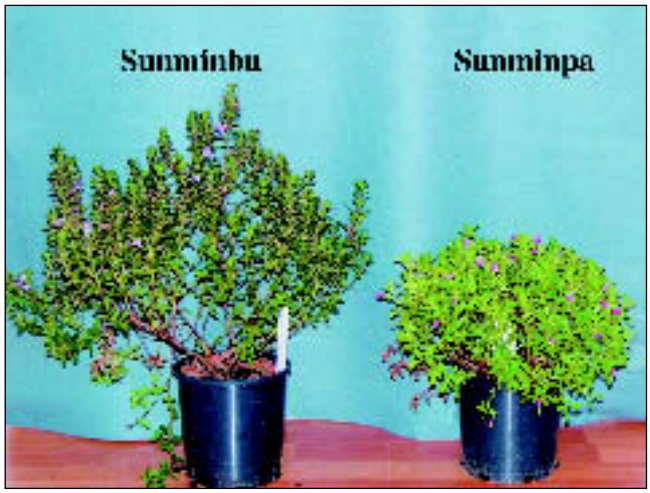

Fig 20 Hesperozygis – plants of 'Sunminbu' (left) and 'Sunminpa' (right) showing differences in growth habit.

Fig 21 Mandevilla – flowers and petals of 'Parfait Blush' (left) with comparator 'White Delite' (centre) and the parental variety 'Alice Du Pont' (right) showing differences in flower colour.

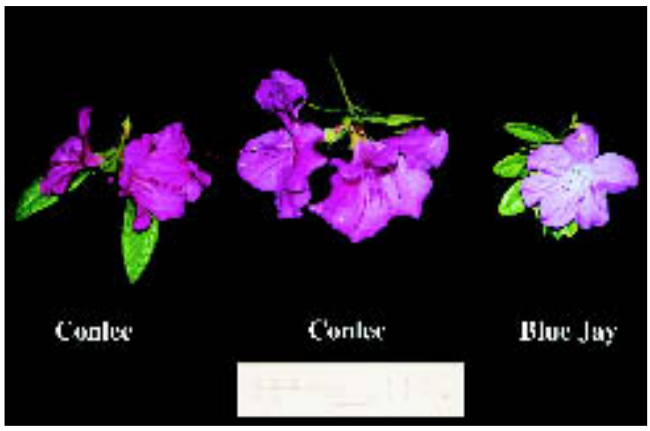

Fig 22 Azalea – flowers of 'Conlee' (left) and 'Conlec' (centre) with comparator 'Blue Jay' (right)

Fig 23 **Azalea – flowers of 'Conleb', 'Conled', 'Conlef' (from left to right) with comparator 'Splendens' (far right).**

Fig 24 **Azalea – flowers of 'Charlie's Angel' (left) with comparators 'Charlie' (centre) and 'Inga Vogel' (right).**

Fig 25 **Confetti Bush – foliage of 'Lemon Splash' (left) with comparator 'Golden Diosma' (centre). The parental form of *Coleonema pulchrum* (right) was also included in the photo to show the differences in leaf colour.**

Fig 26 **Seaside Daisy – flowers and leaves of 'Spindrift' (left) with comparator *Erigeron karvinskianus* (right) showing differences in flower diameter and leaf length.**

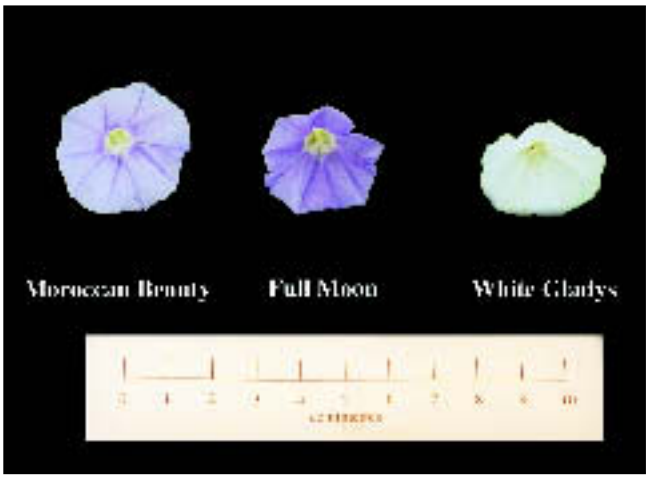

Fig 27 **Moroccan Glory Bind – Flowers of 'Moroccan Beauty' (left) with comparators 'Full Moon' (centre) and 'White Gladys' (right).**

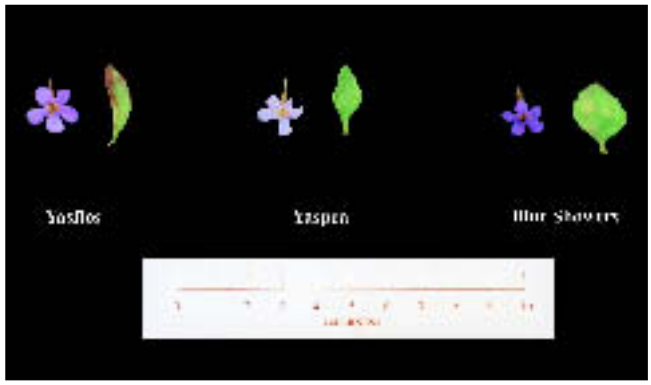

Fig 28 **Sutera – flowers and leaves of 'Yasflos' (left) with comparators 'Yaspea' (centre) and 'Blue Showers' (right).**

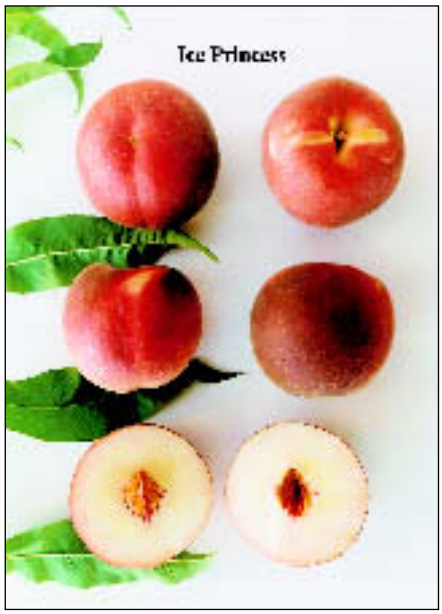

Fig 29 Peach – fruits and leaves of 'Ice Princess'.

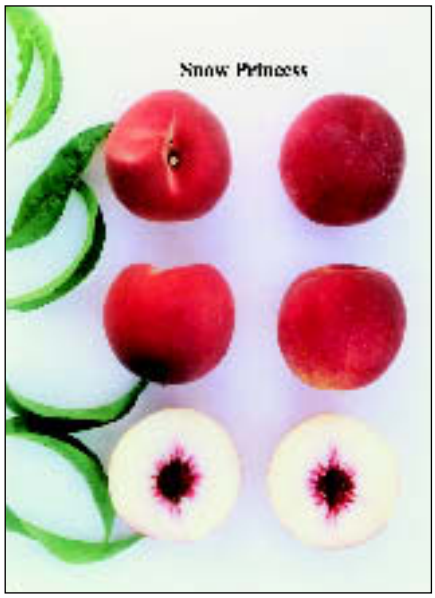

Fig 30 Peach – fruits and leaves of 'Snow Princess'.

Fig 31 Nectarine – fruits and leaves of 'August Fire'.

Fig 32 Nectarine – fruits and leaves of 'Grand Sweet'.

Fig 33 Nectarine – fruits and leaves of 'Kay Sweet'.

Fig 34 Nectarine – fruits and leaves of 'Ruby Sweet'.

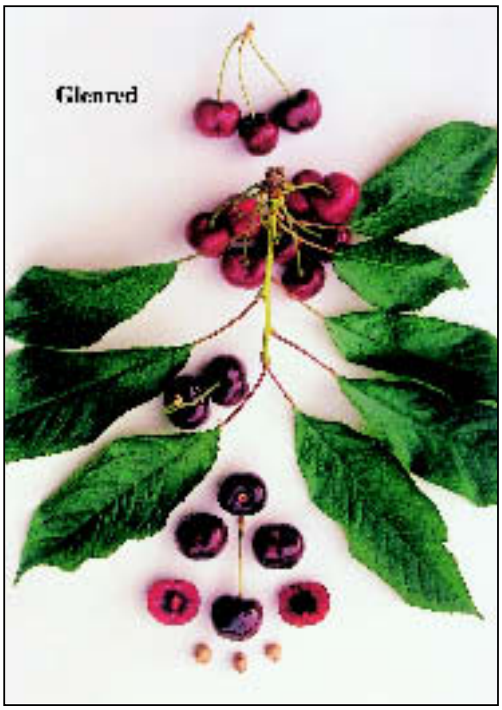

Fig 35 Sweet Cherry – fruits and leaves of 'Glenred'.

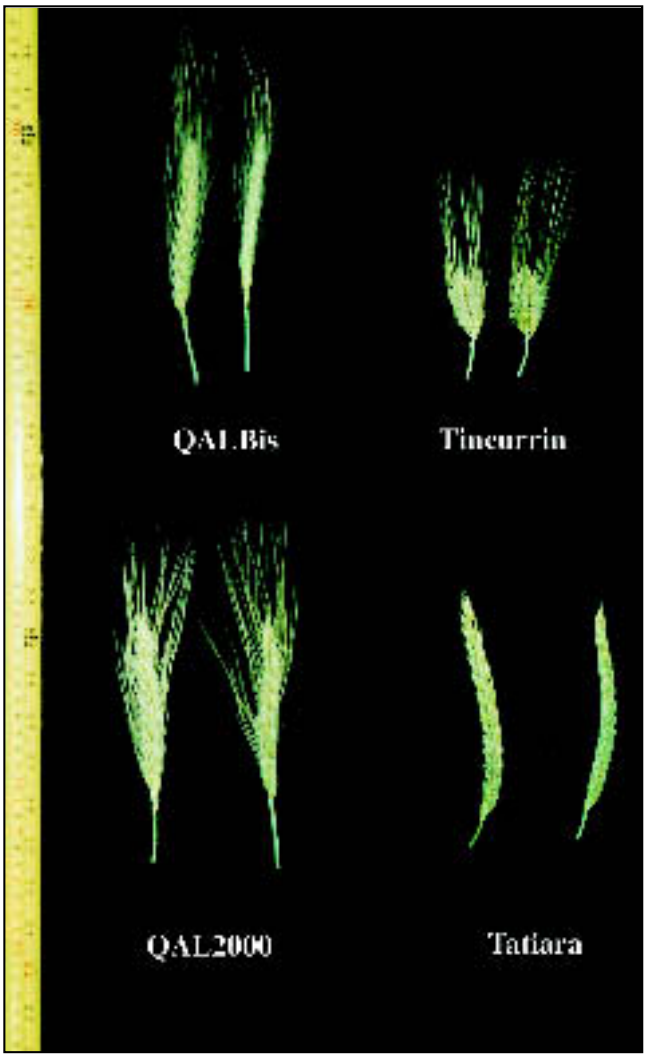

Fig 38 Wheat – ears of 'QALBis' (top left) with comparators 'Tincurrin', 'QAL2000' and 'Tatiara'.

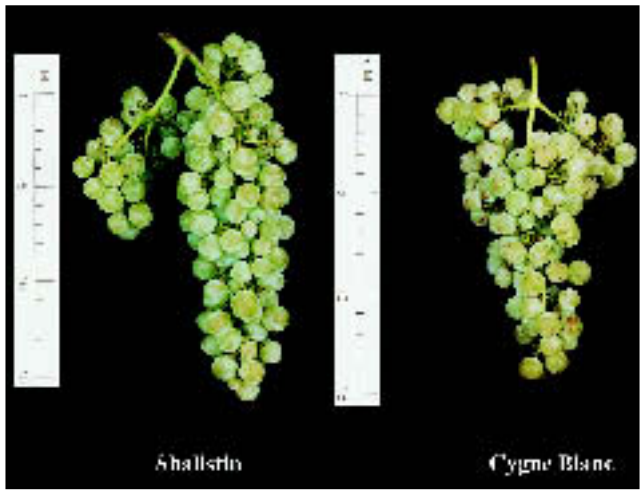

Fig 36 Grape – bunches of 'Shalistin' (left) with comparator 'Cygne Blanc' (right) harvested on 20 March 2003. Note colour differences of fruits, density of bunch and prominent wing at the top of 'Shalistin' bunch.

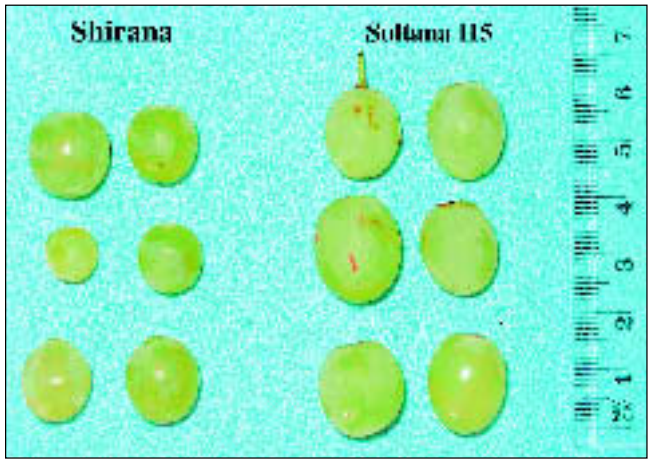

Fig 37 Grape – representative berries of 'Shirana' (left) and 'Sultana H5' (right) showing differences in size and shape.

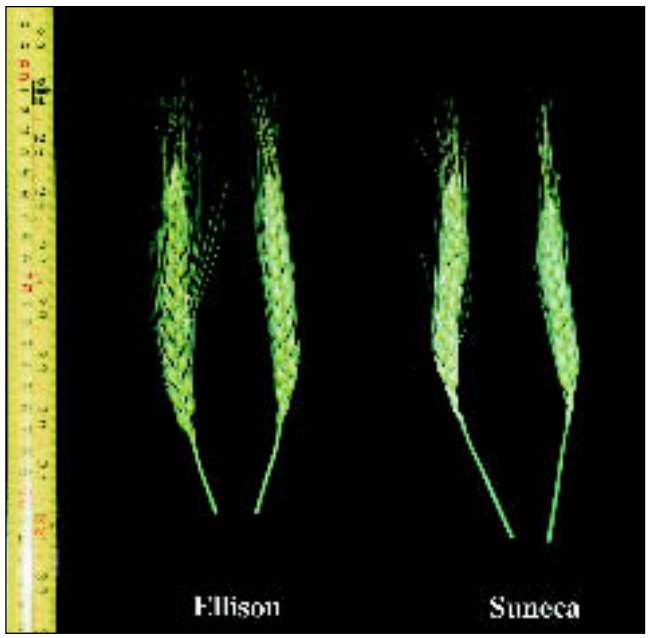

Fig 39 Wheat – ears of 'Ellison' (left) with comparator 'Suneca' (right).

Fig 40 Wheat – ears of 'Marombi' (left) with comparator 'Sunlin' (right).

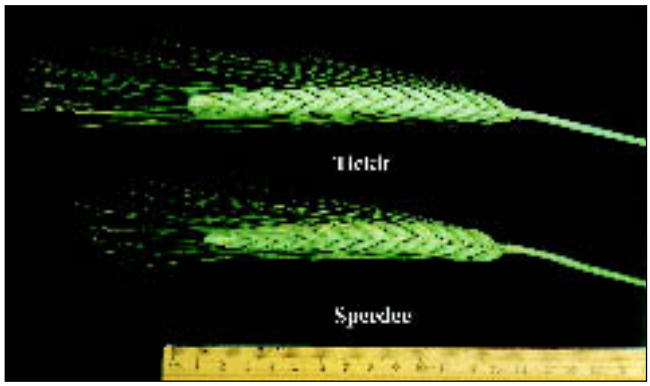

Fig 42 x*Triticosecale* – ear of 'Speedee' (bottom) showing its lesser degree of glaucosity and greater width in profile compared to 'Tickit' (top).

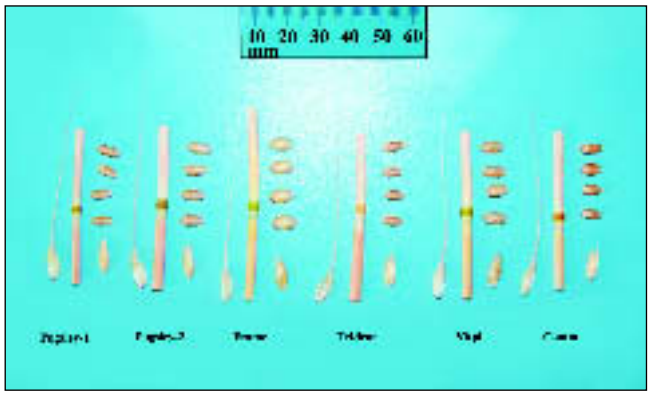

Fig 41 Wheat – lemma, flag leaf internode, grain and lower outer glume of, (from left to right), 'Pugsley'(2 generations), 'Frame', 'Trident', 'Yitpi' and 'Camm' photographed on 20 Nov 2002. Zadocks scale of development is 92, 92, 89, 92, 90 and 92 respectively.

Fig 43 Tussock Grass – plants of 'PP300' (centre) and 'PP500' (right) with comparators 'PP100' (left), 'PP200' (2nd from left) and 'PP400' (2nd from right).

Fig 44 White Clover – 'Tribute' (left) showing the larger leaf, more erect habit, lower leaf density and longer peduncles of 'Grasslands Sustain' (right).

Continued from page 48

middle and marginal zones of outer side red-pink RHS 43D, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side light yellow RHS 8B, reflexing of margin medium, margin undulation medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: main colour yellowish green. Stigma: height relative to anther much higher.) Seed vessel: size at petal fall small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: very late, Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis are from local observations. All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent an unnamed seedling x pollen parent an unnamed seedling. The seed parent is characterised by bronze tone flower colour and the pollen parent is characterised by dark red flower colour and smaller growth habit. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulsail' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: flower colour orange-red to red and growth habit compact floribunda. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meineyta' syn Anita (PBR 1995/102) was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulsail' and major differences shown in the comparative table below. The breeder indicated 'Poulrek' as comparator for 'Poulsail'. Main differences were flower colour (light pink, RHS 36B) and flower with lower petal count. The parents were excluded as comparators for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report conducted by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany, Reference number ROS 1559, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulsail'
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulsail'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulsail'

First sold in Europe in Jan 1997.

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

Table 25 Rosa varieties

	'Poulsail'	***'Meineyta'**
PRICKLES: LENGTH LONG PRICKLES		
	long	very long
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE		
	rounded	obtuse
LEAF UPPER SURFACE APPEARANCE		
	slight pucker	smooth
SEPAL EXTENTIONS		
	absent to weak	weak to medium
PETAL COLOUR (fully opened flower, petals in outer whorls) (RHS, 1986)		
inner side: middle zone		
	orange red to red 39A to 41A	orange red 32B/40B
inner side: marginal zone		
	orange red to red 39A to 41A	orange red 40B/41A

Scaevola aemula
Fanflower

'Pink Fanfare'

Application No: 2001/244 Accepted: 24 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Bryson Graeme Easton**, Forestdale, QLD.
Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Ballina, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 18) Plant: growth habit prostrate. Stem: length medium (mean 37.8cm), branching high, colour yellow-green (RHS 144A). Leaf: length including petiole medium-large (mean 61.7mm), width medium (mean 15.9mm), shape spathulate (non-flowering stem) to elliptical (flowering stem), arrangement alternate, serrations medium-weak, pubescence weak, apex acute, base attenuate, colour of upper side yellow-green (ca RHS 147A), colour of lower side yellow-green (ca RHS 146B). Inflorescence: borne solitary in leaf axis, develop acropetally. Corolla: diameter medium (mean 24.9mm), tube split to base on one side. Corolla lobes: spreading, length medium (mean 14.0mm), width medium (mean 5.9mm), shape elliptical, apex apiculate, bases overlap, main colour purple-violet (RHS 80C), central lobe stripe colour purple-violet (RHS 82A-B), throat colour yellow (RHS 6C) with distal edge white (RHS 155D). Indusium: colour green-yellow (ca RHS 1D), hairs colour purple. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Purple Fanfare' x pollen parent *Scaevola aemula* unnamed pink form. The seed parent is characterised by a purple flower colour and the pollen parent is characterised by its much smaller flower and leaf size. Selection took place at Forestdale, QLD. Selection criteria: pink flower colour, floriferousness and suitable growth habit. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Bryson Easton, Forestdale, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Corolla: colour pink, size medium-large.

On this basis the most similar varieties of common knowledge is the pollen parent. The seed parent is characterised by pink corolla colour. 'Pink Perfection' was initially considered for the trial but was excluded due to its different deeper pink flower colour, rounder corolla lobe shape and smaller leaf size. No other similar varieties were identified.

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

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in the USA Nov 2002. First Australian sales Nil

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

Table 26 *Scaevola* varieties

	'Pink Fanfare'	***'Purple Fanfare'**	***S. aemula* pink**
LEAF SIZE			
	large	large	small
COROLLA DIAMETER			
	large	large	small
COROLLA COLOUR			
	pink	purple	pink

'Ultra Fanfare'

Application No: 2002/239 Accepted: 18 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **Bryson Graeme Easton**, Forestdale, QLD.
Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Ballina, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 20) Plant: growth habit prostrate. Stem: length medium long (mean 55.9cm), branching high, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: length including petiole medium-large (mean 55.5mm), width medium (mean 13.5mm), shape spathulate (non-flowering stem) to elliptical (flowering stem), arrangement alternate, serrations medium-weak, pubescence weak, apex acute, base attenuate, colour of upper side yellow green (ca RHS 147A), colour of lower side yellow green (ca RHS 146B). Inflorescence: borne solitary in leaf axis, develop acropetally. Corolla: diameter medium (mean 25.7mm), tube split to base on one side. Corolla lobes: spreading, length medium (mean 13.6mm), width medium (mean 5.9mm), shape elliptical, apex apiculate, bases overlap, main colour purple-violet (RHS 80B), central lobe stripe colour purple-violet (RHS 80A & 80C), throat colour yellow (RHS 6C) with distal edge white (RHS 155D). Indusium colour green yellow (ca RHS 1D), hairs colour purple. . (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Purple Fanfare' x pollen parent *Scaevola aemula* unnamed pink form. The seed parent is characterised by a purple flower colour and the pollen parent is characterised by its much smaller flower and leaf size. Selection took place at Forestdale, QLD. Selection criteria: deep pink flower colour, floriferousness and suitable growth habit. Propagation: stock plants were generated vegetatively and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Bryson Easton, Forestdale, QLD.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are – Corolla: colour pink, size medium-large. On this basis the most similar variety of common knowledge is 'Pink Fanfare'. The parents were initially considered for the trial but were excluded due to differences stated above. 'Pink Perfection' was initially considered for the trial but was excluded due to its different deeper pink flower colour, rounder corolla lobe shape and smaller leaf size. No other similar varieties were identified.

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

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

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

Table 27 *Scaevola* varieties

	'Ultra Fanfare'	***'Pink Fanfare'**
STEM: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	55.9	37.8
std deviation	6.1	6.5
LSD/sig	7.22	P≤0.01
COROLLA: MAIN COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
upper side	80B	80C
lower side	80C-D	80D
COROLLA: COLOUR OF CENTRAL LOBE STRIPE (RHS 1995)		
	80A-80C	82A-B

Sutera cordata
Sutera, Bacopa

'Yasflos'

Application No: 2002/033 Accepted: 10 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **A T Yates & Son**, Congleton, England, UK.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 28) Plant: growth habit semi-prostrate. Stem: colour greyed-orange (RHS 166A). Leaf: length of longest leaf mean 29.5mm, width of longest leaf 10.7mm, ratio length/width mean 2.74:1, colour yellow-green (RHS 146A), shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, shape of margin serrate. Flower: colour violet-blue (RHS 94C). Petal: width mean 6.1mm. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program. Both parents are non-commercial breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Congleton, England in 1997/8. From this cross a seedling was selected in 1998 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: habit dense, flower colour violet-blue, flower number high. Propagation: stock plants were developed from this seedling and subsequent generations were found to be uniform and stable. 'Yasflos' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: A T Yates & Son, Congleton, England, UK.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower colour: violet to violet/blue. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Yaspea', 'Blue Showers'.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 3rd May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Applied	'Yasflos'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Yasflos'
EU	2001	Granted	'Yasflos'
USA	2002	Applied	'Yasflos'

First sold in UK in Feb 2001, first Australian sale Jun 2001

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

Table 28 *Sutera* varieties

	'Yasflos'	*'Yaspea'	*'Blue Showers'
PLANT: HABIT			
	semi-prostrate	prostrate	prostrate
LEAF: LENGTH (largest leaf) (mm)			
mean	29.5	25.4	27.8
std deviation	3.44	2.12	2.53
LSD/sig	3.48	P≥0.01	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (largest leaf) (mm)			
mean	10.7	12.0	18.3
std deviation	1.16	1.63	1.7
LSD/sig	1.93	ns	P≥0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	violet-blue 94C	violet-blue 91C	violet 87C

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'Tribute'

Application No: 2002/306 Accepted: 5 Mar 2003
Applicant: **AgResearch Limited**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 44) Plant: habit intermediate to semi-erect, height medium, early to mid season maturing. Stolon width medium (2.6mm), internodes long (34.85mm). Leaf: density medium, medial leaflet length medium-long (26.39mm), width medium wide (21.78mm), colour medium green, leaf mark frequency high. Petiole: length medium short (83.71mm), width medium (1.5mm). Peduncle: length long (17.58cm), width wide (1.91mm). Inflorescence: days to mean flowering from first flowering 29.73, floret length long (10.44mm). Frequency of cyanogenic positive plants: high. (The description is based on New Zealand data and conforms to UPOV Examination Report, New Zealand, Reference Number CLO 032.)

Origin and Breeding Synthetic derived from polycross and recurrent selection: A collection of 20 white clover lines that included several Australian and New Zealand cultivars and breeding lines, plus two ecotype collections from Europe and one ecotype from the Mediterranean was screened at Hamilton, VIC, from 1989 to 1992. The seed of wild Southern European ecotypes was collected by Dr Syd Easton and the late Dr Margot Forde in 1988, and a Syrian accession was obtained via an international germplasm exchange. In 1992, 45 genotypes were selected from four lines (Crau, Southern Europe II, Syrian and 'Grasslands Sustain') on the basis of their persistence and overall herbage yield. These genotypes were polycrossed at Hamilton in summer 1992/1993 and the resulting 45 half-sib families were sown at Hamilton, VIC in autumn 1993 with four control cultivars 'Grasslands Kopu'(Ф), 'Tamar', 'Irrigation' and 'Grasslands Tahora'(Ф). Based on two years evaluation, 25 half-sib families were selected for improved autumn/winter growth and drought tolerance. These 25 half-sib families were then screened and reselected for medium-large leaf size, uniformity of flowering pattern, absence of foliar disease and high seed yield potential at Lincoln, New Zealand in 1995/1996. Eleven half-sib families originating from Grasslands Sustain (2 half-sib families), Crau (3), Syrian (5) and Southern Europe II (2) were recombined in an isolation cage to produce pre-nucleus seed the following season. This pre-release selection was code named GC75. 'Tribute' differs from the Crau, Southern European and Syrian parental material in uniformity of leaf size, seasonal productivity and potential seed yield, and from 'Grasslands Sustain' in those characters showing significant differences in the following tables. Selection criteria: drought tolerance, seasonal growth, leaf size, flowering pattern, absence of foliar diseases and potential seed production. Propagation: seed. Breeders Drs John Caradus and Derek Woodfield, AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping of characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge for comparison was based on a medium leaf size. Varieties of both small and large leaf size categories were also included in the trial as comparators for new varieties in each these leaf size categories. Varieties included in the trial as comparators for 'Tribute' were

'Grasslands Crusader'Φ, 'Grasslands Bounty'Φ, 'Mink'Φ, 'Grasslands Huia'Φ, 'Grasslands Colt,'Φ, and 'Milton'. Other varieties included in the trial were 'Grasslands NuSiral'Φ, 'Grasslands Sustain'Φ, 'Grasslands Nomad', 'Grasslands Emerald', 'Grasslands Destiny', 'Grasslands Demand', 'Grasslands Prestige', 'Grasslands Tahora', 'Makuri', 'Barblanca' and 'Beaumont'. 'Waverley'Φ and 'Tillman II' were not included as they are classified as a large leaf varieties and are readily identifiable by the absence to very low level of leaf marking and very low to absent levels of leaf cyanogenesis respectively. 'Clever Club'Φ was not included as it is of ornamental use with burgundy/brown leaves, no leaf marking and is vegetatively propagated. 'Prop' was not included as it has very small leaves and a significantly earlier maturity that the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand (Latitude 40°23′ South, elevation 33m) Autumn-summer 2000/2001 (Trial 1) & 2001/2002 (Trial 2). Conditions: seed sown into seed flats on 15/3/00 (Trial 1) and 12/3/01(Trial 2) in controlled glasshouse environment. Plants trimmed on 26-28/4/00 (Trial 1) and 23/4-4/5/01 (Trial 2) and placed outside for hardening off. Seedlings planted into field site on 4/7/2000 (Trial 1) and 6-7/6/01 (Trial 2) at 60 cm spacing 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: on all available plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Grasslands Tribute'

First sold in New Zealand in May 2001

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

Table 29 *Trifolium* varieties

***G=Grasslands**

	'Tribute'	*'Mink'Φ	*'G.Crusader'Φ	*G.Huia'Φ	*'G.Colt'	'G.Bounty'	'Milton'	*'G.Sustain'
LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)								
mean	26.39	28.25	25.37	24.76	25.09	25.36	27.95	30.78
std deviation	5.46	4.67	5.17	5.13	5.92	5.22	5.20	6.32
LSD/sig	2.69	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)								
mean	21.78	21.86	20.51	20.12	19.51	20.84	21.73	24.38
std deviation	3.83	4.51	3.12	3.63	4.36	3.93	3.67	4.17
LSD/sig	2.13	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01
DAYS TO MEAN FLOWERING (Days from first flowering plant on 28/9/01)								
mean	29.73	26.85	29.46	34.01	23.69	37.76	34.94	33.81
std deviation	8.95	9.66	9.17	9.11	10.70	8.43	8.77	8.80
LSD/sig	4.68	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm)								
mean	83.71	99.18	80.28	82.28	71.26	87.75	91.60	110.53
std deviation	21.16	27.33	23.75	22.32	18.37	23.84	25.58	38.56
LSD/sig	13.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
WIDTH OF STOLON (mm – mid 4th internode)								
mean	2.60	2.45	2.55	2.28	2.33	2.38	2.61	2.69
std deviation	0.39	0.34	0.36	0.43	0.41	0.31	0.37	0.39
LSD/sig	0.18	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
LENGTH OF INTERNODE (mm – 4th internode)								
mean	34.85	30.55	29.38	26.35	35.91	24.79	23.70	31.08
std deviation	10.08	7.67	6.89	10.77	10.82	8.29	8.57	10.27
LSD/sig	4.76	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (cm)								
mean	17.58	18.17	16.62	16.82	15.73	17.90	17.64	19.75
std deviation	3.75	4.04	3.74	2.98	3.12	3.89	4.02	4.04
LSD/sig	1.86	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
WIDTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)								
mean	1.91	1.85	1.88	1.79	1.76	1.85	1.89	2.01
std deviation	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.33
LSD/sig	0.13	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns

FLOWER HEAD AREA (cm^2)								
mean	4.42	4.00	4.67	3.80	4.10	4.18	3.81	4.45
std deviation	0.83	0.94	1.06	0.94	0.84	0.97	1.00	0.93
LSD/sig	0.54	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
NUMBER OF FLORETS PER HEAD								
mean	88.55	80.75	87.62	81.22	83.85	83.95	75.22	82.80
std deviation	18.53	13.65	17.52	13.6	21.34	15.49	11.62	14.46
LSD/sig	11.27	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT GROWTH HABIT (Scale 1=erect – 9 = prostrate)								
	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.6	5.3	5.1	4.4
PERCENTAGE PLANTS CYANOGENIC POSITIVE								
	90	82	93	68	92	92	85	67

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Ellison'

Application No: 2002/315 Accepted: 5 Mar 2003.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney**, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 39) Coleoptile: anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak. Plant: semi erect to intermediate, height medium, maturity medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves medium. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles weak to medium, glaucosity or sheath weak to medium. Culm: glaucosity of neck medium. Stem: pith in cross section thin. Ear: glaucosity absent or very weak, colour white, shape tapering, density lax, awns present, awn length medium. Apical rachis segment: hairiness of convex surface very weak. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow, shoulder shape straight, beak length medium, beak shape slightly curved, extent of internal hairs weak. Lowest lemma: beak shape straight to slightly curved. Grain: colour white, colouration with phenol none or very light to medium. Seasonal type: spring. Disease resistance: possesses the linked genes Lr37, Yr17 and Sr38 which provides effective resistance to the majority of current field strains of stem rust, leaf rust and stripe rust. This gives a differential reaction to the leaf rust strain 104-2,3,6,(7), the stem rust strain 34-1,2,3,5,7,8,9 and the stripe rust strain 110E143A+.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: autogamous crop pedigree selection methodology applied to a population derived from an F_1 (Vicam/3*Suneca//SUN 231A). The early cycles of pedigree selection (F_2-F_3) included seedling and adult plant selection for disease resistance. Subsequent further selection for disease resistance (F_4-F_7) coupled with selection for agronomic plant type, grain quality and grain yield were undertaken. Final evaluation for yield, quality and disease resistance was conducted by agencies involved in the Northern Wheat Improvement Program. Propagation: seed. Breeders: F.W. Ellison, B. Singh, M. Lu, S. Moore, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri and Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Straw: pith in cross section thin, Ear: colour white, Awns: present, Seasonal type: spring. On thebasis of these grouping characteristics, 'Suneca' was included in the trial. 'Suneca' significantly contributes to the pedigree of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2001. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 100kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia and 50kg/ha Sulphur pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 12m long and 2m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 30 *Triticum* varieties

	'Ellison'	***'Suneca'**
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	medium	low to medium
TIME TO EAR EMERGENCE (Days after planting)	93	96
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	weak to medium	medium to strong
EAR: GLAUCOSITY	absent or very weak	absent or very weak to weak
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK	medium	strong to very strong
EAR: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	123.2	113.95
std deviation	9.77	8.17
LSD/sig	6.89	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE	straight	slightly sloping
LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE	straight to slightly curved	straight

Table 30 (continued)

GRAIN: COLOURATION WITH PHENOL		
	none or very light to medium	very dark
DISEASE RESISTANCE		
stem rust gene *Sr38*		
	present	absent
leaf rust gene *Lr37*		
	present	absent
stripe rust gene *Yr17*		
	present	absent

'QALBis'

Application No: 2002/181 Accepted: 12 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Value Added Wheat CRC Ltd**, North Ryde, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 38) Coleoptile: anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak. Plant: semi-erect to intermediate, height medium, maturity medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves high. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent or very weak, glaucosity of sheath strong to very strong. Culm: glaucosity of neck strong to very strong. Stem: pith in cross section medium. Ear: colour white, shape tapering, density medium, awns present, awn length medium. Apical rachis segment: hairiness of convex surface medium. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape elevated, beak length long, beak shape straight to slightly curved, extent of internal hairs medium. Lowest lemma: beak shape straight. Grain: colour white, colouration with phenol dark. Seasonal type: spring. Disease resistance: possesses the linked genes Lr37, Yr17 and Sr38 which provides effective resistance to the majority of current field strains of stem rust, leaf rust and stripe rust. This gives a differential reaction to the leaf rust strain 104-2,3,6,(7), the stem rust strain 34-1,2,3,5,7,8,9 and the stripe rust strain 110E143A+.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: autogamous crop pedigree selection methodology applied to a population derived from an F_1 (Tincurrin*4/3/Lance*2//Condor*4/3Ag14/Tatiara*3//Cook *5/VPM1) at The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute to transfer the rust resistance genes present in the breeding line VPM1 into the seed parent, which is susceptible to rust. Selection criteria: early cycles of pedigree selection (F_1-F_3) included seedling and adult plant selection for disease resistance. Subsequent selection for disease resistance (F_4-F_7) coupled with selection for agronomic plant type, grain quality and grain yield were undertaken. Final evaluation of advanced selections for comprehensive assessment of yield, quality and disease resistance identified 'QALBis' as the line most suitable for release. Propagation: seed. Breeders: S.H. Shah, L. O'Brien, G. Brown, J. Bell, D. The and B. Singh, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri and Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Straw: pith in cross section medium, Ear: colour white, Awns: present, Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Tatiara' and 'Tincurrin' were included in the trial. Both comparators significantly contribute to the pedigree of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2001. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 75kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia and 50kg/ha Sulphur pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 12m long and 2m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 31 ***Triticum*** **varieties**

	'QALBis'	*'QAL 2000'	*'Tatiara'	*'Tincurrin'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect to intermediate	intermediate	semi-erect	semi-erect to intermediate
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	high	low	absent or very low	high to very high
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (days after planting)	99	95	95	94
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	strong to very strong	strong	medium	strong to very strong
EAR: GLAUCOSITY	medium	absent or very weak to weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK	strong to very strong	strong	strong to very strong	strong to very strong
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION	medium	medium to thick	thin	thin
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE	tapering	tapering	tapering	fusiform
EAR: DENSITY	medium	medium	medium	dense
EAR: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	119	119	126	49
std deviation	11.57	9.41	8.47	2.50
LSD/sig	38.46	ns	ns	P≤0.01
AWNS OR SCURS: PRESENCE	awns present	awns present	scurs present	awns present
AWNS OR SCURS AT EAR TIP: LENGTH	medium	medium	very short	long

APICAL RACHIS SEGMENT: HAIRINESS OF CONVEX SURFACE				
	medium	weak	strong	medium
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH				
	medium	medium	broad	narrow
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE				
	elevated	straight	straight	sloping
LOWER GLUME: BEAK LENGTH				
	long	long	very short	long
LOWER GLUME: BEAK SHAPE				
	straight to slightly curved	straight to slightly curved	straight	straight
LOWER GLUME: EXTENT OF INTERNAL HAIRS				
	medium	medium	medium	weak
LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE				
	straight	straight	slightly curved	straight
GRAIN: COLOURATION WITH PHENOL				
	dark	dark to very dark	light	none to very light
DISEASE RESISTANCE				
Stem rust gene *Sr38*				
	present	present	absent	absent
Leaf rust gene *Lr37*				
	present	present	absent	absent
Stripe rust gene *Yr17*				
	present	present	absent	absent

'Marombi'

Application No: 2002/314 Accepted: 20 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney**, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 40) Coleoptile: anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak. Plant: intermediate to semi-prostrate, height long, maturity late, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves absent or very low, glaucosity of sheath weak to strong. Culm: glaucosity of neck medium to strong. Stem: pith in cross section thin. Ear: glaucosity weak, colour white, shape parallel sided, density medium, scurs present, awn length very short. Apical rachis segment: hairiness of convex surface very weak. Lower glume: shoulder width very broad, shoulder shape straight, beak length very short, beak shape straight, extent of internal hairs weak. Lowest lema: beak shape slightly curved. Grain: colour white, colouration with phenol light to dark. Seasonal type: winter. Disease resistance: possesses the linked genes Lr37, Yr17 and Sr38 which provides effective resistance to the majority of current field strains of stem rust, leaf rust and stripe rust. This gives a differential reaction to the leaf rust strain 104-2,3,6,(7), the stem rust strain 34-1,2,3,5,7,8,9 and the stripe rust strain 110E143A+.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: pollen parent M2369 was crossed to seed parent 'Sunlin' followed by pedigree selection. The early cycles of pedigree selection (F_1-F_3) included seedling and adult plant selection for disease resistance. Subsequent further selection for disease resistance (F_3-F_7) coupled with selection for agronomic plant type, grain quality and grain yield were undertaken. Final evaluation for yield, quality and disease resistance was conducted by agencies involved in the Northern Wheat Improvement Program. Selection criteria: plant growth habit, time to ear emergence, ear length, anthocyanin colouration of auricles and seasonal type. Propagation: seed. Breeders: F.W. Ellison, B. Singh, M. Lu, S. Moore, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri and Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Straw: pith in cross section thin, Ear: colour white, Awns: absent, Scurs: present. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Sunlin' was included in the trial. 'Sunlin' significantly contributes to the pedigree of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2001. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 100kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia and 50kg/ha Sulphur pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 12m long and 2m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

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

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

Table 32 *Triticum* varieties

	'Marombi'	***'Sunlin'**
FLAG LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES		
	absent or very weak	medium to strong
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES		
	absent or very low	very high
TIME TO EAR EMERGENCE (Days after planting)		
	115	96
EAR: GLAUCOSITY		
	medium	weak
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK		
	medium to strong	strong to very strong
EAR: DENSITY		
	medium	lax

Table 33 (continued)

EAR: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	105	136
std deviation	6.46	10.86
LSD/sig	0.81	P≤0.01
APICAL RACHIS SEGMENT: HAIRINESS OF CONVEX SURFACE		
	very weak	weak
LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE		
	slightly curved	moderately curved
SEASONAL TYPE		
	winter	spring
DISEASE RESISTANCE		
stem rust gene *Sr38*+	present	present
leaf rust gene *Lr37*+	present	present
stripe rust gene *Yr17*+	present	present

'Pugsley'

Application No: 2002/024 Accepted: 20 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **The University of Adelaide**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 41) Plant: growth habit intermediate, height medium. Time of ear emergence: early. Flag leaf: anthocyanin coloration of auricles absent, glaucosity medium. Ear: glaucosity weak-medium, shape parallel sided, density medium, colour white, fully awned. Straw: pith thin. Apical rachis: hairiness medium. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape sloping, beak length short, beak shape slightly curved. Grain: colour white, shape somewhat elongated, brush short. Seasonal type: spring. Coleoptile: moderately long. Disease resistance: Cereal Cyst Nematode moderately susceptible, VPM segment with linked genes Lr37, Yr17 and Sr38, *Pratylenchus thorneii* moderate tolerance.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: The crossing of the F_1 plants was made during 1992 and 1993 by A.J.Rathjen. The first cross, Frame*Corrigin, the second with Trident and the third and final F_1 cross with Frame. F_2 progeny of this final cross were planted in the field at Roseworthy Campus of the University of Adelaide in 1995. In 1996 single plant selections were sown in hill plots. Yield trials were conducted in 1997, one site, and in 1998 at 6 sites. Screening and selection for CCN, rust resistances, other leaf and root pests and diseases and grain quality were conducted throughout this period. During the 1998-1999 summer seed multiplication of 'Pugsley' commenced at Langhorne Creek, SA.Widescale evaluation of 'Pugsley' has been carried out in SA farms by the breeder and the Crop Evaluation Unit of SARDI since 1999. Seed multiplication for release commenced in 2000.

Choice of Comparators 'Frame', 'Camm'ϕ and 'Yitpi' were chosen as being the most similar of varieties of common knowledge. Other fully awned cultivars are easily distinguished from 'Pugsley'. 'Frame' is the major parent of 'Pugsley'.

Comparative Trials Location: Roseworthy, SA winter 2001 and winter 2002. Conditions: Trials conducted in the field, sown at optimal time in a loamy mallee soil under normal farm practice of seeding rate and fertilisation, Year 2002 was a well above average year while year 2001 was a drought year. Trial design: Randomised Block Design of 3 blocks, plots were 6 rows wide and 3.2m long, approximately 1000 plants per plot. Measurements: 5 plants per plot randomly selected, other measurements were taken from comparative yield trials sown at other sites. Grain quality data were collected from Stage4 trial sites across SA conducted by the Field Crop Evaluation Unit, SARDI during 2001 and 2002, 28 sites each year.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Gil Hollamby**, Williamstown SA

Table 33 *Triticum* varieties

	'Pugsley'	***'Frame'**	***'Yitpi'**	***'Camm'ϕ**
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (Days from 31 Aug)				
mean	28.0	32.0	30.8	28.8
std deviation	5.4	6.7	5.7	5.7
LSD/sig	2.8	P≤0.01	P=0.01	ns
GRAIN SIZE (g/1000 kernels) Stage 4 trials 2001 and 2002, n=56				
mean	38.73	41.32	40.17	36.26
std deviation	4.51	4.36	4.32	3.47
LSD/sig	0.78	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GRAIN PLUMPNESS (% passing over 2.5mm screen), n=56				
mean	84.3	88.2	85.6	80.1
std deviation	10.56	7.88	8.56	12.5
LSD/sig	2.1	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER SHAPE	sloping	straight	straight	straight
LOWER GLUME BEAK LENGTH	short	long	medium	short
HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT GLUTENIN BANDS	acd	abd	abd	acd
LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT GLUTENIN BANDS	chc	chc	chc	bhc
STEM RUST GENES	Sr38	Sr30	Sr30	Sr38

'Yitpi'

Application No: 2000/019 Accepted: 25 May 2000
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Limited**, Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 41) Plant: growth habit intermediate, height medium. Time of ear emergence: early midseason. Flag leaf: anthocyanin coloration of auricles absent, glaucosity medium. Ear: glaucosity weak-medium, shape parallel sided, density medium, colour white, fully awned. Straw: pith thin. Apical rachis: hairiness medium. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape straight, beak length medium, beak shape straight. Grain: colour white, shape somewhat elongated, brush short. Seasonal type: spring. Coleoptile: long. Disease resistance: Cereal Cyst Nematode moderately resistant moderately

tolerant, stem rust resistance gene Sr30, *Pratylenchus thorneii* moderate tolerance.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: maternal parent C8MMC8HMM x pollen parent 'Frame' followed by selection in an F_2 progeny method breeding program. Selection criteria: Cereal Cyst Nematode resistance, grain yields and dough quality. The selection, coded (C8MMC8HMM*FRAME)/59/1, showed its potential in 1995 after 6 cycles of selection. It was recoded WI96080 and entered into widescale evaluation trials throughout South Australia conducted by the Field Crop Evaluation Unit of SARDI. It performed very well in those trials over the period 1996 to 1999 and was eventually named in 2000 and seed released to growers. Breeder: A.J.Rathjen, Adelaide, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'Frame' and 'Camm'(ф) were chosen as being the most similar of varieties of common knowledge. Other fully awned cultivars are easily distinguished from 'Yitpi'. 'Yitpi' is most similar to its male parent 'Frame'.

Comparative Trials Location: Roseworthy Campus, Roseworthy, SA winter 2000, 2001 and again winter 2002. Conditions: trials conducted in the field, sown at optimal time in a loamy mallee soil under normal farm practice of seeding rate and fertilisation, 2000 was about average, 2001 was a well above average year while 2002 was a drought year. Trial design: Randomised Block Design of 3 blocks, plots were 6 rows wide and 3.2m long, approximately 1000 plants per plot. Measurements: 5 plants per plot randomly selected, other measurements were taken from comparative yield trials sown at other sites. Grain quality data were collected from Stage4 trial sites across SA conducted by the Field Crop Evaluation Unit, SARDI during 2001 and 2002, 28 sites each year.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Gil Hollamby**, Williamstown, SA

Table 34 *Triticum* varieties

	'Yitpi'	*'Frame'	*'Camm'ф
RACHIS LENGTH, (cm)			
mean	9.0	10.3	8.6
std deviation	0.35	0.34	0.67
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01	ns
HEAD COMPACTION (Rachis/spikelet number), mm			
mean	4.16	4.71	4.01
std deviation	0.40	0.37	0.30
LSD/sig	0.38	P≤0.01	ns
LOWER GLUME BEAK LENGTH	medium	long	short
GRAIN SIZE (g/1000 kernels) Stage4 trials 2001 and 2002, n=56			
mean	40.17	41.32	36.26
std deviation	4.32	4.36	3.47
LSD/sig	0.78	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GRAIN PLUMPNESS (% passing over 2.5mm screen), n=56			
mean	85.6	88.2	80.1
std deviation	8.56	7.88	12.5
LSD/sig	2.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT GLUTENIN BANDS	abd	abd	acd
LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT GLUTENIN BANDS	chc	chc	bhc
FLOUR COLOUR (Minolta b)			
mean	9.4	10.8	11.1
std deviation	0.55	0.61	0.73
LSD/sig	0.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM RUST GENES	Sr30	Sr30	Sr38
CEREAL CYST NEMATODE REACTION	MR,MT	MR,MTT	S,MI

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Speedee'

Application No: 2002/191 Accepted: 9 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **The University of Adelaide**, Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 42) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height medium-tall, spring type, early maturity. Coleoptile: medium anthocyanin colouration. Stem: straw pith thin, hairiness of neck strong. Leaf: length medium, width medium, sheaths glaucous, anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium, frequency of recurved flag leaves very low. Ear: length medium, width medium, density of spikelets medium, glaucosity medium, fully awned, chaff white. Floret: lower glume length of first beak medium, second beak absent or very short, hairiness on external surface present. Grain: density medium, colour red, quality soft, colouration with phenol medium. Disease resistance: resistant to triticale stem rust, *Puccinia graminis* f sp. *tritici* race 34-2,12,13, Puccinia striiformis f sp. tritici race 110E 143 A+ and leaf rust *Puccinia triticina* race 104-1,2,3,(6),(7),11+LR24. Susceptible to cereal cyst nematode, *Heterodora avenae*.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent HX87-255 x pollen parent 'Muir'. The seed parent differs from the candidate variety in that 'Speedee' is uniform medium-tall height, whereas HX87-255 segregates medium-tall and dwarf types. The pollen parent differs from the candidate variety in that 'Speedee' has a hairy peduncle whereas 'Muir' has a bald peduncle. Both seed and pollen parents are later maturing than 'Speedee'. Hybridisation was carried out at Waite Campus, South Australia, in 1993, as cross TX93-19. In 1994, TX93-19 was grown to F_2 in the glasshouse and to F_2 as a plot. F_2 Single heads were selected and grown to F_4 as head hills over summer 1995 and to then to F_5 as plots. Selection TX93-19-1, a single plot at Parrakie, SA, was selected on the basis of agronomic type and resistance to triticale stem rust. Selection TX93-19-1E derives from a single head taken from a single plot of TX93-19-1, at the F_8 generation, located at Waite Campus in 1998. Multiplication of seed as a head hill over summer then as single plot at Callington was carried out in 1999. Confirmation of TX93-19-1E as a uniform and high yielding line of early maturity, with resistance to rust but

not cereal cyst nematode was carried out in 2001 and 2002 seasons. Selection criteria were rust resistance, agronomic type, grain yield and early maturity. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Kath V. Cooper, the University of Adelaide, Waite Campus, Glen Osmond, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'Speedee' differs from its parents and other triticale varieties of common knowledge, by being significantly earlier maturing. As the pollen parent, 'Muir' differs from 'Speedee' in having a bald peduncle, and the seed parent, HX87-255, a line also produced by KV Cooper, segregates plants of different heights, these were not chosen as comparators. 'Tickit'(ϕ) was chosen as the most appropriate comparator as it derives from the same cross (TX93-19-1) as 'Speedee', 'Tickit' having been selected from an earlier generation than was 'Speedee'.

Comparative Trial Location: Waite Campus, SA (Latitude 34°56′ South Longitude 138°38′ E, altitude 100m), Jun-Dec 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on 19 Jun 2002. Fertiliser and herbicides applied as required. Trial design: Two replicates, having current and previous generations of 'Speedee' side-by-side, plus 'Tickit'(ϕ) in random arrangement with other triticale varieties. Plot size was 5m x 6 rows, each plot containing about 300 plants within each replicate plot. Measurements: were taken from 25 individual plants, randomly taken from inner rows of the plot. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Katharine V Cooper**, The University of Adelaide, Glen Osmond, SA

Table 35 x *Triticosecale* varieties

	'Speedee'	*'Tickit'(ϕ)
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF COLEOPTILES		
	medium	dark
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES		
	medium	strong
DAYS TO 50% EAR EMERGENCE (first spikelet visible on 50% of plants)		
	83	93
GLAUCOSITY OF FLAG LEAF SHEATH		
	medium	strong
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	237.5	215.1
std deviation	29.94	32.64
LSD/sig	16.4	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	19.8	17.5
std deviation	1.69	1.83
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01
GLAUCOSITY OF EAR		
	medium	very strong
LOWER GLUME, HAIRINESS ON EXTERNAL SURFACE		
	present	absent
EAR WIDTH, IN PROFILE VIEW (mm)		
mean	11.5	9.5
std deviation	0.54	0.68
LSD/sig	0.32	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF SPIKELETS		
mean	27.2	28.2
std deviation	1.29	1.85
LSD/sig	0.84	P≤0.01
GRAIN COLOURATION WITH PHENOL		
	medium	dark
RESISTANCE TO CEREAL CYST NEMATODE		
	susceptible	resistant

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Lobena'

Application No: 2001/246 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit semi erect, diameter (just after beginning of flowering) medium (mean 37.7cm). Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: length of blade short-medium (mean 29.3mm), width of blade narrow-medium (mean 18.9mm), shape of blade ovate, division of blade present. Leaf blade: type of division divided, type of incision of margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Inflorescence: diameter medium (mean 49.0mm), shape in profile type 3. Flower: diameter of corolla medium (mean 19.0mm). Calyx: anthocyanin colouration present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration teeth only. Corolla tube: length medium (mean 16.8mm), colour of tip of protruding hairs grey-purple, arrangement of lobes free, curvature of longitudinal axis absent, undulation of margin medium, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour purple-violet (RHS 81A), secondary colour absent, eye absent, change of colour with age fading. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Y708' x pollen parent 'W693'. The seed parent is characterised by a less floriferousness and lighter foliage colour and the pollen parent is characterised by a red flower colour. Selection took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness and floriferousness. Propagation: will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit semi upright, Leaf blade: division of blade present, Flower: main colour group purple. Based on this 'Sunmarefu TP-V'(ϕ) syn Purple Passion(ϕ) was selected as the most similar comparator even though its habit was more creeping. 'Balazdela'(ϕ) (Trade name: Aztec Deep Lavender) was initially considered for the trial, but was excluded due to its darker purple flower colour. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Granted	'Lobena'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Lobena'
EU	2001	Granted	'Lobena'
USA	2001	Applied	'Lobena'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Lobena'

First sold in Europe in Jan 2001. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

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

'Wynena'

Application No: 2001/250 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit semi erect, diameter (just after beginning of flowering) medium (mean 48.7cm). Stem: anthocyanin colouration present. Leaf: length of blade medium-long (mean 49.3mm), width of blade medium-large (mean 36.4mm), shape of blade ovate, division of blade present. Leaf blade: type of division dissected, type of incisions of margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Inflorescence: diameter medium (mean 39.9mm), shape in profile type 3. Flower: diameter of corolla medium (mean 18.0mm). Calyx: anthocyanin colouration present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration teeth only. Corolla tube: length medium (mean 14.4mm), colour of tip of protruding hairs grey-purple, arrangement of lobes overlapping on top lobes and free on other lobes, curvature of longitudinal axis absent to recurved, undulation of margin medium, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour purple (RHS 78A), secondary colour absent, eye absent, change of colour with age fading. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Morena'(Þ) x pollen parent 'U1021'. The seed parent is characterised by a pink flower colour and the pollen parent is characterised by a long inflorescence length. Selection took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1996. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness and floriferousness. Propagation: will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit semi upright, Leaf blade: division of blade present, Flower: main colour group purple. Based on this 'Mylena'(Þ) and Balazlav'(Þ) (Trade name: Aztec Lavender) were selected as the most similar comparators. 'Balazdela'(Þ) (Trade name: Aztec Deep Lavender) and 'Sunmarefu TP-V'(Þ) syn Purple Passion(Þ) were initially considered for the trial, but were excluded due to their darker purple flower colour. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Surrendered	'Wynena'
EU	1999	Granted	'Wynena'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Wynena'
USA	2000	Granted	'Wynena'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Wynena'

First sold in Europe in Jan 2000. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

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

'Spikena'

Application No: 2001/248 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit semi erect, diameter (just after beginning of flowering) medium (mean 43.8cm). Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: length of blade medium (mean 46.2mm), width of blade medium (mean 23.5mm), shape of blade ovate, division of blade absent. Leaf blade: type of incisions of margin crenate, colour of upper side yellow-green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Inflorescence: diameter large (mean 58.0mm), shape in profile type 3. Flower: diameter of corolla medium (mean 20.0mm). Calyx: anthocyanin colouration present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration teeth only. Corolla tube: length medium-long (mean 21.4mm), colour of tip of protruding hairs grey-purple, arrangement of lobes free, curvature of longitudinal axis absent to recurved, undulation of margin strong, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour purple-violet (RHS 81A), secondary colour absent, eye present, diameter of eye small, colour of eye white-greenish, change of colour with age fading. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'W711' x pollen parent 'W681'. The seed parent is characterised by a lavender flower colour and the pollen parent is characterised by a purple flower colour. Selection took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1998. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness and floriferousness. Propagation: will be commercially

propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit semi upright, Leaf blade: division of blade present, Flower: main colour group purple. Based on this 'Lobena' and Balazlav'Φ (Trade name: Aztec Lavender) were selected as the most similar comparators. 'Balazdela'Φ (Trade name: Aztec Deep Lavender) and 'Sunmarefu TP-V'Φ syn Purple PassionΦ were initially considered for the trial, but were excluded due to their darker purple flower colour and more divided leaf. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Surrendered	'Spikena'
EU	1999	Granted	'Spikena'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Spikena'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Spikena'
Poland	2000	Granted	'Spikena'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Spikena'

First sold in Europe in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

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

Table 36 *Verbena* varieties

	'Lobena'	'Spikena'	'Wynena'	'Sunmarefu TP-V'Φ syn **Purple Passion**Φ	*'Balazlav'Φ	*'Mylena'Φ
PLANT HABIT						
	semi erect	semi erect	semi erect	creeping	semi erect	semi erect
PLANT DIAMETER (cm) - just after beginning of flowering LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.16						
mean	37.7[b]	43.8[ab]	48.7[a]	41.5[ab]	43.4[ab]	37.3[b]
std deviation	3.0	7.4	7.6	4.3	5.0	3.0
STEM ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR						
	absent	absent	present	present	present	absent
LENGTH OF LEAF BLADE (mm) – including petiole LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.07						
mean	29.3[b]	46.3[a]	49.3a	44.9[a]	43.6[a]	41.2[a]
std deviation	5.8	8.0	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.2
WIDTH OF LEAF BLADE (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.45						
mean	18.9[b]	23.6[b]	36.4[a]	36.8[a]	24.3[b]	24.1[b]
std deviation	3.3	3.6	7.3	5.6	3.8	3.8
LEAF BLADE:						
type of division	divided	n/a	dissected	dissected	divided	divided
type of incisions of margin						
	serrate	crenate	serrate	serrate	serrate	serrate
colour of upper side	yellow	yellow-green	yellow-green	yellow-green	yellow-green	yellow-green
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.18						
mean	49.0[b]	58.0[a]	39.9[c]	41.0[c]	42.2[c]	51.9[b]
std deviation	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.8	6.3	2.7
FLOWER: DIAMETER OF COROLLA (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.04						
mean	19.0[ab]	20.0[a]	18.0[bc]	16.9c	19.2[ab]	19.7[a]
std deviation	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
CALYX: DISTRIBUTION OF ANTHOCYANIN						
	teeth only	teeth only	teeth only	entire calyx	teeth only	teeth only

COROLLA TUBE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.88						
mean	16.8[c]	21.4[a]	14.4[e]	14.3[e]	15.6[d]	18.1[b]
std deviation	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9
COROLLA:						
colour of tip of protruding hairs	grey-purple	grey-purple	grey-purple	grey	white	light green yellow
arrangement of lobes	free	free	overlapping (top lobes), free (other lobes)	free	free	free
curvature of longitudinal axis	absent	absent to recurved	absent to recurved	absent	absent to recurved	absent
undulation of margin	medium	strong	medium	medium	medium	medium
main colour	purple-violet	purple-violet	purple	purple-violet	purple-violet	purple
(RHS, 1995)	81A	81A	78A	81A	81A	78A
eye	absent	present	absent	absent	present	present
diameter of eye	n/a	small	n/a	n/a	small	small
colour of eye	n/a	white-greenish	n/a	n/a	white-greenish	white-greenish

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

'Oxena'

Application No: 2001/247 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit semi upright, diameter (just after beginning of flowering) medium (mean 42.3cm). Stem: anthocyanin colouration present. Leaf: length of blade medium-long (mean 52.6mm), width of blade medium-large (mean 27.7mm), shape of blade ovate, division of blade present. Leaf blade: type of division divided, type of incisions of margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Inflorescence: diameter medium (mean 55.0mm), shape in profile type 3. Flower: diameter of corolla medium (mean 19.5mm). Calyx: anthocyanin colouration present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration entire calyx. Corolla tube: length medium (mean 16.7mm), colour of tip of protruding hairs white, arrangement of lobes overlapping on top lobes and free on other lobes, curvature of longitudinal axis absent, undulation of margin medium, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour red (RHS 45B), secondary colour absent, eye absent, change of colour with age absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Z752' x pollen parent 'Z744'. The seed parent is characterised by an absence of leaf blade division and the pollen parent is characterised by a pink flower colour. Selection took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness and floriferousness. Propagation: will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit semi upright, Flower: main colour group red. Based on this 'Charmena'(D) was selected as the most similar comparator. 'Scarlena'(D) was initially considered for the trial, but was excluded due to its brighter red flower colour and absence of leaf blade division. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Granted	'Oxena'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Oxena'
EU	2001	Granted	'Oxena'

First sold in Europe in Jan 2001. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

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

Table 37 *Verbena* varieties

	'Oxena'	*'Charmena'Φ
PLANT DIAMETER (cm) - just after beginning of flowering		
mean	42.3	51.1
std deviation	3.7	5.5
LSD/sig	5.3	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF LEAF BLADE (mm) – including petiole		
mean	52.6	36.9
std deviation	6.8	4.6
LSD/sig	6.61	P≤0.01
WIDTH OF LEAF BLADE (mm)		
mean	27.7	22.1
std deviation	2.7	3.5
LSD/sig	3.57	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	55.0	45.0
std deviation	2.5	2.5
LSD/sig	2.87	P≤0.01
CALYX: DISTRIBUTION OF ANTHOCYANIN		
	entire calyx	teeth only
COROLLA TUBE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.7	14.8
std deviation	0.7	0.8
LSD/sig	0.83	P≤0.01
COROLLA:		
colour of tip of protruding hairs		
	white	red
arrangement of lobes		
	overlapping (top lobes), free (other lobes)	free
curvature of longitudinal axis		
	absent	absent to recurved
main colour (RHS, 1995)	red 45B	red -purple 57A

'Salmena'

Application No: 2001/249 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit semi upright to creeping, diameter (just after beginning of flowering) medium (mean 42.6cm). Stem: anthocyanin colouration present. Leaf: length of blade medium (mean 41.8mm), width of blade medium (mean 25.7mm), shape of blade ovate, division of blade absent. Leaf blade: type of incisions of margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Inflorescence: diameter medium-large (mean 51.6mm), shape in profile type 3. Flower: diameter of corolla medium (mean 19.4mm). Calyx: anthocyanin colouration present, distribution of anthocyanin colouration teeth only. Corolla tube: length medium (mean 17.9mm), colour of tip of protruding hairs light green-yellow, arrangement of lobes overlapping, curvature of longitudinal axis absent, undulation of margin weak to medium, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour red-purple (RHS 58B-C), secondary colour absent, eye present, diameter of eye small, colour of eye white-greenish, change of colour with age fading. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'U1029' x pollen parent 'U1030'. The seed parent is characterised by a semi upright growth habit and the pollen parent is characterised by divided leaf blade. Selection took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1998. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness and growth habit. Propagation: will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit creeping to semi upright, Leaf blade: division of blade absent, Flower: main colour group pink. Based on this 'Sunmariripi'Φ syn Coral PinkΦ was selected as the most similar comparator. 'Balazropi'Φ (Trade name: Aztec Rose Pink) was initially considered for the trial, but was excluded due to its deeper pink flower colour and divided leaf blade. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Surrendered	'Salmena'
EU	1999	Granted	'Salmena'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Salmena'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Salmena'
Poland	2001	Granted	'Salmena'
USA	2001	Granted	'Salmena'
New Zealand	2002	Applied	'Salmena'

First sold in Europe in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

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

Table 38 Verbena varieties

	'Salmena'	*'Sunmariripi'ϕ syn **Coral Pink**ϕ
PLANT HABIT		
	semi upright to creeping	semi upright
PLANT DIAMETER (cm) - just after beginning of flowering		
mean	42.6	31.6
std deviation	5.3	5.3
LSD/sig	6.06	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: type of incisions of margin		
	serrate	crenate
COROLLA: arrangement of lobes		
	overlapping	free
curvature of longitudinal axis		
	absent	absent to recurved

Verticordia plumosa x *Chamelaucium uncinatum* Waxflower Hybrid

'Southern Stars'

Application No: 2001/360 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 15) Plant: height medium, habit bushy, vigour medium. Stem: branch angle small- medium, internode length medium. Leaf: length short, angle large, shape of apex acute. Flowering time: very late. Flower: arrangement narrow distal, density dense, diameter very small. Bud: main colour with cap orange red (RHS 39B), without cap pale purple (RHS 75D). Petal: colour at first opening pale purple (RHS 75D), 2 weeks after opening pale purple (RHS 75D). Flower nectary: colour at first opening yellow-green (RHS 153B), 2 weeks after opening greyed purple (RHS 185B). Staminodia: outline narrow triangular. Calyx lobe: colour pale purple (RHS 75C). Calyx tube: longitudinal furrowing absent, outline conical, mid-point colour yellow green (RHS 151A), diameter very small. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and breeding Open pollination: hybrid seedling observed on 13 December 1996 within a population of *V. plumosa* with close proximity to a collection of *C. uncinatum* in WA. Fingerprinting has subsequently confirmed the suspected parentage of *V. plumosa* x *C. uncinatum*. The seed parent *V. plumosa* is characterised by short plant height, larger flowers and feathery petals. The pollen parent *C. uncinatum* is characterised by much larger and waxy flowers. Vegetative cuttings of the single seedling were struck on 19 February 1997 and on 25 March 1997. Ten plants were established in irrigated field plot at Medina Research Station, South of Perth. Subsequent cuttings from the Medina plants were taken in December 1997 and struck and established in field plots. A third generation of cuttings was taken in July 1999. Growth and flowering records of the generations were recorded during 1997,1998,1999 and 2000. No off types were recorded and all plants were found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: flowering time, flower display, upright habit and long stems. Propagation: vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was:- similar parentage inducing compact heads of small flowers with a ciliated appearance. On the basis of this grouping characteristic 'Jasper'ϕ and 'Eric John'ϕ were considered as the most similar varieties. The seed parent *V. plumosa* was not considered for its short plant height and different flower form. Likewise the pollen parent was not considered for its very different growth habit, flower size and form.

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

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

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

Table 39 *Verticordia* x *Chamelaucium* varieties

	'Southern Stars'	'Jasper'ϕ	'Eric John'ϕ
BRANCH ANGLE (degree)			
mean	29.7	24.2	40.8
std deviation	1.3	0.87	1.06
LSD/sig	0.82	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) main stem 100mm from terminal			
mean	15.5	11.3	19.4
std deviation	1.43	0.91	0.75
LSD/sig	0.68	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	11.8	12.5	9.0
std deviation	0.81	0.69	0.65
LSD/sig	0.46	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF ANGLE (degree)			
mean	26.5	12.8	7.3
std deviation	2.04	0.83	0.64
LSD/sig	0.85	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIRST FLOWERING (date)			
	20 Sep	8 Sep	20 Aug
	very late	late	mid
FLOWER DENSITY			
	dense	dense	sparse-medium

Table 39 (continued)

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	7.2	9.0	8.9
std deviation	0.37	0.38	0.32
LSD/sig	0.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
BUD COLOUR WITH CAP (RHS, 1986)			
	39B	47B	47B
	orange red	red	red
BUD COLOUR WITHOUT CAP (RHS, 1986)			
	75D	75A	81D
	pale purple	deep purple	purple-violet
PETAL COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 1986)			
	75D	75A	75C
	pale purple	deep purple	mid purple
PETAL COLOUR AT TWO WEEKS AFTER OPENING (RHS, 1986)			
	75D	75B	75D
	pale purple	purple	pale purple
NECTARY COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 1986)			
	153B	170B	168B
	yellow-green	greyed-orange	greyed-orange
NECTARY COLOUR AT TWO WEEKS AFTER OPENING (RHS, 1986)			
	185B	186A	179A
	greyed-purple	greyed-purple	greyed-red
STAMINODIA OUTLINE			
	narrow triangular	very narrow triangular	narrow triangular
CALYX LOBE COLOUR(RHS, 1986)			
	75C	75D	82D
	pale purple	pale purple	purple-violet
CALYX TUBE OUTLINE			
	conical	conical-flared	conical
CALYX TUBE MID POINT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	151A	180A	59A
	yellow-green	greyed-red	red-purple
CALYX TUBE DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	2.01	4.33	3.50
std deviation	0.13	0.44	0.49
LSD/sig	0.25	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Vitis vinifera
Grape

‘Shalistin’

Application No: 1997/049 Accepted: 28 May 1997.
Applicant: **Malcolm David Cleggett**, Langhorne Creek, SA.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 36) Fruiting varieties: time of bud burst medium. Young shoot: form of tip open, distribution of anthocyanin colouration at tip absent to slight 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) continuous, length (at full flowering) medium to long. Mature Leaf: size of blade medium, shape of blade pentagonal, blistering of upper side medium, length medium, length of teeth compared with their width at base short, shape of teeth both convex, general shape of petiole sinus closed 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/very weak, density of prostrate hairs between veins on lower side none to sparse, density of erect hairs between veins on lower side sparse, density of prostrate hairs on veins on lower side sparse to medium, density of erect hairs on veins on lower side sparse to medium, density of prostrate hairs on petiole none/very sparse, density of erect hairs on petiole sparse. Flower: sex hermaphrodite. Bunch: beginning of berry ripening medium, size (excluding peduncle) small-medium, density medium, peduncle length medium, prominent wing on bunch. Berry: size small-medium, shape roundish, colour of skin yellow-green RHS 147D, colour of flesh not coloured, particular flavour herbaceous, presence of seeds present darkish colour.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: ‘Shalistin’ was observed in 1991 as a spontaneous mutation of ‘Malian’(Ф) on a single vine in a small planting on the Farm Block of Cleggett Wines at Langhorne Creek. ‘Malian’(Ф) has pink/bronze coloured berries. The primary distinguishing characteristic from the parent is the yellow green colour of the berry. Cuttings were taken from the mutant shoots and grown on to determine if the berry colour was stable across generations. ‘Shalistin’ vines were multiplied and planted in small numbers between 1992 and 1995. In 1996, 0.5 hectares of ‘Shalistin’ was planted on the Farm vineyard. In 1997, 1.6 hectares was planted on the House vineyard of Cleggett Wines. The comparative trial for ‘Shalistin’ was planted in this vineyard in 1998. Selection criteria: grape colour. Breeder: Malcolm Cleggett, Langhorne Creek, SA.

Choice of Comparators ‘Cygne Blanc’ and the parent variety ‘Malian’(Ф) were included in the comparative trial. ‘Cygne Blanc’(Ф) is a variety similar to ‘Shalistin’ and it was found as a chance seedling in a vineyard mainly planted to ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’. All varieties have similar vegetative characteristics. ‘Malian’(Ф) has a different berry colour from ‘Shalistin’ so measurements focussed on differences between ‘Shalistin’ and ‘Cygne Blanc’.

Comparative Trial Location: House Block vineyard, Cleggett Wines, Langhorne Creek, SA, Oct 1998 – Mar 2003. Rootlings of ‘Shalistin’ and ‘Cygne Blanc’ were planted in part of a new Shalistin vineyard at Langhorne Creek in 1998 and 1999. The trial area also contained another PBR variety (‘Malian’, 1999/245). ‘Malian’(Ф) is the parent of ‘Shalistin’. 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 trial to remove edge effects) containing 6 replicates. Measurements: taken from the middle vine of each 3-vine panel.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 40 *Vitis* varieties

	'Shalistin'	*'Cygne Blanc'ϕ	*'Malian'ϕ
FRUITING VARIETIES:			
time of bud burst	medium	medium-late	medium
YOUNG SHOOT:			
distribution of anthocyanin colouration at tip	absent-slight piping	piping	piping
TENDRILS:			
distribution on the shoot (at full flowering)	continuous	continuous	discontinuous
length (at full flowering)	medium-long	medium	medium
MATURE LEAF:			
blistering on upper side of blade	medium	weak	weak-medium
general shape of petiole sinus	closed-slight	slight open-closed overlap	slight open-slight overlap
density of prostrate hairs between veins on lower side	none-sparse	sparse	none-sparse
density of erect hairs between veins on lower side	sparse	none-sparse	none-sparse
density of prostrate hairs on main veins on the lower side	sparse-medium	none-very sparse	sparse-medium
density of erect hairs on main veins on the lower side	sparse-medium	none-very sparse	sparse
density of erect hairs on petiole	sparse	none-sparse	sparse
BUNCH:			
size (peduncle excluded)	small-medium	small-medium	medium
density	medium	medium-loose	medium-dense
berry number per bunch			
mean	105.5	65.4	n/a
std deviation	30.3	24.5	n/a
LSD/sig	23.65	P≤0.01	
BERRY:			
size	small-medium	small-medium	medium
weight (g)			
mean	1.03	0.79	n/a
std deviation	0.07	0.07	n/a
LSD/sig	0.06	P≤0.01	
colour of skin	yellow-green	yellow-green	rose
(RHS, 1986)	147D	145CD	177AB, N187B (RHS, 2001)
particular flavour	herbaceous	herbaceous	none
presence of seeds	present-dark	present-greenish	present

'Shirana'

Application No: 2001/147 Accepted: 29 May 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 37) Plant: a vine trained to trellis; shoot attitude before tying erect, may be propagated to own roots or grafted on to a rootstock. Stem: young shoot tip half open, prostrate hairs on young shoot tip dense with no anthocyanin colouration, dorsal side of internode mostly coloured green with red stripes but some completely red, ventral side of internode mostly coloured green with red stripes but some completely green, number of consecutive tendrils generally less than three, tendril length long (24-26cm), woody shoot striate-to-ribbed and yellowish-brown. Leaf: adaxial surface of young leaf blade coloured yellow-green, density of prostrate hairs between main veins on abaxial surface of young leaves medium but absent or very sparse on mature leaves, erect hairs on main veins on abaxial surface of young and mature leaves absent or very sparse, adult lamina medium-to-large, lamina pentagonal, petiole much shorter than middle vein, mature leaf flat in cross-section, blistering weak on adaxial surface of mature leaf, 5 occasionally 7 lobes on mature leaf, upper lateral sinuses of mature leaf deep-to-very deep, lobes of upper lateral sinuses open sometimes closed, lobes of petiole sinus open-to-half overlapped, petiole sinus not limited by veins in mature leaf, length of teeth short-to-medium on mature leaf, teeth length/width ratio medium, teeth may be straight or convex on both sides, anthocyanin colouration of main veins and adaxial surface absent or very weak. Flower: fully developed stamens and gynoecium. Bunch: small-to-medium size, medium density, peduncle length short-to-medium Berry: time of veraison medium, size medium-to-small (1.2-1.5g), very broad elliptic-to-circular, skin yellow-green, anthocyanin absent, skin thickness medium, slightly firm flesh, juicy, detaches relatively easily from pedicel, seeds absent occasionally rudimentary. Other characteristics: berries are tolerant of rain damage after veraison, grown for the production of dried grapes or for winemaking.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Shirana' (syn. S67) was selected from a hybrid family produced from a cross 'Shiraz' (maternal parent) x 'Sultana' (pollen parent). The maternal parent was characterised by seedy, red/black berries and the male parent by fruits prone to rain damage post veraison. The cross was conducted in 1964 as

a controlled pollination following emasculation of the female flower, which was enclosed within a pollen-proof bag to avoid cross-contamination. Pollen was collected from an inflorescence of the male parent, which had been bagged prior to anthesis to avoid contamination. Seeds were extracted from resultant grape berries post veraison in autumn 1965, surface dried, sown and vernalised to induce germination. The seedling family was rowed-out in the breeding vineyard at CSIRO, Merbein during spring 1965. S67 was selected as a seedling with potential to produce light golden coloured dried grapes and multiplied vegetatively by cuttings for testing in three-vine plots at CSIRO Merbein in 1968 and later in trials at Irymple (NW Victoria in 1986) and Coomealla (SW NSW in 1990). Selection criteria: S67 was identified for release as a new variety based on its ability to withstand berry damage following rain and on performance data as a drying variety analysed from the Merbein, Irymple and Coomealla trials. Propagation: The variety will be propagated commercially as own-rooted vines from one-year-old woody cuttings or as grafted vines. Breeder: Dr. Allan Antcliff.

Choice of Comparator The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were; time of budburst, berry skin colour, berry size, berry maturity, berry flavour, seedlessness and ability of berry to withstand rain damage post veraison. The comparator variety used in trials was 'Sultana H5', which was the paternal parent of 'Shirana'. The maternal parent, 'Shiraz' was not used as a comparator since it produces a red/black seedy berry. Other white seedless varieties were considered but were eliminated for a range of reasons. Merbein seedless was eliminated on the basis of berry size (larger), berry maturity (earlier) and time of budburst (later). Bruce's sport Sultana was eliminated on the basis of it being variegated and because it produces a dried berry that is low in polyphenol oxidase activity and dries to a much lighter colour than 'Shirana' and standard Sultana. Other clones of Sultana could have been included but would result in similar descriptive results to 'Sultana H5' and all have a problem of being susceptible to berry rain damage post-veraison. 'Sunmuscat' was another possible comparator but was eliminated on the basis of a larger berry and its distinctive muscat flavour. Thus for DUS trials, 'Shirana' was compared to its paternal parent 'Sultana'.

Comparative Trial Location: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, NW VIC (Latitude 34º13´ South; longitude 142º06´ East). Data were obtained from two comparative trials. *Trial 1*. Conditions: Vines were grown ungrafted on their own roots in an irrigated vineyard and trained to a double wire trellis. Vines were cane pruned annually during winter dormancy. Vines received standard fertiliser treatments and were sprayed as required with appropriate agrochemicals to control common diseases and insect pests. Trial design: Originally, the trial was planted in 1968 as a single block with 16 replicate three-vine plots randomised over 5 rows. This trial was used originally to select and identify the sister variety of 'Shirana', namely 'Carina', which is a small black seedless berried drying grape variety. After 'Carina' was released, the trial was reduced to a single row of vines comprising four 3-vine plots of 'Shirana' and three 3-vine plots of Sultana that were randomised within the row. Measurements: Observations and measurements for shoot growth, flower and berry characteristics were made from 2000 until 2003. Data collected for berry characteristics showed consistent differences between the two varieties for the 2000, 2001 and 2002 harvest periods. Data presented in the comparative table were collected for four bunches of fruit collected at random from each vine on the same day during the 2002 harvest. Berries were removed from each bunch and 10 berries per bunch were selected at random for determining berry dimensions and the remainder were aggregated for each bunch and used for berry weight and juice quality measurements. *Trial 2*. Conditions: The second trial was conducted using own-rooted vines grown from cuttings of 'Shirana' and 'Sultana H5'. The vines were maintained in 10.8l pots containing a uniform standard potting mix in an air-conditioned glasshouse. The vines were trained vertically as single shoots by removing laterals as they arose during their first year. Prior to their second spring, the vines were pruned to two-bud spurs and then again trained vertically as single shoots. Vines were irrigated daily to run through via an automatic water delivery system. They were fertilized with a complete fertilizer on a three-weekly cycle and sprayed with appropriate pesticides and fungicides as required. Trial design: Vines were randomised as a single block on a bench with 15 replicates of each variety. Measurements: The vines did not flower and were used to collect data for vegetative characteristics. The vines were two-years-old when data were collected. Quantitative data were collected for leaves removed from the mid section of shoots during Dec 2002.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications.
First sold in Australia in Sep 2002. Overseas sales nil.

Description: **Dr. S. R. Sykes**, **Ms. C. Tarr**, CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, VIC.

Table 41 *Vitis* varieties

	'Shirana'	***'Sultana H5'**
YOUNG SHOOT: OPENNESS OF TIP (Data from trial 2)		
	half-open	wide-open
YOUNG SHOOT: DENSITY OF PROSTRATE HAIRS ON TIP (Data from trial 2)		
	dense	sparse
YOUNG LEAF: DENSITY OF PROSTRATE HAIRS BETWEEN MAIN VEINS ON ABAXIAL SURFACE (Data from trial 2)	medium	absent/very sparse
SHOOT: COLOUR OF VENTRAL SIDE OF INTERNODE (Data from trial 2)		
	green with red stripes	completely green
MEAN LENGTH OF CENTRAL VEIN (mm) (Data from trial 2)		
mean	128.27	114.13
std deviation	13.94	12.46
LSD	13.34	P≤0.01
MEAN BERRY WEIGHT (g) (Data from trial 1)		
mean	1.30	2.27
std deviation	0.25	0.27
LSD/sig	0.64	P≤0.01
MEAN BERRY LENGTH (mm) (Data from trial 1)		
mean	13.43	17.43
std deviation	1.44	1.94
LSD/sig	0.52	P≤0.01

MEAN BERRY WIDTH (mm) (Data from trial 1)		
mean	11.71	14.37
std deviation	1.11	1.21
LSD/sig	0.37	P≤0.01
MEAN BERRY SHAPE (LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO) (Data from trial 1)		
mean	1.15	1.21
std deviation	0.06	0.06
LSD/sig	0.06	P≤0.01
MEAN BERRY JUICE SUGAR (°BRIX) (Data from trial 1)		
mean	24.6	20.8
std deviation	1.07	1.95
LSD/sig	0.40	P≤0.01
MEAN BERRY JUICE ACID (g/L) (Data from trial 1)		
mean	6.13	4.43
std deviation	0.45	0.30
LSD/sig	0.07	P≤0.01

GRANTS

Acacia leprosa
Cinnamon Wattle

'Scarlet Blaze'Φ
Application No: 1998/148 Grantee: **Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne**, South Yarra, VIC.
Certificate No: 2212 Expiry Date: 19 March 2023.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Fuego'Φ
Application No: 2002/097 Grantee: **Konst Breeding B.V.**
Certificate No: 2199 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Napoli'Φ
Application No: 2002/096 Grantee: **Konst Breeding B.V.**
Certificate No: 2198 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Arora'Φ
Application No: 2000/345 Grantee: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.
Certificate No: 2201 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Bilas'Φ
Application No: 2000/343 Grantee: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.
Certificate No: 2200 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Kikori'Φ
Application No: 2000/348 Grantee: **Jan and Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.
Certificate No: 2202 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'ATR Beacon'Φ
Application No: 2001/136 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd** and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**
Certificate No: 2187 Expiry Date: 1 February, 2023.
Agent: **Monsanto Australia Limited**, Horsham, VIC.

Cicer arietinum
Chickpea

'Jimbour'Φ
Application No: 2001/301 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through the Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD, **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2186 Expiry Date: 30 January, 2023.

Echinacea purpurea
Coneflower, Purple Coneflower

'Kim's Knee High'Φ
Application No: 2000/193 Grantee: **Kim Hawks**.
Certificate No: 2214 Expiry Date: 25 March 2023.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Freesia hybrid
Freesia

'Varayel'Φ syn **Rapid Yellow**Φ
Application No: 1997/075 Grantee: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Certificate No: 2211 Expiry Date: 19 March 2023.
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

Gazania hybrid
Gazania

'Sugaja'Φ
Application No: 2000/261 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2207 Expiry Date: 18 March, 2023.

'Sugamo'Φ
Application No: 2000/262 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2208 Expiry Date: 18 March, 2023.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Binalong'Φ
Application No: 2001/009 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales** and **Grains Research and Development Corporation.**
Certificate No: 2209 Expiry Date: 18 March, 2023.
Agent: **Graintrust Pty Ltd**, Girraween, NSW.

'PB216'Φ
Application No: 2001/106 Grantee: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2185 Expiry Date: 30 January, 2023.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Camperdown, NSW.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Joburn'Φ
Application No: 1999/133 Grantee: **Peter John Dennehy and Peter Harold Jackson, Trustees, on behalf of the Joburn Trust.**
Certificate No: 2181 Expiry Date: 4 February, 2028.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

'Mariri Red'Φ
Application No: 1999/134 Grantee: **David Easton.**
Certificate No: 2183 Expiry Date: 30 January, 2028.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

'Sciglo'Φ
Application No: 1997/030 Grantee: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Certificate No: 2188 Expiry Date: 10 February, 2028.
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

'Sciros'Φ
Application No: 1997/031 Grantee: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Certificate No: 2189 Expiry Date: 10 February, 2028.
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

Melia azedarach
White Cedar

'Lady Gwenda'Φ
Application No: 1997/102 Grantee: **Mark Andrew Hartley**, Shanes Park, NSW.
Certificate No: 2190 Expiry Date: 11 February, 2028.

Philodendron tatei ssp *melanochlorum*
Philodendron

'Congo'Φ
Application No: 2000/106 Grantee: **Oglesby Plants International Inc**.
Certificate No: 2213 Expiry Date: 20 March 2023.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Climbing Seduction'Φ
Application No: 2001/016 Grantee: **Nieuwesteeg Rose Nursery Pty Ltd**, Coldstream, VIC.
Certificate No: 2204 Expiry Date: 6 March, 2023.

'Interictira'Φ
Application No: 2000/259 **Grantee: Interplant B.V.**
Certificate No: 2205 Expiry Date: 6 March, 2023.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Predepass'Φ
Application No: 2001/109 Grantee: **Preesman Royalty B.V**.
Certificate No: 2206 Expiry Date: 6 March, 2023.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Ruiklij'Φ syn **Pink Calypso**Φ
Application No: 2000/203 Grantee: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**
Certificate No: 2184 Expiry Date: 30 January, 2023.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q196'Φ
Application No: 2002/025 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2192 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Q197'Φ
Application No: 2002/026 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2193 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Q198'Φ
Application No: 2002/027 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2194 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Q199'Φ
Application No: 2002/028 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2195 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Q200'Φ
Application No: 2002/029 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2196 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

'Q201'Φ
Application No: 2002/030 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 2197 Expiry Date: 4 March, 2023.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Andover'Φ
Application No: 2000/093 Grantee: **Cornell University**.
Certificate No: 2191 Expiry Date: 11 February, 2023.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

'Innovator'Φ
Application No: 2001/078 Grantee: **HZPC Holland BV**.
Certificate No: 2210 Expiry Date: 18 March, 2023.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Malian'Φ
Application No: 1999/245 Grantee: **Malcolm David Cleggett**, Langhorne Creek, SA.
Certificate No: 2203 Expiry Date: 5 March, 2028.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Citrus reticulata hybrid
Mandarin Hybrid

'Empress-A'
Application No: 2001/066
From: Empress

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Cowabbie'
Application No: 2002/319
From: WB236

'Milby'
Application No: 2002/320
From: WB238

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Pugsley'
Application No: 2002/024
From: WI 99069

Vicia faba
Faba Bean

'Cairo'
Application No: 2002/0224
From: SP905054

AGENT AMENDED

To: Monsanto Australia Limited
From: Ag-Seed Research Ltd.
For the following variety:

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'AV-Sapphire'
Application No: 2002/090

From: Peter Maxwell and Associates
To: F B Rice & Co
For the following varieties:

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'Chandler'ϕ
Application No: 1989/066 Certificate Number: 244

'Selva'ϕ
Application No: 1989/074 Certificate Number: 248

From: Technico Pty Ltd
To: Graham Liney
For the following variety:

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Maranca'
Application No: 2000/060

From: Agricultural Licensing Australia
To: Clayton Utz
For the following varieties:

Cynara scolymus
Globe Artichoke

'Imperial Star'ϕ
Application No: 1993/221 Certificate Number: 455

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'Brooks'ϕ
Application No: 1993/220 Certificate Number: 470

From: Peter Maxwell and Associates
To: Clayton Utz
For the following varieties:

Fragaria hybrid
Strawberry

'Oso Grande'ϕ
Application No: 1989/071 Certificate Number: 927

'Seascape'ϕ
Application No: 1990/082 Certificate Number: 928

'Anaheim'
Application No: 1993/169

'Camarosa'ϕ
Application No: 1993/171 Certificate Number: 1810

'Carlsbad'
Application No: 1993/172

'Cuesta'
Application No: 1993/173

'Laguna'
Application No: 1993/170

'Sunset'
Application No: 1993/168

Persea americana
Avocado

'Gwen'ϕ
Application No: 1989/084 Certificate Number: 919

From: Ramm Pty Ltd
To: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Supajay'
Application No: 2001/203

'Supamore'
Application No: 2001/202

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'KLEC00066'
Application No: 2002/148

'KLEC00069'Φ
Application No: 2001/116 Certificate Number: 1979

'KLEC00070'Φ
Application No: 2001/117 Certificate Number: 1980

'KLEC00072'
Application No: 2001/337

'KLEC00078'Φ
Application No: 2001/118 Certificate Number: 1981

'KLEC01056'
Application No: 2001/335

'KLEC01057'
Application No: 2001/336

'KLEC01088'Φ
Application No: 2001/119 Certificate Number: 1982

'KLEC99R14'Φ
Application No: 2000/233 Certificate Number: 2063

'Rosestar' syn **Selecta Pink**
Application No: 2000/327

'Selchepi'Φ syn **Selecta Cherry Pink**Φ
Application No: 2000/232 Certificate Number: 1977

Fuchsia hybrid
Fuchsia

'Foncha'
Application No: 2001/330

'Goetzgene'
Application No: 2001/331

'Goetzginger'
Application No: 2001/332

'Marcia'
Application No: 2001/333

'Shirley'
Application No: 2001/334

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Deep Purple' syn **Tioga Deep Purple**
Application No: 2001/255

'TiHop'
Application No: 2001/254

'TiLip'
Application No: 2001/253

'TiRe'
Application No: 2001/251

'TiRow'
Application No: 2001/252

'TiTag'
Application No: 2001/256

Pelargonium peltatum
Ivy Pelargonium

'Kleblue'Φ syn **Royal Blue**Φ
Application No: 2000/133 Certificate Number: 2075

'Klegatta'Φ syn **Regatta**Φ
Application No: 2000/134 Certificate Number: 2076

'Klepacif'Φ syn **Pacifique**Φ
Application No: 2000/135 Certificate Number: 2077

'Kleroder' syn **Royal Red**
Application No: 2001/339

'Kleropink'
Application No: 2001/342

'Kleropur' syn **Royal Purple**
Application No: 2001/338

Pelargonium zonale
Zonal Pelargonium

'Klecona'Φ syn **Arcona 2000**Φ
Application No: 2000/131 Certificate Number: 2073

'Klejana' syn **Eroica 2000**
Application No: 2001/340

'Klelad'Φ syn **Lady**Φ
Application No: 2000/128 Certificate Number: 2070

'Klelesmo'Φ syn **Lesmona**Φ
Application No: 2000/129 Certificate Number: 2071

'Kleored'
Application No: 2001/240

'Klerangie'
Application No: 2001/341

'Klesail'Φ syn **Sailing**Φ
Application No: 2000/132 Certificate Number: 2074

'Klesectra'Φ syn **Ecco Extra**Φ
Application No: 2000/130 Certificate Number: 2072

Sutera cordata
Bacopa

'Bacoble'
Application No: 2001/204

From: Sprint Horticulture
To: Sprint Horticulture Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Fiscor'Φ syn **Cortez Red**Φ
Application No: 1998/189 Certificate Number: 1491

'Fiscor Creme'Φ syn **Cortez White**Φ
Application No: 1998/190 Certificate Number: 1488

'Fisgala'
Application No: 2002/047

'Fismille'
Application No: 2002/046

'Fisvinci'
Application No: 2002/048

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

'Fisimp 102'
Application No: 2002/289

'Fisimp 113'
Application No: 2002/197

'Fisimp 171'
Application No: 2002/198

'Fisimp 172'
Application No: 2002/290

'Fisimp 284'
Application No: 2002/199

'Fisimp 413'
Application No: 2002/196

'Fisnics Pink'
Application No: 2002/192

'Fisnics Red'
Application No: 2002/194

'Fisnics White'
Application No: 2002/259

'Fisupnic White'
Application No: 2002/260

'Fisupnics Lav'
Application No: 2002/195

CHANGE OF OWNER'S NAME

From: Suntory Ltd & Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc
To: Suntory Flowers Limited & Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc
For the following varieties:

Petunia x*hybrida*
Petunia

'Revolution Brilliantpink'Φ
Application No: 1993/123 Certificate Number: 616

'Revolution White'Φ
Application No: 1993/125 Certificate Number: 618

ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS

From: David Burt
To: Kings Court Super Fund
For the following variety:

Erigeron karvinskianus
Seaside Daisy

'Serendipity'
Application No: 2001/302

From: Mendelian Enterprises Pty Ltd
To: Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd
For the following variety:

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Super Siriver'
Application No: 2002/116

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Anigozanthos manglesii
Red-and-Green Kangaroo Paw

'Anred'
Application No: 2001/225

Chrysanthemum indicum
Chrysanthemum

'Cream Reagan Twin'
Application No: 2001/365

'Dark Reagan Mundo'
Application No: 2001/369

'Dark Rosy Reagan'
Application No: 2001/373

Dahlia hybrid
Dahlia

'Gallery Art Natural'
Application No: 2001/045

'Gallery Degas' syn **Degas**
Application No: 2001/047

'Gallery Leonardo' syn **Leonardo**
Application No: 2001/048

'Gallery Monet' syn **Monet**
Application No: 2001/049

'Gallery Pablo' syn **Pablo**
Application No: 2001/050

'Gallery Rembrandt' syn **Rembrandt**
Application No: 2001/051

'Gallery Renoir' syn **Renoir**
Application No: 2001/046

'Gallery Salvador' syn **Salvador**
Application No: 2001/041

'Gallery Vermeer' syn **Vermeer**
Application No: 2001/039

'Gallery Vincent' syn **Vincent**
Application No: 2001/037

'Karma Performance'
Application No: 2001/054

'Karma Thalia' syn **Thalia**
Application No: 2001/052

Grevillea lanigera x *Grevillea lavandulacea*
Grevillea

'CRO2'
Application No: 2002/065

Lechenaultia hybrid
Lechenaultia

'Kings Park Carmen'
Application No: 2001/279

'Kings Park Emily'
Application No: 2001/273

'Kings Park Heidi'
Application No: 2001/274

'Kings Park Hot Lips'
Application No: 2001/276

'Kings Park Madeline'
Application No: 2001/277

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Outback'
Application No: 1996/156

'Resurrection'
Application No: 1998/211

Medicago sphaerocarpos
Medic

'Orion'
Application No: 1994/074

Rhododendron vireya hybrid
Vireya Rhododendron

'Belinda Chang'
Application No: 2000/145

'Lavender Cloud'
Application No: 2000/149

'Palamino'
Application No: 2000/148

'Thai Prince'
Application No: 2000/147

'Wild Child'
Application No: 2000/146

Trifolium resupinatum
Persian Clover

'Persian Prolific'
Application No: 1997/036

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'QT8368'
Application No: 2001/073

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under protection:

Abelia x*grandiflora*
Glossy Abelia

'Short & Sweet'
Application No: 1999/211 Certificate Number: 1930

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'La Paz'
Application No: 1989/089 Certificate Number: 107

'Paloma'
Application No: 1989/091 Certificate Number: 108

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Joey Fireworks'
Application No: 1994/150 Certificate Number: 1041

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Amy Belle'
Application No: 1997/154 Certificate Number: 1895

Avena sativa
Oats

'Nobby'
Application No: 1992/024 Certificate Number: 273

Brassica napus
Canola

'TM8'
Application No: 1999/346 Certificate Number: 1913

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*
Canola

'Trooper'
Application No: 1999/170 Certificate Number: 1899

Chamelaucium uncinatum x *micranthum*
Waxflower

'Earlybird' syn **Early White 1166(E)**
Application No: 1991/035 Certificate Number: 374

Humulus lupulus
Hops

'Furano No. 18'
Application No: 1994/095 Certificate Number: 1375

Hypericum androsaemum
Tutsan

'Bosadua' syn **Dual Flair**
Application No: 1997/230 Certificate Number: 1446

'Bosaque' syn **Queen Flair**
Application No: 1997/237 Certificate Number: 1447

'Bosasca' syn **Scarlet Flair**
Application No: 1997/228 Certificate Number: 1444

Lactuca sativa
Lettuce

'Diamond'
Application No: 1993/239 Certificate Number: 543

Lavandula stoechas
Italian Lavender

'Magenta Aurora' syn **Swan River Pink**
Application No: 1995/238 Certificate Number: 937

Plectranthus ciliatus
Spurflower, Coleus

'Easy Gold'
Application No: 1995/203 Certificate Number: 916

Prunus persica
Peach

'Rich May'
Application No: 1994/162 Certificate Number: 786

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Dicstereo'
Application No: 1997/219 Certificate Number: 1441

'Intersept' syn **Ruby Rosamini**
Application No: 1994/031 Certificate Number: 747

'JACina' syn **Wild Dancer**
Application No: 1998/079 Certificate Number: 1649

'JACLIN' syn **Patriot**
Application No: 1995/026 Certificate Number: 715

'JAColber' syn **Opening Night**
Application No: 1998/076 Certificate Number: 1650

'JACpihi' syn **Grand Finale '98**

'JACzor' syn **Fame '98**
Application No: 1998/073 Certificate Number: 1652

'Kooiana Daybreak'
Application No: 1990/022 Certificate Number: 95

'Lavglo' syn **Yellow Minijet**
Application No: 1991/089 Certificate Number: 281

'Macoborn' syn **Maggie Barry**
Application No: 1995/031 Certificate Number: 720

'Meizogrel' syn **White Minijet**
Application No: 1991/087 Certificate Number: 279

'Ruidiggel' syn **Snowy Cupido**
Application No: 1994/028 Certificate Number: 730

'Ruifire' syn **Fire Festival**
Application No: 1994/026 Certificate Number: 729

'Ruipipi' syn **Joker Festival**
Application No: 1994/032 Certificate Number: 731

'Ruirodella' syn **Pink Festival**
Application No: 1994/025 Certificate Number: 728

'Ruirovingt' syn **Prophyta**
Application No: 1993/256 Certificate Number: 1001

'Selscandium' syn **Mini Champagne**
Application No: 1993/255 Certificate Number: 1040

'SUNscent' syn **Scentasia**
Application No: 1997/218 Certificate Number: 1442

'Tanadeepdac'
Application No: 1998/100 Certificate Number: 1420

'Taniliram'
Application No: 1998/099 Certificate Number: 1421

'Wekaq' syn **The Temptations**
Application No: 1995/030 Certificate Number: 719

'Wekmar' syn **Imagination**
Application No: 1995/029 Certificate Number: 718

Sutera cordata
Bacopa, Sutera

'Lavender Showers'
Application No: 1998/145 Certificate Number: 1599

CORRIGENDA

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Bilas'
Application No: 2000/343
Journal Reference PVJ 15(2) page 27
Corrigenda: In the table, the heading BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001) appears twice. The first occurrence should read BRACT: PARTLY EXPANDED: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001) and the second BRACT: FULLY EXPANDED: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)

'Kikori'
Application No: 2000/348
Journal Reference PVJ 15(2) page 28
Corrigenda: In the table, the heading BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001) appears twice. The first occurrence should read BRACT: PARTLY EXPANDED: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001) and the second BRACT: FULLY EXPANDED: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)

'Maudi'
Application No: 2000/344
Journal Reference PVJ 15(2) page 29
Corrigenda: In the table, the heading BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR appears twice. The first occurrence should read BRACT: PARTLY EXPANDED: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001) and the second BRACT: FULLY EXPANDED: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Super 7'
Application No: 1999/310
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(2) Table 21b, page 45

Following comments relating to the publication of 'Super 7' and the consistency of results with information provided in PVJ 13.2 Table 34, page 42, additional tests were carried out to confirm the results for *Therioaphis maculata*, (Spotted Alfalfa Aphid (SAA)), resistance of the comparator variety 'UQL-1'. The details and the results of the confirmatory tests are as follows:

Test 1 (Carried out by South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) lucerne group in South Australia, Nov-Dec 2002)

A SAA resistance test was conducted in a glasshouse at 27°C with 6 replicates (reps) of 20-40 plants/rep grown in punnets. Two seed lots of 'UQL-1' were tested, which were both sourced from Keith Seeds but separately in years 2000 and 2002, and both were different from the "original" seed lot sourced in 2001 reported in PVJ 15(2). 'Hunter River' was included as a SAA susceptible check. Other relevant comparator varieties were also included. Dates of sowing, infestation, and rating were 29 October, 26 November and 18 December respectively.

Protocols followed those routinely used in by SARDI lucerne group. These protocols are similar to, but vary from, those described in *Standard Tests to Characterise Alfalfa Cultivars (STCAC)* (3rd edition, published by North American Alfalfa Improvement Conference) in 3 aspects as follows:

1. Infestation is later: i.e. at the first trifoliate leaf stage (2-3 weeks from sowing) rather than at the unifoliate stage in the STCAC,
2. Infestation is not terminated by spraying prior to rating i.e. aphids are not removed nor are plants allowed to "recover", and
3. When rating symptoms of susceptibility, vein clearing and chlorosis are also assessed in addition to growth stunting and plant death.

The modifications were not included in the text description for 'Super 7' (PVJ 15.2 p 44).

Rating Scale
1 Resistant - No damage, trifoliate leaflets healthy.
2 Resistant - Some stunting of growth only, trifoliate leaflets healthy.
3 Susceptible – Severe stunting with yellowing of trifoliate leaflets.
4 Susceptible - Vein clearing and yellowing of upper trifoliate leaflets, older leaves dead.
5 Susceptible – Plant dead.

Results
Results from Test 1 are summarised in Table 42a. The susceptible check variety 'Hunter River' was rated as zero % resistant in all six replicates.

Table 42a – Resistance to SAA

	'Super 7'	*'Aurora'	*'Quadrella'	*'UQL-1' (2000)	*'UQL-1' (2002)	*'UQL-1' (original)	'Hunter River'
RESISTANCE TO SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID (% seedlings rated 1 and 2)							
mean	36.0	49.6	25.2	10.6	7.2	8.9	0.0
std deviation	15.3	9.4	10.2	4.4	6.0	5.30	0.00
LSD/sig	13.3	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

In a preliminary test with the same two seed lots of 'UQL-1', with 'Aurora', and 'Hunter River' were used. Results for SAA resistance were respectively 15.0%, 12.6%, 'Aurora' 57.8%, and 'Hunter River' 0.0 %. Results from another recent PBR SAA resistance test (for 'Super Ten', where additional checks were included) were 'Hunter River'0.0%; 'UQL-1' 6.1%; 'Trifecta' 12.8%; 'Sequel HR' 14.7%, and 'Hunterfield' 26.3 %.

Test 2 (Carried out by the New South Wales Agriculture Lucerne Program, Nov-Dec 2002)

A SAA test was conducted in a glasshouse at the Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement using four reps of 20-50 plants/rep grown in seedling flats at 27°C. Three seed lots of 'UQL-1' were tested: 2001 seed from Keith Seeds, 2002 seed from Keith Seeds, and seed supplied by the breeder, Prof. John Irwin. 'Hunter River' was included as the SAA susceptible check. Other relevant comparator varieties were also included.

Seedlings were assessed for resistance to SAA using standard protocols as described in STCAC. These standard protocols ensure that differences between cultivars in their relative performance in greenhouse tests closely conform with differences expected in the field.

Dates of sowing, infestation, and rating were 28 October, 8 November and 20 December respectively.

Rating Scale
1 Resistant – No damage with normal trifoliate development
2 Resistant – Some slight stunting evident, but trifoliate leaflets formed
3 Susceptible – Plant developed very little during infestation
4 Susceptible – No development during infestation, no trifoliate leaflets
5 Susceptible – Plant dead.

Results

Results from Test 2 are summarised in the Table 42b below.

Table 42b – Resistance to SAA

	'Super 7'	'Aurora'	'Trifecta'	'UQL-1' (from breeder)	'UQL-1' (2001)	'UQL-1' (2002)	'Hunter River'	'Genesis'	'Hunterfield'	'CUF-101'
RESISTANCE TO SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID (% seedlings rated 1 and 2)										
mean	37.5	42.0	25.9	27.9	24.7	35.5	4.3	20.4	48.4	37.6
std deviation	10.4	9.4	11.3	12.1	8.3	10.2	7.1	8.5	6.5	15.8
LSD/sig	14.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns

Due to the variations in the results between the two tests, Resistance to SAA is omitted from the claim of distinctness for 'Super 7'.

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.

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 to 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.

The 32nd meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) was held in Canberra on 6 November 2002.

Key matters discussed were:

The Plant Breeder's Rights Amendment Bill 2002
The view of the PBRAC was that amendments that were not the subject matter of the Government's Bill should not be addressed in the context of the current Bill.

The Proposal to Remove the Exclusion for Plants and Animals from the Innovation Patent
The view of the PBRAC was that the discussion paper on this issue prepared by the Advisory Council on Intellectual Property (ACIP) was inadequate and that it was inappropriate to place respondents in the position of justifying why current Government policy, established in recent legislation, should be maintained.

The PBRAC was of the view that, in the absence of more information from ACIP and compelling national interest arguments, the current exclusion should be maintained.

Full Cost Recovery
The PBRAC was informed of AFFA's intention to recover its corporate service costs from units within the Department and the possible cost implications for PBR fee increases and for usage of the PBR scheme.
The view of PBRAC is that:

(i) every effort must be made to ensure that the costs levied by AFFA were in line with best management practice;
(ii) it is entirely inappropriate to charge PBR for services that it does not use. PBRAC looks forward to a further consultative meeting with AFFA corporate services representatives on this important issue in March 2003;
(iii) the impact of any fee increase on the users of the scheme should be determined.

E-commerce
PBRAC recommended that AFFA increase the priority of the introduction of an E-commerce facility for the PBR scheme, particularly in light of the need for greater efficiencies to offset full cost recovery.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

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

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Actinidia	Richards, Graeme
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Portman, Anthony Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg Smith, Daniel
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Owen-Turner, John Swinburn, Garth Whiley, Tony
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Blueberry	Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa Prince, John
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Chequer, Robert Cross, Richard Easton, Andrew Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj Light, Kate McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul Sanders, Milton Scholefield, Peter Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Moore, Stephen Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Roake, Jeremy Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Fox, Primrose Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Owen-Turner, John Parr, Wayne Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter

Swinburn, Garth
Sykes, Stephen
Topp, Bruce

Clivia
Smith, Kenneth

Clover
Lake, Andrew
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Nichols, Phillip

Conifer
Stearne, Peter

Cotton
Derera, Nicholas AM
Khan, Akram
Leske, Richard

Cucurbits
Cross, Richard
Herrington, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Sykes, Stephen

Cydonia
Baxter, Leslie

Dogwood
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Maddox, Zoee
Stearne, Peter

Feijoa
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Fibre Crops
Khan, Akram

Fig
Darmody, Liz
FitzHenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Maddox, Zoee
Pullar, David

Forage Brassicas
Goulden, David

Forage Grasses
Fennell, John
Harrison, Peter
Kirby, Greg
Mitchell, Leslie
Smith, Kevin

Forage Legumes
Fennell, John
Foster, Kevin
Harrison, Peter
Hill, Jeff
Lake, Andrew
Miller, Jeff
Snowball, Richard

Forest Trees
Lubomski, Marek

Fruit
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Lenoir, Roland
Maddox, Zoee
McCarthy, Alec
Mitchell, Leslie
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Fungi, Basidiomycetes
Cairney, John

Ginger
Whiley, Tony

Grapes
Biggs, Eric
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Lee, Slade
Maddox, Zoee
Mitchell, Leslie
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
Hanger, Brian
Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
Aberdeen, Ian
Baker, Andrew
Collins, David
Cook, Bruce
Cruickshank, Alan
Downes, Ross
Foster, Kevin
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce
Kirby, Greg
Khan, Akram
Knights, Edmund
Lake, Andrew
Law, Mary Ann
Loch, Don
Mitchell, Leslie
Nutt, Bradley
Rose, John
Snowball, Richard

Lentils
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Goulden, David
Khan, Akram

Lucerne
Lake, Andrew
Mitchell, Leslie
Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
Collins, David
Sanders, Milton

Magnolia
Paananen, Ian

Mango
Owen-Turner, John
Whiley, Tony

Myrtaceae
Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
Paananen, Ian
Quinn, Patrick
Waters, Cathy

Oat
Collins, David
Khan, Akram
Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
Downes, Ross
Kidd, Charles
Poulsen, David

Olives
Bazzani, Mr Luigi
Pullar, David

Onions
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Khan, Akram
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals - Exotic
Armitage, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barth, Gail
Collins, Ian
Cross, Richard
Cunneen, Thomas
Darmody, Liz
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Eggleton, Steve
Fisk, Anne Marie
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Guy, Graeme
Harrison, Peter
Hempel, Maciej
Johnston, Margaret
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Kulkarni, Vinod
Lamont, Greg
Larkman, Clive
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lubomski, Marek
Lunghusen, Mark
Maddox, Zoee
McMichael, Prue
Milne, Carolynn
Mitchell, Hamish
Mitchell, Leslie
Murray, Joseph
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Prescott, Chris
Prince, John
Robb, John

Robinson, Ben
Ryan, Kevin
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Stewart, Angus
Van der Ley, John
Watkins, Phillip
Watkinson, Andrew

Ornamentals - Indigenous
Allen, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
Cunneen, Thomas
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Downes, Ross
Eggleton, Steve
Harrison, Peter
Henry, Robert J
Hockings, David
Jack, Brian
Johnston, Margaret
Kirby, Greg
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lullfitz, Robert
Lunghusen, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Milne, Carolynn
Mitchell, Hamish
Molyneux, W M
Murray, Joseph
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Prince, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Tan, Beng
Watkins, Phillip
Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
Foster, Kevin
Nichols, Phillip
Nutt, Bradley
Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
Aberdeen, Ian
Anderson, Malcolm
Avery, Angela
Cameron, Stephen
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Croft, Valerie
Harrison, Peter
Kirby, Greg
Loch, Don
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Neylan, John
Rose, John
Smith, Raymond
Scattini, Walter John
Smith, Kevin
Wilkes, Gregory
Wilson, Frances

Peanut
Cruickshank, Alan
George, Doug

Pear
Baxter, Leslie
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Langford, Garry
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Tancred, Stephen
Valentine, Bruce

Persimmon
Swinburn, Garth

Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nichols, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
Pullar, David
Richardson, Clive
Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue
Sanders, Milton

Potatoes
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Guertsen, Paul
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter

Proteaceae
Barth, Gail
Kirby, Neil
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel

Prunus
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Porter, Gavin
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Richards, Graeme
Topp, Bruce
Wilkes, Gregory
Witherspoon, Jennifer

Pulse Crops
Bestow, Sue
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Cross, Richard
Kidd, Charles
Oates, John
Poulsen, David

Raspberry
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Herrington, Mark
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
Barrett, Mike
Paananen, Ian

Rose
Barrett, Mike
Cross, Richard
Darmody, Liz
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Fox, Primrose
Hanger, Brian
Kirkness, Colin
Lee, Peter
Maddox, Zoee
McKirdy, Simon
Prescott, Chris
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Swane, Geoff
Syrus, A Kim
Van der Ley, John

Sesame
Bennett, Malcolm
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum
Khan, Akram

Soybean
Harrison, Peter
James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants
Derera, Nicholas AM
Khan, Akram
Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
Barrett, Mike
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alistair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry	
	Herrington, Mark
	Mitchell, Leslie
	Morrison, Bruce
	Porter, Gavin
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Zorin, Clara
	Sugarcane
Cox, Mike	
	Morgan, Terence
	Piperidis, George
Sunflower	
	George, Doug
Tomato	
	Cross, Richard
	Herrington, Mark
	Khan, Akram
	McMichael, Prue
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Smith, Daniel
Tree Crops	
	McRae, Tony
Triticale	
	Collins, David
Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	
	Harrison, Peter
	Kulkarni, Vinod
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Whiley, Tony
	Winston, Ted
Umbrella Tree	
	Paananen, Ian
Vegetables	
	Baker, Andrew
	Cross, Richard
	Derera, Nicholas AM
	Fennell, John
	Frkovic, Edward
	Harrison, Peter
	Kirkham, Roger
	Khan, Akram
	Lenoir, Roland
	McMichael, Prue
	Oates, John
	Pearson, Craig
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Smith, Daniel
	Westra Van Holthe, Jan
Verbena	
	Paananen, Ian
Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)	
	Brouwer, Jan
	Collins, David
	Khan, Akram
	Platz, Greg
	Sanders, Milton

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	
	017 870 252 mobile	Victoria
Angus, Tim	(64 4) 565 3121	
	plantatim@aol.com	Australia and New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233	
	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria
Avery, Angela	02 6030 4500	
	02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6426 2545	
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8389 7479	SA and Victoria
Baxter, Leslie	03 6224 4481	
	03 6224 4468 fax	
	0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207	
	08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733	
	08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695	
	02 6795 4358 fax	
	0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 53846293	
	janbertb@wimmera.com.au	
		South Eastern Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	
		Sydney
Chequer, Robert	03 5382 1269	
	0419 145 262 mobile	Victoria
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax	
	0154 42694 mobile	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Cramond, Gregory	08 8390 0299	
	08 8390 0033 fax	
	0417 842 558 mobile	Australia
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	
	02 6246 5399 fax	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072	
	02 9639 0345 fax	
	0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph	
	02 6278 4676 fax	
	0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097	
	03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 9553 4338	
	02 9587 5042 fax	
	0417 297 956 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts

Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
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
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Guertsen, Paul	02 6845 3789	
	02 6845 3382 fax	
	0407 658 105 mobile	NSW, VIC, SE QLD
Guy, Graeme	03 9457 1927	
	gguy@netspace.net.au	Victoria
Hanger, Brian	03 9837 5547 ph/fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	
	08 8948 3894 fax	
	0407 034 083 mobile	Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, including NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 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
Kirkness, Colin	08 9443 1099	
	0419 196661 mobile	Perth
Knights, Edmund	02 6763 1100	
	02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
	08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 8778 5388	
	02 9734 9866 fax	Sydney region
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4637 9960	
	07 4637 9962 fax	
	malaw@bigpond.com	Toowoomba region
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	
	07 4671 3113 fax	Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW
Light, Kate	03 5362 2175	
	0419 145 768 mobile	Victoria
Loch, Don	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750	
	02 4389 4958 fax	
	0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD
Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA
Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083	
	03 5998 2089 fax	
	0407 050 133 mobile	Melbourne & environs
Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McKirdy, Simon	042 163 8229 mobile	Australia
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	
	64 3 351 8142 fax	Manawatu region, New Zealand
Milne, Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD
Mitchell, Hamish	03 9737 9568	
	03 9737 9899 fax	Victoria
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Moore, Stephen	02 6799 2230	
	02 6799 2239 fax	NSW
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	
	07 4783 6001 fax	Australia
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Murray, Joseph	03 5629 9110	VIC
Neylan, John	03 9886 6200	
	0413 620 256 mobile	VIC, NSW, SA
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	
	03 5977 4921 fax	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	
		Sydney region, Eastern Australia
Owen-Turner, John	07 4129 5217	
	07 4129 5511 fax	Burnett region, Central Queensland region
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Parr, Wayne	07 4129 4147	
	07 4129 4463 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Piperidis, George	07 3331 3373	
	07 3871 0383 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1233	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Portman, Anthony	08 9274 5355	
	08 9250 1859 fax	South-west Western Australia
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	
	03 5998 5333	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Prince, John	07 5533 0211	
	07 5533 0488 fax	SE QLD
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Richards, Graeme	02 4570 1358	
	02 4570 1314 fax	
	0405 178 211 mobile	Australia

Richardson, Clive	03 51550255	Victoria
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830	
	2 9351 8875 fax	Sydney Region
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	
	02 4376 1271 fax	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Rudolph, Paul	03 5381 2168	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0438 083 840 mobile	Victoria
Ryan, Kevin	03 9790 0095	
	0409 008 682	Victoria
Sanders, Milton	08 9825 8087	
	08 9387 4388 fax	
	0427 031 951 mobile	Southern Australia: WA,Vic, NSW, SA
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	
		Tropical and sub-tropical Australia
Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	
	018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Smith, Daniel	08 8327 2252	
	08 8327 2299 fax	South Australia
Smith, Kenneth	02 4570 9069	Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	
	08 9367 2625 fax	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4385 9788 ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	
	03 5021 3131 fax	Murray Valley Region - from Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikerie (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	
	0417 423 768 mobile	Sydney to Brisbane and New England area
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Waters, Cathy	02 6888 7404	
	02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800	
	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Watkinson, Andrew	075 4500750	
	075 4458838 fax	QLD
Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033	
	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Whiley, Tony	07 5441 5441	QLD
Wilkes, Gregory	02 4570 1358	
	02 4570 1314 fax	
	0418 642 359 mobile	Sydney region
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name

Allan, Kate
Allen, Antony
Ali, S
Baelde, Arie
Baker, Ian
Barr, Andrew
Bell, David
Bernuetz, Andrew
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
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
Culvenor, Richard
Dale, Gary
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Delaporte, Kate
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver
Drew, Janette
Dyer, Natalie
Eastwood, Russell
Ebb, Fran
Eglington, Jason
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Engel, Richard
Gibbons, Philip
Gibson, Peter
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guerin, Jenny
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Hunt, Melissa
Hurst, Andrea
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jaeger, M
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, A
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kempff, Stefan
Kennedy, Chris
Kimbeng, Collins
Knights, Ted
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Lacey, Kevin
Langbein, Sueanne
Leighton, Alan
Leonforte, Tony
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Liu, Chunji
Loi, Angelo
Lowe, Russell
Luckett, David
Mack, Ian
Macleod, Nick
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
McCallum, Lesley
McDonald, David
McMaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Moody, David
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Pressler, Craig
Piperidis, George
Rayner, Paul
Reeve, Christopher
Reid, Peter
Roberts, Sean
Rose, Ian
Rowles, Cherie
Salmon, Alexander
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Saperstein, Sylvia
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Snowball, Richard
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Song, Leonard
Stiller, Warwick
Stuart, Smith
Sutton, John
Tonks, John
Trimboli, Daniel
Van der Spek, Folke
Vaughan, Peter
Venn, Neil
Weatherly, Lilia
Wei, Xianming
Whalley, R.D.B.
Williams, Rex
Williams, Thomas
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
Winter, Bruce
Wirthensohn, Michelle
Wright, Gary
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
Web site: http://www.upov.int

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

ARGENTINA

Area Semillas
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Pesca
Ministerio de Economia y Obras
Y Servicios Publicos
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3. Piso
1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA

Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
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

BELARUS

Committee for the State Testing and Protection of Plant Varieties of the Republic of Belarus
90, Kazintza Str.
Minsk
Phone: (375-17) 277 0421
Fax: (375-17) 278 3530
e-mail: sortr@mshp.minsk.by

BELGIUM

Intellectual Property Office
North Gate III –5th Floor
Bd du Roi Albert II 16
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 206 5158
Fax: (32 2) 206 5750

BOLIVIA

Direccion Nacional de Semillas
Secretaria Nacional de Agricultural y Ganaderia
Avda. 6 de Agosto 2006, Edif. V. Centenario
Casilla 4793
La Paz

Phone (591-2) 441 153/441 608
Fax: (591-2) 441 153/441 608
e-mail: semillas@ceibo.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL

Servico Nacional de Protecao de Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do Abastedimento
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco D, Anexo A
Terreo, Sala 1-12
CEP 70043-900, Brasilia, DF

Phone: (55-61) 218-2433
Fax: (55-61) 224 2842
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

BULGARIA

Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.
BG -1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 710 152
Fax: (359-2) 708 325

Central Office "Variety Testing"
Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control (IASAS)
125 Tzarigradsko shoes Blvd.
Block 1
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2)700 375
Fax: (359-2)71 36 35

CANADA

Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OY9

Phone: (1 613) 225 2342
Fax: (1 613) 228 6629

CHILE

Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

CHINA

The Office for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
Ministry of Agriculture
11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 100026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029
Fax: (86-10) 6419 3082
e-mail: cnpvp@agri.gov.cn

COLOMBIA

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (I.C.A)
Division de Semillas – Oficina 410
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695
e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CROATIA

Institute for Seed and Seedlings
Vinkovacka cesta 63c
31000 Osijek

Phone (385-31) 275 206
Fax (385-31) 275 193
e-mail r.ore@zsr.hr

CZECH REPUBLIC

Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
Department of Plant Variety Rights
Za Opravnou 4
150 06 Praha 5 - Motol

Phone: (420 2) 5721 1755
Fax: (420 2) 5721 1752

DENMARK

Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and Soil Science)
Teglvaerksvej 10,
Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 58 16 06 00
Fax: (45) 58 16 06 06

ECUADOR

Instituto Esuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de Obtenciones Vegetales
Avenida Republica 396 y Diego de Almagro
Edificio FORUM 300, 1er piso
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 2508 000, ext. 340
Fax: (593-2) 2508 026
e-mail: iepi@interactive.net.ec

ESTONIA

Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate
Teaduse 2
Saku
75501 Harjumaa

Phone: (372) 6 712 600
Fax: (372) 6 712 604
e-mail: plant@plant.agri.ee
website: www.plant.agri.ee

FINLAND

Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Hallituskat 3a, Helsinki
Box 30
FIN-00023 GOVERNMENT

Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 88663

FRANCE

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

Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

GERMANY

Bundessortenamt
Postfach 61 04 40
D-30604 Hannover

Phone: (49 511) 95 66 055
Fax: (49 511) 956 33 62
e-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

HUNGARY

Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 312 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841

IRELAND

Controller of Plant Breeder's Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e-mail: backwest@indigo.ie

ISRAEL

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

Phone: (972) 3 948 5450
Fax: (972) 3 948 5839
e-mail: esthers@moag.gov.il

ITALY

Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,via Molise
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN

Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

KENYA

Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi

Tel: (254 –2) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZSTAN

State Agency of Intellectual Property
House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek

Tel: (996-3312) 510 810
Fax: (996 3312) 510 813
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

LATVIA

Plant Variety Testing Department
State Plant Protection Service
Purvciema 18
1035 Riga

Tel: (371) 754 95 09
Fax: (371) 758 69 88
e-mail: assd@latnet.lv

MEXICO

Servicio Nacional de Inspection y Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Desarrollo Rural
Av. Presidente Juarez No. 13
Col. El Cortijo
54000 Tlalnepantla, Estado de Mexico
Mexico

Phone: (52-55) 5384 2213
Fax: (52-55) 5390 1441
e-mail:
eduardo.benitez@sagar.gob.mx

NETHERLANDS

Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Board of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl
website: www.kwekersrecht.nl

NEW ZEALAND

Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 983 3946

NICARAGUA

Registro de la Propiedad Industrial e Intelectual
Ministerio de Economía y Desarrollo (MEDE)
Apartado postal 8
Managua

Phone: (505) 267 3061, 237 2417
Fax: (505) 267 5393
e-mail: rpi-nic@ibw.com.ni

NORWAY

Plantesortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Pb. 3
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 44 00
Fax: (47) 64 94 44 10

PANAMA

Direccion General del Registro
de la Propiedad Industrial (DIGERPI)
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

PARAGUAY

Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Direccion de Semillas (DISE)
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

POLAND

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

Phone: (48 61) 285 2341
Fax: (48 61) 285 3558
e-mail: coboru@bptnet.pl

PORTUGAL

Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da DGPC
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351 213) 613 216
Fax: (351 213) 613 222
e-mail:
dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Director General
National Seed Management Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
433 Anyang-6-dong
Anyang City 430-016

Tel: (82-31) 467-0150
Fax: (82-31) 467-0161
e-mail: chakim@seed.go.kr

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162
C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

ROMANIA

State Office for Inventions and Trademarks (OSIM)
5, Ion Ghica Str., Sector 3
PO Box 52
70018 Bucharest

Phone: (40-1) 315 90 66
Fax: (373-2) 312 38 19
E-mail: office@osim.ro
Website: www.osim.ro

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

State Commission of the Russian Federation for Selection
Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 1/11
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26
e-mail: desel@agro.aris.ru
Website:
www.angelfire.com/mi/soundsbyte

SLOVAKIA

Ministry of Agriculture
Dobrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (421 7) 306 62 90
Fax: (421 7) 306 62 94

SLOVENIA

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF)
Administration for Plant Protection and seeds
Dunajska 58
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-1) 436 3344
Fax: (386-1) 436 3312

SOUTH AFRICA

The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate: Genetic Resources
PO Box 25322
Gezina 0031

Phone: (27 12) 808 0365
Fax: (27 12) 808 0365
e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

SPAIN

Oficina Espanola de Variedades Vegetales (OEVV)
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion
Av. Ciudad de Barcelona No 6
Madrid 28007

Phone: (34 91) 347 65 93
Fax: (34 91) 347 67 03

SWEDEN

Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170
e-mail: info@vaxtsortnamnden

SWITZERLAND

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

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34
Email:
manuela.brand@blw.admin.ch
Website: blw.admin.ch

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Controller
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
72-74 South Quay
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
e-mail: info@ipo.gov.tt

UKRAINE

State Commission of Ukraine for Testing and Protection of
Plant Varieties
15, Henerala Rodimtseva str.
03041 Kyiv

Phone: (380 44) 257 9933
Fax: (380 44) 257 9934

UNITED KINGDOM

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
The Plant Variety Rights Office and Seeds Division
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 OLF

Phone: (44 1223) 34 23 81
Fax: (44 1223) 34 23 86
Email:
h.Hamilton@pvs.maff.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

Phone: (1 301) 504 55 18
Fax: (1 301) 504 52 91

(For Plant Patent)
The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Patent and Trade Mark Office
Box 4
Washington DC 20231

Phone: (1 703) 305 93 00
Fax: (1 703) 305 88 85

URUGUAY

Instituto Nacional de Semillas
(INASE)
Casilla de Correos 7731
Pando
90.000 Canelone

Phone: (59 82) 288 7099
Fax: (59 82) 288 7077
e-mail: inasepre@adinet.com.uy
Website:
www.chasque.apc.org/inase

EUROPEAN UNION
(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office
P.O. Box 2141
F-49021 Angers Cedex 02
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 25 64 32
Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10
Website: www.cpvo.eu.int

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria[2,4]
Belarus[3]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Croatia[3]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Estonia[3]
Finland[3,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[3]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyzstan[3]
Latvia[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[3]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Korea[3]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Romania[3]
Russian Federation[3]
Slovakia[2,5]
Slovenia[5]
South Africa[2,5]
Spain[1,4]
Sweden[3,4]
Switzerland[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Ukraine[2]
United Kingdom[3,4]
USA[3]
Uruguay[2]
(Total 52)

1 Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.
2 Bound by the 1978 Act.
3 Bound by the 1991 Act.
4 Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.
5 Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

APPENDIX 6

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but also there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria

To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large-scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long-term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long-term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus
Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC may be allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of Accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	G Piperidis	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	P Rudolph	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	*Argyranthemum*, *Diascia*, *Mandevilla*	Outdoor, field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab.	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	Clematis	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	Pelargonium	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, persian clover	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	V Croft M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98

Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Angelonia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Cuphea*	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 NSW	Macquarie Fields,	*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 NSW	Macquarie Fields,	Euphorbia	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/3/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Impatiens, Euphorbia*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Bernuetz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	30/9/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Antirrhinum*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Bernuetz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	31/12/02

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd	Somersby and Tuggerah, NSW	*Rosa*	Tissue culture lab, glasshouse, quarantine and nursery facilities	I Paananen
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, *Prunus*, *Capsicum*, *Glycine*, *Ipomea*, *Vigna*, *Lycopersicon*, Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, *Solanum*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: June 20, 2003.

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

[Recommendation 9

For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca,Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than (in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

1 From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. A person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for Registers (1988-2000) kept in each state and territories*

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act, from 2002 the Register of Plant Varieties will be available from the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. The Register is also electronically available from the PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index

For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Avocado	*Persea americana*
Azalea	*Rhododendron simsii*
Bacopa	*Sutera cordata*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* hybrid
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens walleriana*
Calibrachoa	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Canola	*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*
Cape Daisy	*Osteospermum ecklonis*
Chickpea	*Cicer arietinum*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum indicum*
Cinnamon Wattle	*Acacia leprosa*
Coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Dahlia	*Dahlia* hybrid
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*
Endophyte	*Neotyphodium coenophialum*
Faba Bean	*Vicia faba*
False Sarsparilla	*Hardenbergia violacea*
Fan Flower	*Scaevola aemula*
Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Freesia	*Freesia* hybrid
Fuchsia	*Fuchsia* hybrid
Gazania	*Gazania* hybrid
Globe Artichoke	*Cynara scolymus*
Glossy Abelia	*Abelia xgrandiflora*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
Grevillea	*Grevillea lanigera* x *Grevillea lavandulacea*
Hesperozygis	*Hesperozygis* hybrid
Hesperozygis	*Hesperozygis myrtoides*
Hops	*Humulus lupulus*
Italian Lavender	*Lavandula stoechas*
Ivy Pelargonium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos* hybrid
Kiwifruit	*Actinidia chinensis*
Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia* hybrid
Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Mandarin Hybrid	*Citrus reticulata* hybrid
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* x*amabilis*
Mango	*Mangifera indica*
Marguerite Daisy	*Argyranthemum frutescens*
Medic	*Medicago sphaerocarpos*
Mondo Grass	*Ophiopogan japonicus*
Moroccan Glory Vine	*Convolvulus sabatius*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica* var *nucipersica*
Nemesia	*Nemesia* hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens hawkeri*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Persian Clover	*Trifolium resupinatum*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Petunia* hybrid
Philodendron	*Philodendron tatei* ssp *melanochlorum*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrim*a
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*

Purple Coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Red-and-Green Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos manglesii*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Seaside Daisy	*Erigeron karvinskianus*
Serradella	*Ornithopus compressus*
Smoke Tree	*Cotinus coggygria*
Spurflower, Coleus	*Plectranthus ciliatus*
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x*ananassa*
Strawberry	*Fragaria* hybrid
Sugar Cane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Sutera	*Sutera cordata*
Sweet Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Sweet Clover	*Melilotus albus*
Sweet Orange	*Citrus sinensis*
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Tussock Grass	*Poa poiformis*
Tutsan	*Hypericum androsaemum*
Verbena	*Verbena xhybrida*
Vireya Rhododendron	*Rhododendron vireya* hybrid
Waxflower	*Chamelaucium uncinatum* x *Chamelaucium micranthum*
Waxflower Hybrid	*Verticordia plumosa* x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
White Cedar	*Melia azedarach*
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*
Xanthosoma	*Xanthosoma lindenii*
Zonal Pelargonium	*Pelargonium zonale*

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**
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	(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

Labelling

It is an offence to misrepresent a variety as having PBR protection if the variety does not have provisional or full protection

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