Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Two 2000 Volume 13 Number 2

'Korbasren' syn Pink Bassino – Ground Cover Rose

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia

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

			Casual	**4 issues**
Front Cover		Colour	$1100.00	$3300.00
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For bookings or further information please contact Kathryn Dawes-Read on 02 6272 4228, fax 02 6272 3650 or email Kathryn.Dawes-Read@affa.gov.au

Plant Varieties Journal

QUARTER TWO, 2000 **VOLUME 13 NUMBER 2**

Part 1 – General Information

Part 2 – Public Notices

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

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

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The Plant Breeder's Rights Scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia.

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.

Applying For Plant Breeders Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

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

Kyrgyz Republic became the forty-fifth member state of UPOV on June 26, 2000. The Act 1991 of the UPOV Convention has entered into force for Kyrgyz Republic from that date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example 2

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

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

Example 3

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

Example 4

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

Choice of Comparators
As choosing the most appropriate comparators may be the most crucial part of the trial, we suggest the QPs do more research and record their decisions before making the final selection. Under this heading briefly indicate what factors you have considered in choosing the comparator(s) for the trial. It is strongly recommended that the parental materials or the source germplasm is included in the trial for comparison purposes. If the parents are excluded indicate the reason(s).

Example 5

Choice of Comparators 'Comparator 1', 'Comparator 2' and 'Comparator 3' were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Comparator 1' is a widely available commercial variety of the same species, however it has non variegated leaves. Therefore it was excluded from the trial. 'Comparator 2', was chosen for its variegated leaves and 'Comparator 3' was chosen for its compact growth habit and variegated leaves. The parents were not considered for the trial because the 'Variety' is clearly distinguishable from the seed parent by its variegated leaves and from the pollen parent by flowering time and growth habit.

Example 6

Choice of Comparators 'Comparator 1' was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. Comparator 2' was selected for its similarity with the 'Variety' in seed colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

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

Example 7

Comparative Trial: Comparator(s): 'Comparator 2', 'Comparator 3'. Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 38˚06′South, elevation 35m), summer-autumn 1996/97. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm pots 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 8

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 9

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

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

Example 10

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).

- Arrange the characteristics in order – this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.

- If a UPOV technical guideline is not available use the order same as in the text part: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower, Flower parts, Fruit, Fruit parts, Seed, special characters etc.

- For measured characteristics Mean, Standard Deviation, Least Significant Difference (LSD)* at $P \leq 0.01$ is mandatory.

- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: $P \leq 0.001$, $P \leq 0.01$, or ns.

- For discrete characters do not use scores. Please give a word description. eg. round, medium, tall etc.

- For ranked characteristics just give the numbers, do not use 'normal' statistical analysis. Non-parametric statistical procedures may be used in such cases.

- Use only the number of significant decimal places appropriate to the level of accuracy of the observations.

- If there are two or more candidate varieties, use range tests rather than an LSD, such as Duncan's Multiple Range Test or any other appropriate multiple range test. Enter the grouping characters as alphabet superscripts.

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:
Plant Breeders Rights Australia
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

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

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

Important Changes

HERBARIUM SPECIMENS
It is a requirement of the PBR Act that, for all native species, a suitable specimen be sent to the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (ACRA). The processing of these specimens attracts a fee from the ACRA (currently $50). Payment of the fee should be sent directly to the ACRA along with the specimen and a completed Herb1 form. This form has recently been updated. The current form Herb 1(03/00) has three components: SUBMISSION OF SPECIMEN OF AUSTRALIAN NATIVE VARIETY TO THE ACRA, ACRA HERBARIUM SPECIMEN and CONFIRMATION OF SUBMISSION OF SPECIMEN TO THE ACRA. Please use the current version of the Herb 1 form for any future submission to the ACRA.

CURRENT PBR FORMS
The official forms for PBR purposes are periodically updated. A list of current PBR forms with their numbers and date of last update is given below. When a form is updated, the month and the year of the last update follow the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in September 1998 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/98). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before filing in the Part 1 Application. To avoid delays we suggest that you use the latest version of the forms.

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

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

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 1 – General Information	Form P1	September 1998
Guidelines for Completing Part1 Application Form	Part1ins	September 1998
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	May 1999
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	April 1999
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	April 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
Extension of Provisional Protection	Form EXT2	December 1999
Exemption of a Taxon from Farm saved seed	Form ET1	September 1998
Status of Application	Form STAT 1	November 1995
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	March 2000

Overseas Testing/Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The applicant/agent and Qualified Person should use the overseas test report to complete Part 2 of the application, making a decision on how to proceed in view of the completeness of the information, the comparators (if any) used in the overseas DUS trial and their knowledge of

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

Descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme

The *Plant Varieties Journal* now includes descriptions of cultivars registered under the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. Please note that the publication of these descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal* does not qualify the cultivars to be protected under Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR). PBR is an entirely different scheme and there are certain requirements under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, which must be satisfied to be eligible for registration under PBR. However, it is possible that some cultivars published under the voluntary scheme are also registered under PBR. When a cultivar is registered under both schemes, the current PBR status of the cultivar is indicated in the descriptions.

For information on registering a new cereal cultivar under the voluntary scheme please refer to the 'Cereal Registration Scheme' section at the back of this issue. Please note there is no descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in this issue.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

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

ACCEPTANCES

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

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'White Satin'
Application No: 2000/119 Accepted: 28 April, 2000.
Applicant: **Terry John Prendergast and Susan Gae Prendergast**, Alstonville, NSW.

Anigozanthos manglesii
Kangaroo Paw

'GALPM1'
Application No: 2000/028 Accepted: 25 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Sunregal Holdings Pty Ltd for the Australian Flora Unit Trust T/A Boutique Australian Flora**, Wanneroo, WA.

Anthurium hybrid
Flamingo Lily

'Gemini'
Application No: 2000/118 Accepted: 22 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Twyford International, Inc.**
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

'Northstar'
Application No: 2000/117 Accepted: 22 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Twyford International, Inc.**
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Brachyscome hybrid
Brachyscome

'Mauve Mystique'
Application No: 2000/121 Accepted: 28 April, 2000.
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd**, Buxton, NSW.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'TM4'
Application No: 1999/344 Accepted: 20 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation.**
Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd,** Horsham, VIC.

'TM8'
Application No: 1999/346 Accepted: 20 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

Camellia sasanqua
Camellia

'Pardonna'
Application No: 2000/082 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Parillumination'
Application No: 2000/085 Accepted: 20 June, 2000.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Parjanell'
Application No: 2000/083 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Parsandra'
Application No: 2000/086 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Parsylvia'
Application No: 2000/084 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Geraldton Wax, Waxflower

'GALCP1'
Application No: 2000/027 Accepted: 25 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Sunregal Holdings Pty Ltd for the Australian Flora Unit Trust T/A Boutique Australian Flora**, Wanneroo, WA.

Codiaeum mora
Croton

'Zulu'
Application No: 2000/126 Accepted: 2 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Cordyline hybrid
Cabbage Tree

'Red Fountain'
Application No: 2000/153 Accepted: 21 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Mark C Jury**.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Cuphea hyssopifolia
False Feather

'Lemon Squash'
Application No: 2000/123 Accepted: 28 April, 2000.
Applicant: **The Shadehouse Nursery**, Blackstone, QLD.

'Lois'
Application No: 2000/112 Accepted: 5 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Carolynn Milne**, Alexandra Hills, QLD.

Echinacea purpurea
Purple Coneflower

'Kim's Knee High'
Application No: 2000/193 Accepted: 28 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Kim Hawks**.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Fragaria x *ananassa*
Strawberry

'QHI Earlibelle'
Application No: 2000/172 Accepted: 20 June, 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

‘QHI Earliblush’
Application No: 2000/174 Accepted: 20 June, 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

‘QHI Earlimist’
Application No: 2000/173 Accepted: 20 June, 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Glycine max
Soybean

‘Jabiru’
Application No: 2000/094 Accepted: 1 June, 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

‘Birdsong’
Application No: 1999/165 Accepted: 28 April, 2000.
Applicant: **Ian and Linda Townsend**, Diddillibah, QLD.

Grevillea preissii x *Grevillea fililoba*
Grevillea

‘Ellabella’
Application No: 2000/115 Accepted: 5 May, 2000.
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

‘Lofty Nijo’
Application No: 2000/167 Accepted: 14 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Sapporo Breweries Limited**.
Agent: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide, SA.

Lavandula angustifolia
Lavender

‘Miss Katherine’
Application No: 2000/163 Accepted: 29 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Norfolk Lavender Ltd**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

Leptospermum hybrid
Tea Tree

‘Emily NAO’
Application No: 2000/175 Accepted: 21 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Joy’
Application No: 2000/177 Accepted: 21 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Martin’
Application No: 2000/178 Accepted: 21 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Naoko’
Application No: 2000/176 Accepted: 21 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Geoffrey Wallace Watson**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Leucospermum glabrum
Leucospermum

‘LS90-4A-0’
Application No: 2000/139 Accepted: 8 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

‘MC 38’
Application No: 1999/197 Accepted: 5 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Allan McLean**, Harcour North, VIC.

Mangifera indica
Mango

‘Honey Gem’
Application No: 2000/105 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **AD & ID Leighton**, Mareeba, QLD.

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

‘Alpha Express’
Application No: 1999/304 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **Abi Alfalfa Inc.**
Agent: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.

Metrosideros perforatus
New Zealand Christmas Tree

‘Wee Willy Winkie’
Application No: 2000/150 Accepted: 28 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Naturally Native New Zealand Plants Ltd**.
Agent: **Wyvee Horticultural Services**, Lilydale, VIC.

Phaseolus vulgaris
Navy Bean

‘Hyperno’
Application No: 2000/154 Accepted: 7 June, 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries** Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Philodendron tatei
Lacy Tree Philodendron

‘P2’
Application No: 2000/106 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **Oglesby Plants International Inc.**
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Morgan PSE 23'
Application No: 1999/191 Accepted: 9 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research & Development Corporation**.
Agent: **Hart Bros Seeds Pty Ltd**, Junee, NSW.

Regelia velutina
Barren's Regelia

'GALRV1'
Application No: 2000/029 Accepted: 25 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Sunregal Holdings Pty Ltd for the Australian Flora Unit Trust T/A Boutique Australian Flora**, Wanneroo, WA.

Rhodanthe anthemoides
Paper Daisy, Native Daisy

'Southern Stars'
Application No: 2000/120 Accepted: 28 April, 2000.
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd**, Buxton, NSW.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Bina'
Application No: 2000/169 Accepted: 8 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Karl Glaser**.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Jory'
Application No: 2000/170 Accepted: 8 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Karl Glaser**.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Rhododendron vireya hybrid
Vireya Rhododendron

'Thai Prince'
Application No: 2000/147 Accepted: 20 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Sylvia Saperstein**, Mullumbimby, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Auswill'
Application No: 2000/107 Accepted: 19 April, 2000.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Internatro'
Application No: 2000/156 Accepted: 7 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Interpachy'
Application No: 2000/155 Accepted: 1 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Prebian Candy'
Application No: 2000/157 Accepted: 5 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Prego Royalty BV**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Selcoulomb'
Application No: 2000/158 Accepted: 1 June, 2000.
Applicant: **TERRA NIGRA Holding B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugar Cane

'89H157'
Application No: 2000/180 Accepted: 28 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

'Tellus'
Application No: 2000/179 Accepted: 28 June, 2000.
Applicant: **CSR Ltd**.
Agent: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations (BSES)**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Saponaria ocymoides
Pink Soap Wart

'Fairy Floss'
Application No: 2000/144 Accepted: 28 June, 2000.
Applicant: **WYVEE Horticultural Services Pty Ltd**, Lilydale, VIC.

Schlumbergera truncata
Zygocactus

'Millennium Fantasy'
Application No: 2000/044 Accepted: 10 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Weech Enterprises Inc**.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Serruria florida x *Serruria rosea*
Serruria

'Carmen'
Application No: 2000/138 Accepted: 5 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Agricultural Research Council**.
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Telopea speciossissima x *Telopea oreades*
Waratah

'T90-1-0-1'
Application No: 2000/137 Accepted: 5 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'JM73'
Application No: 2000/125 Accepted: 5 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW.

'Kukri'
Application No: 2000/151 Accepted: 25 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd** Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

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

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Sugrathirteen'
Application No: 2000/104 Accepted: 14 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Sun World International, Inc.**
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

'Sugratwelve'
Application No: 2000/164 Accepted: 13 June, 2000.
Applicant: **Sun World International, Inc.**
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Balmain, NSW.

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Tickit'
Application No: 2000/140 Accepted: 8 May, 2000.
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd** Adelaide, SA. and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Zingiber officinale
Ginger

'Buderim Bold'
Application No: 2000/161 Accepted: 8 June, 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, 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 (usually where application is from overseas).
ca.	=	about
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
n/a	=	Not available
ns	=	Not significant
RHS	=	Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (Chip Number). The year following RHS indicates the edition.
std deviation	=	Standard deviation of the sample
syn	=	synonym
UPOV	=	International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties
+	=	When used in conjunction with an RHS colour, '+' indicates a notional extension of a colour series when a precise match can not be made. It is most commonly used when the adjacent colour chip(s) are of a different sequence
#	=	Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01
Origin	=	Unless otherwise stated the female parent of the cross precedes the male parent
S-N-K test	=	Student-Newman-Keuls test
⒫	=	Variety(s) for which PBR has been granted

Avena sativa
Oat

'Quoll'
Application No: 98/185 Accepted: 14 Oct 1998.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development,** Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 42) Plant: habit erect, length short, medium maturing, spring type. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present, intensity weak. Leaf: lower leaves hairiness of sheaths weak, hairiness of margins of leaf below flag leaf weak, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves low, predominant colour green (RHS 137B, 1995). Inflorescence: panicle length long, orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches horizontal, attitude of spikelets pendulous, glaucosity of glumes medium, length of glumes medium/long. Seed: grain colour

yellow, glaucosity of lemma of primary grain absent, hairiness of base of primary grain very strong.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent MIOLRP-86-3 x pollen parent 'Bandicoot'. The seed parent was characterised by its tall plant type. The pollen parent was characterised by its dwarf plant type and hull-less seed. Hybridisation took place at the Northfield Research Laboratories, South Australia in 1987. From this cross, panicles were selected from F_3 plots at Turretfield Research Centre (near Rosedale, SA) in 1988. Selection number OX87; 080-2 was chosen in 1993 after six cycles of selection on the basis of grain yield, feed grain quality, plant type, and disease resistance. Selection criteria: husked seed, high grain yield, and high protein, fat, digestibility and metabolisable energy, dwarf plant type, and stem rust, leaf rust and septoria resistance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Andrew Barr and the Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite Campus, Urrbrae, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'Echidna', 'Potoroo', 'Dalyup' and 'Euro' were chosen for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Echidna', 'Potoroo' and 'Dalyup' were chosen for their dwarf plant type and feed grain quality. 'Euro' was chosen as a tall plant type, milling quality comparator. The parents were not considered for the trial because 'Quoll' is clearly distinguishable from the seed parent by its dwarf plant type (MIOLRP-86-3 is a tall plant type) and from the pollen parent by its husked seed ('Bandicoot' is hull-less).

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Echidna', 'Potoroo', 'Dalyup', 'Euro'. Location: Turretfield Research Centre, Rosedale, SA (Latitude 34º5' Longitude 138º8', elevation 140m), winter/spring 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on the 7th July, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required. Trial design: three replicates of each variety sown in plots 10m by 1.5m arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

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

Table 1 *Avena* varieties

	'Quoll'	*'Echidna'	*'Potoroo'	*'Dalyup'	*'Euro'
NUMBER OF HAIRS AT THE BASE OF THE PRIMARY GRAIN					
mean	18.9	2.5	2.6	1.3	3.7
std deviation	4.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	3.7
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT GROWTH HABIT					
	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	semi-erect
HAIRINESS OF SHEATHS OF LOWEST LEAVES					
	weak	weak	absent/weak	absent/weak	weak
HAIRINESS OF MARGINS OF LEAF BLADE BELOW FLAG LEAF					
	weak	weak	weak	absent/weak	weak
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES					
	low	medium	medium	medium	medium
INTENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE OF STEM					
	weak	strong/medium	weak	strong	weak/medium
PANICLE ATTITUDE OF BRANCHES					
	horizontal	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
GLAUCOSITY OF GLUMES					
	medium	medium	weak	weak	weak
LENGTH OF GLUMES					
	medium/long	medium	medium	short	medium
PLANT LENGTH					
	short	very short	short	very short	medium
PANICLE LENGTH					
	long	short/medium	medium/long	short	medium
HAIRINESS OF BASE OF PRIMARY GRAIN					
	very strong	weak	weak	absent/very weak	medium

Barleria cristata
Philippine Violet, Barleria

'Jetstreak'

Application No: 2000/055 Accepted: 22 Mar, 2000.
Applicant: **Hilder's Nursery,** Upperstone via Ingham, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 2 Figure 18) Plant: semi-erect, soft-wooded shrub. Stem: longitudinally ridged and bearing short bristly hairs, top, mean 2nd and 3rd internode lengths 43.93mm, 50.17 and 58.60 respectively. Leaf: opposite, decussate, length mean 64.17mm, width 19.27mm, shape ovate – lanceolate, margin entire, both surfaces bearing short bristly hairs. Inflorescence: 2 to 4 flowers sessile in the leaf axils, each bud enclosed within four bracts, the two outer ones large with a fringe of strong bristly hairs, the inner ones small, with a few small hairs. Flower: tubular mean length 47.27mm with four upper lobes and one lower lobe, each lobe with a central violet stripe (RHS 84A) and white margins (RHS 155C).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: in a batch of cuttings of common violet flowered (RHS 83C) form at Hilder's Nursery at Upper Stone via Ingham, QLD in 1995. It has been propagated through 4 generations and remained stable. Selection criteria: the unusual striped violet and white flowers. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: R and G Hilder.

Choice of Comparator The common form of *Barleria cristata* from which this mutant arose was chosen because it is the closest variety of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparator: common form of *Barleria cristata*. Location Hilders Nursery, Upper Stone QLD. Nov. 1997 – April, 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in the open on weedmat, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings potted into 140mm pots, nutrition supplied with slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicated randomised blocks. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales: Nil.

Description: **David Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

Table 2 *Barleria* varieties

	'Jetstreak'	***Barleria cristata* common form**
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	736.33	636.83
std deviation	69.62	64.67
LSD/sig	41.46	P≤0.01
BRACT LENGTH (mm)		
mean	21.53	23.47
std deviation	0.99	0.92
LSD/sig.	0.86	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS)	striped with violet central stripe (84A) with white margin (155C)	Violet (83C)
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)		
mean	45.27	47.40
std deviation	1.10	1.40
LSD/sig	1.14	P≤0.01

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Jazzi'

Application No: 1999/059 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 7) Plant: small to medium shrubby vine. Stem: glabrous, new stems gold coloured, axillary thorns. Thorns: medium and strong. Leaf: size variable, length 70-80mm, width 36-60mm, broadly ovate with acute apex and shortly cunate base, petioles medium-long, main colour green (RHS 137A) with a yellow green (RHS 147B) irregular central patch. Bract: size medium to large, rounded, ruffled, length 38-44mm, width 30-45mm, initial colour of bract (in full sun) at 6mm red (RHS 46A), bract at 20mm red (RHS 53B), mature bract red (RHS 61B) bract finally red (RHS 63B). Flower: creamy white, diameter 9mm, stamens visible, floral tube slender, 20mm long, same colour as bract. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Hot Chilli' at applicant's property. The sport was characterised by a yellow green patch at the centre of the leaves whereas in the parental variety such variegation was absent. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: bract colour and size, plants moderate growth habit and very heavy flowering habit. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Mrs Butt' and 'Hot Chilli' were included in the trial as these are the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of bract colour. 'Hot Chilli' is also the parental variety from where the candidate variety was originated.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Mrs Butt', 'Hot Chilli'. Location: 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill, QLD, Mar 1999-Apr 2000. Conditions: plants grown in soil-less potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with 5g/l Osmocote® 5-6month release, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
First sale in Australia in Sep 1999.

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

Table 3 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Jazzi'	*'Mrs Butt'	*'Hot Chilli'
BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
6mm stage	red (46A)	greyed-purple (185A)	red (46A)
20mm stage	red (53B)	red (46A)	red (53A)
mature stage	red-purple (61B)	red (53C)	red-purple (61B)
final stage	red-purple (63C)	red (53D)	red-purple (63C)
LEAF VARIEGATION (RHS, 1986)			
	present	absent	absent
main colour	green (137A)		
central patch colour	yellow- green (147B)		

'Jellibene'

Application No: 1999/087 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 8) Plant: small with grey green variegated foliage. Stem: smooth with axillary thorns. Thorns: small and fine. Leaf: variable in size and shape, length 60-70mm, width 38-42mm, colour grey green (RHS 191A), margins quite irregular and creamy white (RHS 158A), petioles long. Bracts: small, rounded, ruffled, with incomplete flowers, length 26-29mm, width 22-25mm, colour light red (RHS 43B) through to red purple (RHS 67A). Flower: incomplete with stamens extruded, occasionally a complete flower, small pinkish cream with stamens visible, floral tube swollen at base, 6-8mm long, same colour as bract. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

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

Choice of Comparators 'Scarlet Queen' and 'Raspberry Ice' were included in the trial as these are the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of bract colour. 'Scarlet Queen' is also the parental variety from where the candidate variety was originated.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Scarlet Queen', 'Raspberry Ice'. Location: 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill, QLD, Mar 1999-Apr 2000. Conditions: plants grown in soil-less potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with 5g/l Osmocote® 4-5month and 9-12 month slow release fertiliser, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 4 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Jellibene'	*'Scarlet Queen'	*'Raspberry Ice'
BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
7mm stage	red (43A)	red (43A)	red (45B)
20mm stage	red (43A)	red (43A)	red (53C)
mature stage	red (47A)	red (47A)	red-purple (74A)
final stage	red-purple (67A)	red-purple (67A)	red-purple (74B)
LEAF VARIEGATION (RHS, 1986)			
	present	absent	present
main colour	greyed-green (191A)	n/a	greyed-green (189A)
margin colour	yellow-white (158A)	n/a	greyed-yellow (160A)

'Marlu'

Application No: 1999/084 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 9) Plant: small to medium vine with compact and bushy habit. Stem: slightly pubescent with axillary thorns. Leaf: ovate, narrowing at base and apex, size variable, length 70-80mm, width 35-48mm, colour dull dark green (RHS 87A-B), glabrous. Bract: size medium, reflexed, length 40mm, width 28-30mm, margins undulate, colour variable from almost white (RHS 155D) through pale mauve in irregular patterns on each bract to bright mauve (RHS 75A-C to 87B-C). Flower: prominent, cream, diameter 7mm, stamens visible, floral tube slender, slightly inflated at base, 23mm long, green with mauve tinge. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Bougainvillea* 'White Cascade' x pollen parent *Bougainvillea* 'Nonya'(D) at applicant's property. The seed parent was characterised by white bract colour and the pollen parent was characterised by bright purple bract colour. From this cross, one seedling was selected with variable bract colour with patches of white through purple. It was propagated through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: bract colour and compact growth habit. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Nonya'Φ and 'Krishna'Φ were included in the trial as these are the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of bract colour. 'Nonya'Φ is also the pollen variety of the candidate variety. The seed parent 'White Cascade' was excluded because of it is clearly distinguishable white bract colour.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Nonya'Φ and 'Krishna'Φ. Location: 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill, QLD, Aug 1999-Apr 2000. Conditions: plants grown in soil-less potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with 5g/l Osmocote® 4-5 month and 9-12 month slow release fertiliser, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 5 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Marlu'	*'Nonya'Φ	*'Krishna'Φ
BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
8mm stage	white with palest mauve	purple (78B)	purple (78B)
20mm stage	white with purple (75A-C)	purple-violet (81B)	purple (78A)
mature stage	violet palest at base (87B-C)	purple-violet (82A)	purple (78B)
final stage	violet 87C	purple-violet 81D	purple 78D

'Siggi'

Application No: 1999/083 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 10) Plant: small to medium vine with compact bushy habit. Stem: glabrous, young stems golden green, with axillary thorns. Thorns: medium long, slightly curved. Leaf: size variable, length 72mm-90mm, width 58mm-68mm, broadly ovate with acute apex and shortly cuneate base, petioles medium-long, main colour green (RHS 137A) with a yellow green (RHS 147B) irregular central patch. Bract: size medium to large, rounded, ruffled, initial colour of bract (in full sun) at 8mm greyed-orange (RHS 165B), bract at 20mm greyed-orange (RHS 163A), mature bract yellow-orange (RHS 22A) bract finally greyed-orange (RHS 170B). Flower: cream, stamens visible, diameter 6mm, floral tube 20mm long, slender, green-gold. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Barleysugar' at applicant's property. The sport was characterised by slightly variegated leaves whereas in the parental variety such variegation is absent. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: compact growth habit, prolific and dense flowering habit, bract colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Barleysugar' and 'Golden Tango' were included in the trial as these are the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of bract colour. 'Barleysugar' is also the parental variety from where the candidate variety was originated.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Barleysugar', 'Golden Tango'. Location: 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill, QLD, Aug 1999-Apr 2000. Conditions: plants grown in soil-less potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with 5g/l Osmocote® 4-5 month and 9-12 month slow release fertiliser, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 6 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Siggi'	*'Barleysugar'	*'Golden Tango'
BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
6mm stage	greyed-orange (165B)	greyed-orange (165B)	greyed-orange (163A)
20mm stage	greyed-orange (163A)	greyed-orange (163A)	greyed-orange (163B)
mature stage	yellow-orange (22A)	yellow-orange (22A)	greyed-yellow (162A)
final stage	greyed-orange 170D	greyed-orange 170D	greyed-yellow 162C
LEAF VARIEGATION			
	present	absent	absent
main colour	green (137A)	n/a	n/a
central patch colour	yellow-green (147B)		

'Toffi'

Application No: 1999/086 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 11) Plant: small to medium with bushy and compact growth habit. Stem: thin, golden colour in new growth with axillary thorns. Thorns: fine, slightly curved. Leaf: distorted, twisted bright green (RHS 137A) with central lighter patch, petiole long. Bract: ruffled, reflexed, ovate, medium size, some bracts distorted, length 40-42mm, width 28-30mm, greyed- orange (RHS 171A) through to red (RHS 51A). Flower: cream, diameter 5mm, stamens not visible, floral tube slender, 20mm long, same colour as bract. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Butterscotch' at applicant's property. The sport was characterised by red bract colour whereas the parental variety has orange bracts. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: compact growth habit and brilliant bract colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Sundance' and 'Bokay' were included in the trial as these are the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parental variety 'Butterscotch' was excluded on the basis of orange bract colour.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Sundance', 'Bokay'. Location: 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill, QLD, Mar 1999-Apr 2000. Conditions: plants grown in soil-less potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with 5g/l Osmocote® 4-5month and 9-12 month slow release fertiliser, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 7 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Toffi'	***'Sundance'**	***'Bokay'**
BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
8mm stage	greyed-orange (171A)	greyed-orange (170B)	greyed-orange (171A)
20mm stage	orange-red (34B)	orange-red (31A)	red-purple (59C)
mature stage	red (47B)	orange-red (34C-B)	red-purple (70B)
final stage	red (51A)	greyed-red (180C)	red-purple (70C)

'Tosca'

Application No: 1999/085 Accepted: 15 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 12) Plant: small to medium shrubby vine, compact and bushy. Stem: new growth stripe cream and green, with axillary thorns. Thorns: medium, fine. Leaf: size variable, length 52-63mm, width 45-55mm, colour dull dark green (RHS 137A), ovate with broad base and acute apex, petiole medium, central lighter green patch in each leaf. Bract: size small to medium, not ruffles but has distinctive blotchy look giving the appearance of multi-toned flower heads (RHS 63B). Flower: small, cream, reflexed, stamens not visible, floral tube slender, pale green with pink tinge. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: originated as a bud-sport on *Bougainvillea* 'Red Dwarf' at applicant's property. The sport was characterised by blotchy pink bracts with slightly variegated leaves whereas in the parental variety lacks such characteristics. The mutated shoot was isolated and propagated vegetatively through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: growth habit and bract colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Red Dwarf' and 'Blushing Beauty' were included in the trial as these are the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of bract colour. 'Red Dwarf' is also the parental variety from where the candidate variety was originated. Initially 'Nonya'(b) was considered for the trial but later was excluded as it lacks blotchy pink bract colour.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Red Dwarf' and 'Blushing Beauty'. Location: 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill, QLD, Aug 1999-Apr 2000. Conditions: plants grown in soil-less potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with 5g/l Osmocote® 4-5 month and 9-12 month slow release fertiliser, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 8 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Tosca'	***'Red Dwarf'**	***'Blushing Beauty'**
BRACT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
8mm stage	cream with overal pink blotches	red-purple (72B)	pale with pink tips
20mm stage	red-purple (63B)	red-purple (72B)	red-purple (63B-C)
mature stage	blotching red-purple (63B)	red-purple (72B)	red-purple (74C)
final stage	blotching red-purple (63B)	red-purple 72C	red-purple 74C

Bracteantha hybrid
Paper Daisy

'Wanetta Sunshine'

Application No: 2000/041 Accepted: 16th March, 2000.
Applicant: **David & Olive Hockings**

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 17) Plant: herbaceous perennial with compact radical growth. Stems very short and crowded with leaves. Leaf: oblanceolate with leaf blade

running down on to the stem, (mean length 148.33mm width 32.06mm). Flower stems: tall (mean 428.66mm) with branching absent or very weak and from the base. Flower: single flower per stem, large (mean 64.2mm), number of whorls of bracts: many (mean 21.86), colour: inner bracts yellow (RHS 5A – 2B), outer bracts greyed orange (RHS 164C – 165D), open disc yellow-orange (RHS 17A).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the original pollen transfer from a wild form of *Bracteantha bracteata* to *Bracteantha* 'Blackfellows Gap' was made in 1994. In 1995 and 1996 these hybrids open pollinated with commercially available *Bracteantha* hybrids and the best selected for further planting and further selected in 1998. Selection criteria: radical vegetative growth and large single flowers per stem. Propagation: tissue culture. Breeder: F.D. Hockings.

Choice of Comparator The original female parent 'Blackfellows Gap' was chosen because it has similar growth and flowering characteristics. The other parents, *B. bracteata* and commercially available *B. bracteantha* hybrids, are tall and lanky with branched flowering stems at the apex. They also tend to be much less persistent and therefore, were excluded.

Comparative Trial Comparator 'Blackfellows Gap'. Location: Hockings Nursery, Maleny, QLD. Jun 1999 – Feb 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in the open on weedmat covered gravel beds. Plants of the species propagated from cuttings, 'Wanetta Sunshine' propagated from tissue, rooted cuttings potted into 140mm pots. Nutrition supplied with slow release fertiliser and pest/disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicated randomised blocks. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Application and Sales: Nil.

Description: **David Hockings,** Maleny, QLD.

Table 9 *Bracteantha* varieties

	'Wanetta Sunshine'	***'Blackfellows Gap'**
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	148.33	168.87
std deviation	10.40	19.44
LSD/sig	14.05	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	32.07	20.33
std deviation	3.75	3.48
LSD/sig	3.26	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	428.67	530.67
std deviation	37.77	59.04
LSD/sig	44.64	P≤0.01
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)		
mean	64.20	53.33
std deviation	5.61	4.03
LSD/sig	4.40	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF RINGS OF BRACTS		
mean	21.87	9.73
std deviation	2.13	1.16
LSD/sig	1.55	P≤0.01

Codiaeum variegatum
Variegated Croton

'Grubell' syn Bell

Application No: 1998/045 Accepted: 17 Apr 1998.
Applicant: **Andre de Gruyter B.V.**, Rockanje, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 29) Plant: habit upright with abundant basal branches branching off at tips leading to a vase shape, compact, short but wide (average 24.45cm high, 48.15cm wide), height to width ratio of 0.51 indicating width is twice the height, strong lateral growth due to the tendency for basal branching and tip branching. Stem: main stem branches at base, side stems arise at about 30 degrees to main stem and tend to grow upwards, tips of main and side branches branch out again at tips, internodes very short (average 0.65cm) but variable, young stem light greyish green, mature stem colour same as leaf colour – mainly red and yellow combinations. Leaf: petiole short (average 2.83cm) but variable, various mixtures of yellow (RHS 9B –9D) and red (RHS 46A – 50B), mid rib not pronounced, masked by same coloured strip as the petiole, secondary veins and leaf margins not pronounced, blade size variable with long basal leaves and short tip leaves, average basal blade size 22.42cm x 3.33cm, L/B ratio of 6.80, pronounced strip along the mid rib either red, yellow or combination is predominant colour, emerging leaves yellow green, darken with maturity into primary colour upper surface green (darker then RHS 139A), lower surface yellow green (RHS 146A), secondary colour of mid rib, and spots predominant colours – various mixtures of yellow (RHS 9B –9D) and red (RHS 46A – 50B), lower surfaces one or two shades lighter than upper surfaces, shape long narrow basal leaves but shorter tip leaves with a very unique and distinct "bell" shape appendage and multi-coloured foliage. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as a seedling selection from crossing of non-commercial varieties of *Codiaeum* in 1992 in an ongoing breeding program in The Netherlands. The seedling was identified as more compact, dense, very attractive leaves with various combinations of red and yellow as secondary colours, very unique and distinct "bells" when compared with any of the known varieties. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: leaves with unique and distinct "bells", attractive growth habit and foliage colour when compared to any existing varieties. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Andre de Gruyter B.V., Rockanje, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Reedii' was chosen as the sole comparator because it is the most similar variety of

common knowledge on the basis of foliage colour but without any "bells". Only other variety known with "bells" is 'Purple Bell' was excluded from the trial because it is a uni-coloured variety while the candidate is multi-coloured. The parents were excluded because they are non-commercial breeding lines within the breeding program. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparator: 'Reedii'. Location: Wellington Point, QLD, Aug 1999 to Apr 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings (3/9/99) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 20 plants at random, longest basal leaves and basal internodes were measured, abnormal leaves or internodes were discarded, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1991	Granted	'Grubell'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 1995 as 'Golden Bell'. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 10 *Codiaeum* varieties

	'Grubell' syn **Sunset Bell**	***'Reedii'**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	24.45	26.95
std deviation	2.72	3.20
LSD/sig	2.28	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	48.15	71.85
std deviation	5.10	4.18
LSD/sig	3.58	P≤0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH (cm)		
mean	0.65	1.23
std deviation	0.17	0.23
LSD/sig	0.16	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm)		
mean	2.83	4.04
std deviation	0.68	0.73
LSD/sig	0.54	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (cm)		
mean	22.42	29.47
std deviation	4.02	5.51
LSD/sig	3.70	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (cm)		
mean	3.33	4.32
std deviation	0.68	0.65
LSD/sig	0.51	P≤0.01
PRESENCE OF "BELL" SHAPED LEAVES		
	present	absent

Cuphea hyssopifolia
False Feather, Cuphea

'Karissa'

Application No: 1999 /003 Accepted: 21 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **Carolynn Milne,** Capalaba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 30) Plant: small, evergreen, perennial shrub with semi-prostrate, slightly spreading growth habit, mean height 16.1cm, mean width 26.5cm. Stem: light green ageing to brown on maturity, internodes short. Leaf: obovate to elliptical, mean length 27mm, mean width 14mm, upper surface green (RHS 137B), lower surface green (RHS 138B), basal leaves larger and more rounded than the leaves on the tips. Flower: large, mean diameter 12.6mm, emerging as purple (RHS 78B), fading through purple (RHS 78C), mature flower lighter purple (RHS 78D), floriferous, mean number of flowers per 5cm circle 14.8, distribution of flowers peripheral. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent *Cuphea* 'Louisa'(Ф. The seed parent is a selected mutation with variegated leaves and a small compact habit. A number of open-pollinated seedlings of 'Louisa'(Ф were planted in planned breeding program at applicant's nursery at Capalaba, QLD. Selection criteria: from this batch, 'Karissa' was selected on the basis of growth habit and flower size, flower colour and flowering habit. It also has non-variegated leaves while the parental variety has green leaves with white margins. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Karissa' will be commercially propagated by cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Carolynn Milne, Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Mad Hatter' was selected as the comparator for this trial as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. 'Louisa'(Ф was also included in the trial because it is the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Mad Hatter' and 'Louisa'(Ф. Location: Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD, Oct 1999 – Mar 2000. Conditions: trial conducted out doors, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 125mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, longest basal leaves were measured, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip, fully opened flowers were measured on plants. Shoot tip was taken from tips of side branches to tip of main branches.

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

Description: **Carolynn Milne,** Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.

Table 11 *Cuphea* varieties

	'Karissa'	*'Louisa'ϕ	*'Mad Hatter'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	16.10	19.02	15.95
std deviation	2.18	1.85	1.34
LSD/sig	2.21	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	26.50	19.00	35.33
std deviation	2.12	2.00	3.73
LSD/sig	3.59	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	0.61	1.01	0.46
std Deviation	0.60	0.14	0.06
LSD/sig	0.12	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	1.41	0.64	1.32
std Deviation	0.17	0.07	0.24
LSD/sig	0.20	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	1.94	3.88	1.99
std Deviation	0.24	0.31	0.21
LSD/sig	0.30	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF SHAPE			
	obovate to elliptical	lanceolate	lanceolate
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
emerging upper	green	base colour green	green
	137B	143A	143A
emerging under	green137b	fringe yellow	green
	137B	2D	143A
mature upper	green	green	green
	137B	143C	143A
mature under	green	yellow	green
	137B	2D	143A
FLOWER DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	1.26	0.95	1.34
std Deviation	0.07	0.11	0.10
LSD/sig	0.10	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER NUMBER (per 5cm circle)			
mean	14.80	3.20	4.60
std Deviation	3.22	1.40	1.17
LSD/sig	2.61	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
new (central petal)			
	purple 78B	purple 78A	purple 78A
new (outside petal)			
	purple 78C	purple 78A	purple 78A
mature	purple 78C	purple 78A	purple 78A
SHOOT TIP LENGTH (cm)			
mean	5.60	1.95	7.54
std deviation	0.61	0.60	0.79
LSD/sig	0.80	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Note: Plant measurements taken on 5-month old plants. Leaf measurements taken on the largest leaves.

'Little Hatter'

Application No: 1998/130 Accepted: 3 Aug 1998.
Applicant: **H. Eunice Nursery Inc.,** Hawaii, USA.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 31) Plant: dwarf, compact, evergreen shrub with masses of flowers; habit semi-prostrate, abundant leading branches, side branches in abundance, about same size as leading branches, compact and profuse flowering, short but wide (average 11.70cm high, 24.30cm wide), height to width ratio of 0.48 indicating width is twice the height, strong lateral growth due to the tendency for basal branching and secondary branching, flowers heavily on all branches, bigger basal leaves. Stem: heavy main and side branching, internodes very short but variable, young stem light greyish green, mature stem brown. Leaf: blade size variable with long basal leaves and short tip leaves, average basal blade size 25.2mm x 11.6mm, L/B ratio of 2.19, shape ovate to elliptical, emerging and mature leaves green, upper surface (RHS 137A), lower surface (RHS 137B). Flower: heavy flowering, mean number of flowers per 5cm circle 8.8, mean diameter 10.6mm, colour emerges as purple (RHS 78A) and fades through to lighter purple (RHS 78B-78C). (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a sport of 'Little Lilac' (also known as 'Mad Hatter' in Australia) at applicant's property in Hawaii in 1996. The sport is dwarf, compact and profuse flowering throughout and not only peripheral flowering when compared with parental variety. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations and found to be stable and distinct from the parent. Selection criteria: dwarf, compact and profuse flowering. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Roy Shigenaga, Hilo, Hawaii, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Mad Hatter' was chosen as one of the comparators because it is the parental variety and has some similarities with the candidate. 'Karissa' was chosen, as it is a similar variety of common knowledge. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Mad Hatter' and 'Karissa'. Location: Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD, Oct 1999 – Mar 2000. Conditions: trial conducted out doors, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 125mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, longest basal leaves were measured, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip, fully opened flowers were measured on plants. Shoot tip was taken from tips of side branches to tip of main branches.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in the USA in Oct 1996.

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

Table 12 *Cuphea* varieties

	'Little Hatter'	*'Mad Hatter'	*'Karissa'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	11.70	15.95	16.10
std deviation	1.03	1.34	2.18
LSD/sig	1.77	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	24.30	35.33	26.60
std deviation	1.77	1.77	3.73
LSD/sig	3.47	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	1.16	1.32	1.41
std deviation	0.16	0.24	0.17
LSD/sig	0.19	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	1.06	1.34	1.26
std deviation	0.07	0.10	0.07
LSD/sig	0.18	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER NUMBER (per 5cm circle)			
mean	8.80	4.60	14.80
std deviation	1.48	1.17	3.22
LSD/sig	2.62	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
emerging	78A	78A	78B
mature	78B	78A	78C
old	78C	78A	78C
SHOOT TIP LENGTH (cm)			
mean	3.06	1.95	7.54
std deviation	0.67	0.60	0.79
LSD/sig	0.86	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Note: Plant measurements taken on 5-month old plants. Leaf measurements taken on the largest leaves.

'Lois'

Application No: 2000 /112 Accepted: 5 May 2000.
Applicant: **Carolynn Milne,** Capalaba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 32) Plant: small, bushy, upright, evergreen, perennial shrub with very fine compact yellow foliage, mean height 22.1cm, mean width 32.3cm. Stem: red brown, internodes short. Leaf: small, lanceolate, mean length 27.9mm, mean width 9.8mm, colour of emerging leaves on upper surface yellow green (RHS 144B), lower surface yellow green (RHS 144C), and on mature leaves green (RHS 137B). Flower: large, mean diameter 12.3mm, emerging centre petals purple (RHS 78A), edge of petal red purple (RHS 74A). The overall colour of the flowers appears bright pink, fading only slightly on maturity, very floriferous, distribution of flowers even through out the bush. (Note all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent *Cuphea* 'Louisa'(ф). The seed parent is a selected mutation with variegated leaves and a small compact habit. A number of open-pollinated seedlings of 'Louisa'(ф) were planted in planned breeding program at applicant's nursery at Capalaba, QLD. Selection criteria: from this batch, 'Lois' was selected on the basis of compact growth habit, larger flower size and profusion. It also has non-variegated leaves while the parental variety has green leaves with white margins. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Lois' will be commercially propagated by cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Carolynn Milne, Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Golden Ruby' was selected as the comparator for this trial as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of foliage colour. 'Louisa'(ф) was also included in the trial because it is the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Golden Ruby' and 'Louisa'(ф). Location: Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD, Oct 1999 – Mar 2000. Conditions: trial conducted out doors, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 125mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, longest basal leaves were measured, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip, fully opened flowers were measured on plants. Shoot tip was taken from tips of side branches to tip of main branches.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Carolynn Milne,** Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.

Table 13 *Cuphea* varieties

	'Lois'	*'Louisa'(ф)	*'Golden Ruby'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	22.12	19.02	19.85
std deviation	2.10	1.85	2.01
LSD/sig	2.49	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	32.31	19.00	20.53
std deviation	2.44	2.00	0.84
LSD/sig	1.75	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	0.69	1.01	0.97
std deviation	0.10	0.14	0.11
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	0.98	0.64	0.76
std deviation	0.20	0.07	0.15
LSD/sig	0.16	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.84	3.88	3.51
std deviation	0.07	0.31	0.56
LSD/sig	0.32	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
emerging upper	yellow-green 144B	base colour green 143A	yellow-green 144C

Table 13 continued

emerging under	yellow-green 144C	fringe yellow 2D	yellow-green 145B
mature upper	green 137B	green 143C	yellow-green 146A
mature under	green 137B	yellow 2D	yellow-green 146B
FLOWER DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	1.23	0.95	1.01
std deviation	0.09	0.11	0.07
LSD/sig	0.11	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
new (central petal)	purple 78A	purple 78A	purple 78A
new (outside petal)	purple 74A	purple 78A	purple 78B
mature	purple 74B	purple 78A	purple 78C
SHOOT TIP LENGTH (cm)			
mean	7.50	1.95	3.65
std deviation	1.58	0.60	0.88
LSD/sig	1.25	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Note: Plant measurements taken on 5-month old plants. Leaf measurements taken on the largest leaves.

'Shona'

Application No: 1999 /004 Accepted: 21 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **Carolynn Milne,** Capalaba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 33) Plant: small, bushy, upright, evergreen, perennial shrub with compact yellow foliage and contrasting purple flowers, mean height 20.0cm, mean width 27.7cm. Stem: red brown, internodes short. Leaf: small, lanceolate, mean length 31mm, mean width 11.7mm, colour of emerging leaves yellow green (RHS 144B), mature leaves green (RHS 137A). Flower: large, mean diameter 12.3mm, emerging purple violet (RHS 80A), no fading on maturity, very floriferous, distribution of flowers even through out the bush. (Note all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent *Cuphea* 'Louisa'(ϕ. The seed parent is a selected mutation with variegated leaves and a small compact habit. A number of open-pollinated seedlings of 'Louisa'(ϕ were planted in planned breeding program at applicant's nursery at Capalaba, QLD. Selection criteria: from this batch, 'Shona' was selected on the basis of compact growth habit, larger flower size, flower colour and profusion. It also has non-variegated leaves while the parental variety has green leaves with white margins. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Shona' will be commercially propagated by cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Carolynn Milne, Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Golden Ruby' was selected as the comparator for this trial as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of foliage colour. 'Louisa'(ϕ was also included in the trial because it is the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Golden Ruby' and 'Louisa'(ϕ. Location: Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD, Oct 1999 – Mar 2000. Conditions: trial conducted out doors, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 125mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, longest basal leaves were measured, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip, fully opened flowers were measured on plants. Shoot tip was taken from tips of side branches to tip of main branches.

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

Description: **Carolynn Milne,** Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.

Table 14 *Cuphea* varieties

	'Shona'	***'Louisa'ϕ**	***'Golden Ruby'**
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	27.70	19.00	20.53
std deviation	2.36	2.00	0.84
LSD/sig	2.32	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	0.73	1.01	0.97
std deviation	0.08	0.14	0.11
LSD/sig	0.15	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (cm)			
mean	3.10	2.47	2.60
std deviation	0.24	0.17	0.24
LSD/sig	0.24	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	1.17	0.64	0.76
std deviation	0.12	0.07	0.15
LSD/sig	0.13	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.66	3.88	3.51
std deviation	0.16	0.31	0.56
LSD/sig	0.45	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS 1995)			
emerging upperside	yellow-green 144B	base colour green 143A	yellow-green 144C
emerging underside	same	fringe yellow 2D	yellow-green 145B
mature upperside	green 137A	green 143C	yellow-green 146A
mature underside	same	yellow 2D	yellow-green 146B
FLOWER DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	1.33	0.95	1.01
std deviation	0.07	0.11	0.07
LSD/sig	0.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

FLOWER NUMBER (per 5cm circle)			
mean	7.60	3.20	3.70
std deviation	1.17	1.40	0.95
LSD/sig	1.25	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
new (central petal)			
	purple-violet 80A	purple 78A	purple 78A
new (outside petal)			
	purple-violet 80A	purple 78A	purple 78B
mature	purple-violet 80A	purple 78A	purple 78C
SHOOT TIP LENGTH (cm)			
mean	6.45	1.95	3.65
std deviation	0.72	0.60	0.88
LSD/sig	1.25	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Note: Plant measurements taken on 5-month old plants. Leaf measurements taken on the largest leaves.

'Victoria'

Application No: 1999 /337 Accepted: 9 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Carolynn Milne,** Capalaba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 34) Plant: small, bushy, upright, evergreen, perennial shrub with a continual display of purple flower, mean height 28.2cm, mean width 32.0cm. Stem: red brown, internodes short. Leaf: small, lanceolate, mean length 32.8mm, mean width 13.4mm, colour of upper surface green (RHS 137A), lower surface green (RHS 137C). Flower: large, mean diameter 14.5mm, strong purple violet (RHS 81A), no fading on maturity, very floriferous, distribution of flowers even through out the bush. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent *Cuphea* 'Louisa'(ϕ. The seed parent is a selected mutation with variegated leaves and a small compact habit. A number of open-pollinated seedlings of 'Louisa'(ϕ were planted in planned breeding program at applicant's nursery at Capalaba, QLD. Selection criteria: from this batch, 'Victoria' was selected on the basis of growth habit and flower size, flower colour and flowering habit. It also has non-variegated leaves while the parental variety has green leaves with white margins. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Victoria' will be commercially propagated by cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Carolynn Milne, Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.
Choice of Comparators 'Mad Hatter' was selected as the comparator for this trial as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. 'Louisa'(ϕ was also included in the trial because it is the seed parent of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Mad Hatter' and 'Louisa'(ϕ. Location: Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD, Oct 1999 – Mar 2000. Conditions: trial conducted out doors, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 125mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, longest basal leaves were measured, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip, fully opened flowers were measured on plants. Shoot tip was taken from tips of side branches to tip of main branches.

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

Description: **Carolynn Milne,** Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.

Table 15 *Cuphea* varieties

	'Victoria'	*'Louisa'ϕ	*'Mad Hatter'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	28.20	19.02	15.95
std deviation	1.87	1.85	1.34
LSD/sig	2.21	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	32.00	19.00	35.33
std deviation	1.76	2.00	3.73
LSD/sig	3.59	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	0.88	1.01	0.46
std deviation	0.08	0.14	0.06
LSD/sig	0.12	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (cm)			
mean	3.28	2.47	2.59
std deviation	0.26	0.17	0.30
LSD/sig	0.37	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	1.34	0.64	1.32
std deviation	0.12	0.07	0.23
LSD/sig	0.20	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.45	3.88	1.99
std deviation	0.14	0.31	0.21
LSD/sig	0.30	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
emerging upperside			
	green 137A	base colour green 143A	green 143A
emerging underside			
	green 137A	fringe yellow 2D	green 143A
mature upperside			
	green 137A	green 143C	green 143A
mature underside			
	green 137A	yellow 2D	green 143A
FLOWER DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	1.45	0.95	1.34
std deviation	0.11	0.11	0.10
LSD/sig	0.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 15 continued

FLOWER NUMBER (per 5cm circle)			
mean	9.80	3.20	4.60
std deviation	2.82	1.40	1.17
LSD/sig	2.61	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
new (central petal)			
	purple 81A	purple 78A	purple 78A
new (outside petal)			
	purple 81A	purple 78A	purple 78A
mature	purple 81A	purple 78A	purple 78A
SHOOT TIP LENGTH (cm)			
mean	7.00	1.95	7.54
std deviation	0.78	0.60	0.79
LSD/sig	0.80	P≤0.01	ns

Note: Plant measurements taken on 5-month old plants. Leaf measurements taken on the largest leaves.

Dianella ensifolia
Dianella

'Border Gold'

Application No: 1999/296 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Darwin Plant Wholesalers,** Winnellie, NT.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 23) Plant: perennial herb (to over 700mm) with horizontal subterranean rhizomes forming tight colonies with numerous erect narrow leaves as a terminal rosette. Stem: usually absent, basal leaves only. Leaf: tightly sheathed strongly isobilateral lower part, prominently keeled with no distinct inflection point, narrow (mean 29.3 mm at widest point), linear-lanceolate, long, length (mean 526.2 mm), variegated in linear longitudinal stripes, upper surface flat or dull appearance, green (RHS 143A/143B) and yellow-green (RHS 150A/150B)[shade grown] to yellow (RHS 8B) [high light grown], minute teeth present along entire keel length, teeth present on leaf margin only when coloured yellow green or yellow. Inflorescence: does not exceed leaf height, short terminal branches 10-20mm with 10-20 pedicels. Flower: bright blue to purple perianth segments (RHS 97A/97B), filament anther base bright yellow (RHS 5A/9A). Fruit: succulent berry, immature fruit violet blue (RHS 93C/92A/91A), mature fruit purple (RHS 94B/94A). Seeds: black, shiny, length 3-6mm. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: parental material introduced from Singapore by the breeder in early 1980s. Selections of mutations within this variable material at the nursery near Humpty Doo, NT, produced entire green and green/white variegated material, with further selection and vegetative propagation isolating green/yellow variegated material in the mid 1990s. Selection criteria: yellow and green variegated leaves. Propagation: vegetative propagation from early selected material has continued to indicate uniformity and stability of the green /yellow striping. 'Border Gold' will be commercially propagated vegetatively. Breeder: Darwin Plant Wholesalers, Winnellie, NT, Australia.

Choice of Comparators "Variegated" form was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. "Green" form was selected from "Variegated" and both types of this material, although lacking specific cultivar names, are widely used commercially. While these materials are not formal varieties, no varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparators: Commonly available "Variegated" and "Green" forms. Location: Lambell's Lagoon, NT (Latitude 12º35′South, elevation 10m), Oct 1999 – Feb 2000. Conditions: trial conducted outdoors under light shade cloth (approximately 50%), plants propagated from rhizomes with leaves, planted into 150mm pots filled with regular standard potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required, low pressure overhead irrigation. Trial design: fifty pots of each variety arranged in a completely random design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Peter G Harrison,** Above Capricorn Technologies, Darwin/Nightcliff, NT.

Table 16 *Dianella* varieties

	'Border Gold'	*Variegated Form	*Green Form
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – leaf tip to inflection point where leaf leaves leaf base on the "stem"			
mean	526.2	337.0	383.5
std deviation	65.6	30.4	43.3
LSD/sig	60.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)- at widest point of lamina			
mean	29.3	34.2	27.0
std deviation	4.6	2.2	4.2
LSD/sig	4.7	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH /WIDTH RATIO			
	17.96	9.85	14.20
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS (RHS, 1986)			
leaf base	strongly isobilateral	isobilateral	weakly isobilateral, tending to form distichous stem
arrangement	from basal rosette	distichous	distichous
shape	linear lanceolate	lanceolate	linear lanceolate
variegated striping			
	present	present	absent
type of stripe	multiple linear longitudinal bands	narrow pale bands on margin	not present
disposition of leaf			
	flat	keel turns up prior to leaf tip	flat

keel	prominent	medium	slight to medium
keel teeth	high frequency, coarse	medium frequency, fine	absent
main colour upper side	RHS143A/ 143B	RHS137B	RHS137A
secondary colour upper side	RHS150A/ 150B to RHS8B	RHS4D	n/a
margin teeth	only when margins not green	present	present
upper surface appearance	flat, dull	semi-gloss to matt	low gloss
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS (RHS, 1986)			
inflorescence position in relation to height of leaves	less	equal to or greater	greater
perianth colour	RHS 97A/ 97B	RHS 91D (near)	RHS 91D (near)
anther colour	RHS 5A/9A	RHS 5A	RHS 5A

Dianthus hybrid
Carnation

'Codianki'

Application No: 1999/153 Accepted: 27 Oct 1999
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty, NSW**.**

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 2) Plant: perennial, habit compact. Leaf: grey-green (RHS 191A, 1995), linear. Flower: double, petals eight to fifteen, pink at centre, bud cylindrical, stigma and style white, stamens white, margins deeply crenate; apex of epicalyx lobes acute, calyx campanulate.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by pedigree selection: X93.1.1 x pollen parent 'Alpine White'. The seed parent was characterised by large double flowers. The pollen parent was characterised by short flower stems and single white flowers. Hybridisation was made at Baulkham Hills, NSW in 1994. From this cross, seedling number X94.9.1 was chosen in 1994 on the basis of flower form and colour, compact habit, repeat flowering and foliage colour. Propagation: vegetative through six generations. Breeder: Mr G N Brown, Baulkham Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Mrs Sinkins' was chosen as closest commonly known variety with double flowers and similar flower colour. The pollen parent 'Alpine White' was excluded because of its single white flowers.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Mrs Sinkins'. Location : Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (latitude 34º00′S, longitude 150º41′E, elevation 70m), Oct 1999 – May 2000, observations taken on 7 May 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in plastic pots; all plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 200mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated standard soilless potting; the plants were watered by overhead irrigation and were not treated with chemicals nor trimmed in any way, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers. Trial design: 20 plants each of 'Codianki', and of 'Mrs Sinkins' arranged in a completely random design. Measurements were taken at random from ten plants each of variety.

Prior Applications and Sales First Australian sale Mar 1999.

Description: **JD Oates,** The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Table 17 *Dianthus* varieties

	'Codianki'	*'Mrs Sinkins'
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	22.092	35.125
std deviation	2.433	4.564
LSD/sig	4.174	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	49.57	39.904
std deviation	1.539	1.711
LSD/sig	1.857	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
fully open	158D	158D
petal base	78A	78C
LEAF COLOUR (RHS,1995)		
adaxial surface	191A	137A
PETAL NUMBER	8-15	9-11
petal margin	incised	serrate

Diascia sp
Diascia

'Codiach'

Application No: 1999/155 Accepted**:** 27 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty NSW**.**

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 1) Plant: dwarf, erect, soft wooded perennial, compact habit. Stem: leaf adaxial surface green (RHS 137B) margin serrate, apex acute, glabrous. Inflorescence: terminal raceme. Flower: peach colour (RHS 42D), pedicel length medium (mean 33.5mm). Pollen: colour yellow. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by pedigree selection: 'Strawberry Sundae'(ɒ) x pollen parent X96.1.1. The seed parent was characterised by anemone flower type and compact bushy habit. The pollen parent was characterised by dark peach flower colour. Hybridisation

was done at Baulkham Hills, NSW. From this cross, seedling number X96.14.2 was selected in 1996. Selection criteria: compact growth habit, flower morphology and colour. Propagation: vegetative through six generations. Breeder: Mr G N Brown, Baulkham Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ) was chosen over 'Corelle Belle' (Flower colour: RHS 48A – 48B, 1995) as closest commonly known variety. 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ) is also the seed parent of the candidate.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ). Location: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (latitude 34º00′S, longitude 150º41′E, elevation 70m), Oct 1999 – May 2000, observations taken on 7 May 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open. All plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 100mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated standard soilless potting mix; the plants were watered by overhead irrigation and were not treated with chemicals nor trimmed in any way; nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers. Trial design: 20 plants each of 'Codiach', 'Codiape' and of 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ) arranged in a completely random design. Measurements were taken at random from ten plants each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales First Australian sale March 2000.

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

'Codiape'

Application No: 1999/154 Accepted: 27 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 1) Plant: dwarf, erect, soft wooded perennial, habit compact. Leaf: adaxial surface green (RHS 137B), margin serrate, apex acute, glabrous. Inflorescence: terminal raceme. Flower: peach colour (RHS 42D), pedicel medium (mean length 29.9mm). Pollen: colour yellow. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by pedigree selection: 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ) x pollen parent X96.1.1. The seed parent was characterised by anemone flower type and compact bushy habit. The pollen parent was characterised by dark peach flower colour. Hybridisation was made at Baulkham Hills, NSW. From this cross, seedling number X96.14.2 was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour, compact habit. Selection criteria: growth habit, flower morphology and colour. Propagation: vegetative through six generations. Breeder: Mr G N Brown, Baulkham Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ) was chosen over 'Corae Belle' (Flower colour: RHS 48A-48B, 1995) as closest commonly known variety. 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ) is also the seed parent of the candidate.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ). Location: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (latitude 34º00′S, longitude 150º41′E, elevation 70m), Oct 1999 – May 2000, observations taken on 7 May 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open. All plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 100mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated standard soilless potting mix; the plants were watered by overhead irrigation and were not treated with chemicals nor trimmed in any way, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers. Trial design: 20 plants each of 'Codiach', 'Codiape' and of 'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ) arranged in a completely random design. Measurements were taken at random from ten plants each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales First Australian sale March 2000

Description: **JD Oates and GN Brown,** The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding institute Cobbitty, NSW.

Table 18 *Diascia* varieties

	'Codiach'	'Codiape'	*'Strawberry Sundae'(Φ)
FLOWER LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO (LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.022)			
mean	3.057[a]	2.614[b]	2.261[c]
std deviation	0.038	0.084	0.051
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO (LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.044)			
mean	1.375[b]	1.130[c]	1.547[a]
std deviation	0.071	0.103	0.192
PEDICEL LENGTH (cm) (LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.235)			
mean	3.345[a]	2.991[b]	2.614[c]
std deviation	0.758	0.580	0.624
INNER SPUR LENGTH (mm) – calyx tip (LSD at P≤0.01 = 0.144)			
mean	8.259b	8.344b	9.100a
std deviation	0.404	0.543	0.619
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
fully open	52B	42D	69D
spotting	absent	present	absent
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
adaxial surface	137A	137B	137A
LEAF SHAPE	cordate	cordate	lanceolate
SPUR CURVATURE	straight	outward	inward

Mean values followed by same letters are not significantly different at P≤0.01 according to DMRT.

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Resolute'

Application No: 1998/131 Accepted: 19 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **Wrightson Seeds Ltd,** Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd ,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 47) Plant: habit upright (winter), prostrate (summer), early maturing. Stem: long (1134mm), upper internode length long (590mm). Vegetative leaf: length medium (252mm), width narrow (7.9mm). Flag leaf: length medium (227mm), width narrow (8.2mm). Panicle: length medium (284mm). Spikelet: length medium (14mm).

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection and open-pollination: within 'Melik'. Selection produced two breeding lines (KFa949 and KFa9410) which were evaluated for forage and seed production potential. From these lines, KFa949 was selected to become 'Resolute'. Selection criteria: seedling vigour, finer leaves, increased tiller density, increased dry matter yield, improved seed production and increased homogeneity. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Wrightson Seeds, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Melik' was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. At the time of application, the source material represented a unique type of summer dormant, winter active tall fescue. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Melik'. Location: Lincoln, NZ (Latitude 43º36′ South, elevation 30m), spring-summer-autumn 1999-2000. Conditions: trial conducted in field, seedlings propagated in glasshouse then transplanted late autumn. Irrigation applied during summer as required. Trial design: ten replicates of ten plants per variety, arranged in a randomised block design, with 60cm inter-plant spacings. Measurements: from all plants. One 'typical' tiller measured per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Michael Norriss,** Wrightson Seeds, Christchurch, New Zealand

Table 19 *Festuca* varieties

	'Resolute'	*'Melik'
STEM LENGTH (mm)		
mean	1134	1235
std deviation	135	112
LSD/sig	39.1	P≤0.01
VEGETATIVE LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	252	289
std deviation	4.1	5.4
LSD/sig	14.6	P≤0.01
VEGETATIVE LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	7.9	9.0
std deviation	1.2	1.2
LSD/sig	0.44	P≤0.01
DAYS TO HEAD FROM SOWING		
mean	56.4	53.9
std deviation	5.1	4.4
LSD/sig	2.24	P≤0.01

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Baft' syn Bushy Princess

Application No: 1999/342 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Gebr W. van der Knaap**, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 20 and Figure 26) Plant: habit upright to semi-erect giving somewhat umbrella shape, short but wide (average 20cm high, 27.6cm wide), height to width ratio of 0.73 indicating the tendency for horizontal growth, compact and very dense foliage of stunning greyed green colour with very fine yellow green fringe or rim. Stem: main stem branches fairly irregularly, side branches arise at about 60 degrees to main stem and tend to grow sideways, tips of branches almost horizontal to hanging, internodes very short (average 1.06cm) but variable, young stem light greyish green, mature stems turning light greyish brown. Leaf: petiole short (average 1.14cm) but variable, colour greyish green with trace of brownish colour at maturity, average blade size 6.05cm x 2.64cm, L/B ratio of 2.29, slight variegation present but not pronounced, emerging leaves light green with irregular light yellow green rim or fringe, colour darkens with maturity, upper surface predominant colour greyed green (RHS 189A), secondary colour of margin or fringe yellow green (RHS 150D), fringe mainly confined to margins but somewhat irregular, representing only about 5 to 10 percent of leaf area, lower surface greyed green (RHS 191A), fringe yellow green (RHS 154D), shape elliptic to ovate with distinct pointed apex (average 0.9cm tending to be somewhat concave. Stipule: light green with brownish red trace at top occasionally, withers and drops quickly. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a sport of 'Marole'Ⓟ syn Bushy KingⓅ at applicant's property in The Netherlands in 1993. The sport is semi-erect, tips trending to be horizontal to hanging, more spreading, compact, dense, similar internodes and leaves but variegation less pronounced when compared with parental variety 'Marole'Ⓟ. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: tendency for horizontal growth of tops with hanging tips compared to upright habit of parent, compact and dense foliage, variegation less pronounced. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: W. van der Knaap, De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Marole'Ⓟ was chosen as one of the comparators because it is the parental variety and has some similarities with the candidate. 'Golden Princess' was also chosen, as it is a similar variety of common knowledge. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Marole'Ⓟ and 'Golden Princes'. Location: Wellington Point, QLD, Aug 1999 – Apr 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants

propagated from cuttings (3/9/99) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaf and third and fourth internodes were measured, abnormal leaves or internodes were discarded, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Baft'

First sold in The Netherlands in Mar 1996. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 20 *Ficus* varieties

	'Baft' syn **Bushy Princess**	***'Marole'**Φ syn **Bushy King**Φ	***'Golden Princess'**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	20.00	19.10	26.20
std deviation	2.36	4.80	4.87
LSD/sig	3.43	ns	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	27.60	21.10	46.70
std deviation	2.99	2.33	3.83
LSD/sig	3.18	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	0.73	0.92	0.81
std deviation	0.11	0.17	0.14
LSD/sig	0.17	P≤0.01	ns
INTERNODE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	1.06	1.16	3.37
std deviation	0.17	0.34	0.46
LSD/sig	0.30	ns	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	1.14	1.12	1.60
std deviation	0.17	0.15	0.20
LSD/sig	0.18	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	6.05	6.22	8.29
std deviation	0.42	0.45	0.59
LSD/sig	0.58	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	2.64	3.25	4.25
std deviation	0.11	0.14	0.23
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.29	1.91	1.95
std deviation	0.56	0.10	0.10
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
leaf fringe-upper	150D	150D	150D – 145B
leaf fringe–lower	154D	154D	154D
upper surface	189A	189A	189A
lower surface	191A	191A	191A

'Vivian' syn **Indigo**

Application No: 1997/088 Accepted: 21 May 1997.
Applicant: **Plantenkwekerij J. van Geest B.V.**, Perzikenlaan, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 21 and Figure 27) Plant: habit upright to spreading, short but wide (average 32.80cm high, 58.20cm wide), height to width ratio of 0.60 indicating the tendency for horizontal growth, foliage not dense or compact, stunning deep green colour with light patch around the centre of leaves. Stem: main stem branches fairly irregularly, side branches arise at about 45 degrees to main stem and tend to grow sideways, tips of branches hanging or weeping, internodes long (average 4.04cm) but variable, young stem light greyish green, mature stems turning light greyish brown. Leaf: petiole short (average 1.58cm) but variable, colour greyish green with trace of brownish colour at maturity, average blade size 8.22cm x 3.70cm, L/B ratio of 2.23, light patch present in centre pronounced, emerging leaves light green, upper surface (RHS 143A), lower surface yellow green (RHS 144A), colour darkens with maturity, upper surface dark predominant colour green (darker then RHS 139A), secondary colour of patch green (RHS 137A), lower surface not as dark green (RHS 139A), shape ovate with distinct pointed apex (average 0.9cm tending to be somewhat concave, highly glossy. Stipule: light green with brownish red trace at top occasionally, withers and drops quickly. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a sport of 'Exotica' in at applicant's property in The Netherlands in 1992. The sport is more spreading, compact, dense, very dark green leaves with light green patch in the centre of leaves when compared with parental variety 'Exotica'. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: dark green leaves with light green patch in the middle of leaves compared to usual green leaves of the parent. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through cuttings. Breeder: Jan van Geest, Perzikenlaan,The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Exotica' was chosen as one of the comparators because it is the parental variety and has some similarities with the candidate. 'Midnight Beauty'Φ was chosen as it is a similar variety of common knowledge and is the mutant of 'Vivian'. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Exotica' and 'Midnight Beauty'Φ. Location: Wellington Point, QLD, Aug 1999 – Apr 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings (3/9/99) and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and

disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaf and third and fourth internodes were measured, abnormal leaves or internodes were discarded, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1992	Granted	'Vivian'
Germany	1993	Surrendered	'Vivian'
EU	1995	Granted	'Vivian'
USA	1995	Granted	'Indigo'
South Africa	1998	Withdrawn	'Vivian'

First sold in The Netherlands in Sep 1993. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 21 *Ficus* varieties

	'Vivian' syn **Indigo**	***'Exotica '**	***'Midnight Beauty'ϕ**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	32.80	40.60	34.40
std deviation	4.16	5.25	2.72
LSD/sig	5.41	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	58.20	45.30	21.60
std deviation	13.14	7.12	1.50
LSD/sig	10.45	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	0.60	0.92	1.60
std deviation	0.19	1.00	0.16
LSD/sig	0.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	4.04	4.37	2.46
std deviation	0.91	0.53	0.42
LSD/sig	0.76	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	8.22	9.36	8.80
std deviation	0.48	0.83	1.10
LSD/sig	0.73	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	3.70	4.30	3.65
std deviation	0.23	0.30	0.39
LSD/sig	0.31	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.29	1.91	1.95
std deviation	0.56	0.10	0.10
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
new leaf -upper	143A	146A	137B
new leaf-lower	144A	146C	137C
mature – upper	darker than 139A	137A	139A
mature – lower	139A	137B	137A
foliage appearance	dark green	green	dark green
patch or spot	137A	absent	absent

Ficus elastica
India Rubber Tree

'Melany'

Application No: 1999/149 Accepted: 24 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **Plantenkwekerij J. van Geest B.V.**, Perzikenlaan, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 22 and Figure 28) Plant: habit upright with basal branching, short but not wide (average 34.20cm high, 28.50cm wide), height to width ratio of 2.36 indicating the tendency for upright growth but mainly due to smaller leaf size, foliage dense and compact, attractive brownish glossy leaves. Stem: main stem does not usually branch into side branches, basal branches arises in time, internodes short (average 1.31cm) but variable, young stem light brownish green, mature stems turning light greyish brown. Leaf: petiole short (average 1.94cm) but variable, colour brownish green but with maturity darkens to brown, average blade size 17.60cm x 7.71cm, L/B ratio of 2.29, tips are short (average 1.04cm), emerging leaves brownish upper surface (RHS 200C), lower surface (RHS 200D), colour darkens with maturity, upper surface dark green (darker then RHS 139A) predominant colour, lower surface not as dark green (ca. RHS 139A), shape elliptic with distinct pointed apex (average 0.9cm) tending to be somewhat concave, highly glossy. Stipule: emerge greyed purple (RHS 185A) and fade to red (RHS 44A), withers and drops quickly. (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a sport of 'Robusta' at applicant's property in The Netherlands in 1992. The sport has basal branching, darker green mature leaves, glossy, smaller and shorter internodes when compared with parental variety 'Robusta'. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: darker green smaller leaves, shorter internodes and basal branching when compared to green leaves (blackish) of parent. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through tissue culture. Breeder: Jan van Geest, Perzikenlaan, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Robusta' was chosen as one of the comparators because it is the parental variety and has some similarities with the candidate. 'Cabernet' was chosen, as it is a similar variety of common knowledge. 'Sylvie' was initially considered but excluded because of variegated leaves. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Robusta' and 'Cabernet'. Location: Wellington Point, QLD, Nov 1999 – Apr 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, ex – tissue culture plants were potted (3/12/99) into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition

maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all trial plants, third fully expanded leaf and third and fourth internodes were measured, abnormal leaves or internodes were discarded, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1992	Granted	'Melany'
EU	1995	Granted	'Melany'
USA	1996	Granted	'Melany'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Melany'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jul 1995 as 'Melany'. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 22 *Ficus* varieties

	'Melany'	*'Robusta '	*'Cabernet'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	34.20	45.10	29.10
std deviation	2.90	4.10	3.67
LSD/sig	4.84	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	28.50	39.80	24.50
std deviation	4.74	6.34	3.92
LSD/sig	5.15	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	1.20	1.13	1.18
std deviation	3.67	0.21	0.17
LSD/sig	2.42	ns	ns
INTERNODE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	1.31	2.09	1.44
std deviation	0.16	0.17	0.19
LSD/sig	0.13	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	1.94	3.33	1.50
std deviation	0.17	0.44	0.35
LSD/sig	0.35	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	17.60	20.39	16.45
std deviation	0.85	0.12	1.38
LSD/sig	1.19	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.29	1.93	1.71
std deviation	0.56	0.10	0.10
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
new leaf – upper	200C	146A	137B
new leaf – lower	200D	146C	137C
mature – upper	darker than 139A	137A	139A
mature – lower	189A	137B	137A
foliage appearance	brownish green	dark green	blackish green
stipule	185A-44A	185A-44A	185A-44A

Impatiens wallerana
Impatiens

'Codimpca'

Application No: 99/157 Accepted: 27 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 3) Plant: perennial, habit compact. Leaf: length short to medium, width medium, ovate, adaxial colour green (RHS 137A), Flower: double, pink (RHS 68D). Petal: eye zone present, (RHS 66A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by pedigree selection: self from X96.5.1. Hybridisation was made at Baulkham Hills, NSW 1996. Seedling selection in 1996 on the basis of flower form and colour, and plant form. Propagation: vegetative through six generations. Breeder: Mr G N Brown, Baulkham Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'Φ was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge with double flowers and similar flower colour. 'Rebecca' was originally considered, but rejected due to taller plant height and larger flower.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'Φ Location: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (latitude 34°00′S, longitude 150°41′E, elevation 70m), Oct 1999 – May 2000, observations taken on 7 May 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in plastic pots in semi-shaded situation. all plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 110mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated standard soilless potting; plants were watered by overhead irrigation and were not treated with chemicals nor trimmed in any way, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers. Trial design: 20 plants each of 'Codimpca', and 'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'Φ arranged in a completely random design. Measurements were taken at random from ten plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales First Australian sale Mar 1998.

Description: **JD Oates, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty, NSW.

Table 23 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Codimpca'	*'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'Φ
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.013	2.170
std deviation	0.232	0.139
LSD/sig	0.21	ns

Continued …

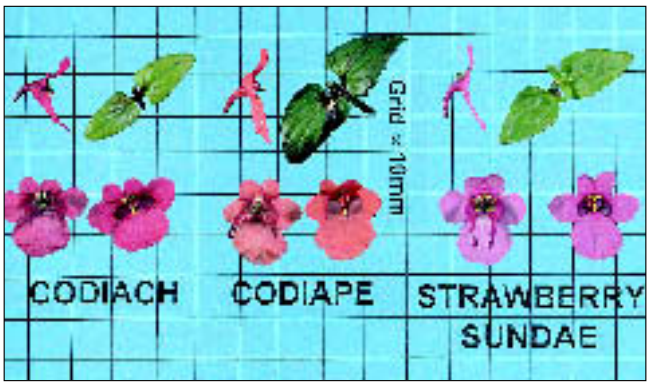

Fig 1 *Diascia* **– flowers and leaves of (left to right) 'Codiach', 'Codiape' and 'Strawberry Sundae'Φ showing differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid size = 10mm.**

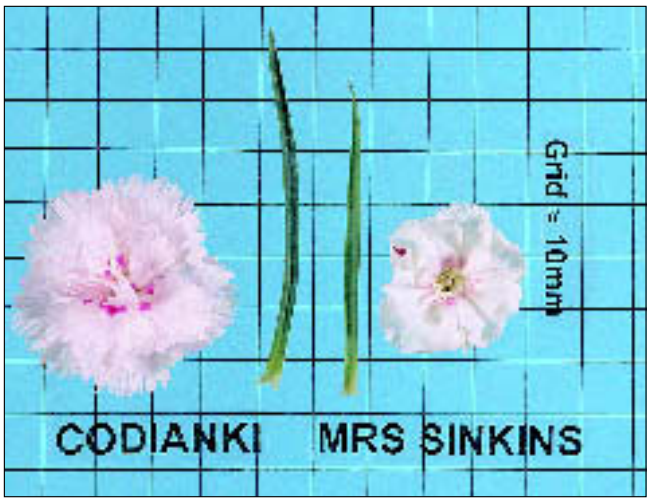

Fig 2 *Dianthus* **– flowers and leaves of (left to right) 'Codianki' and 'Mrs Sinkins' showing differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid size = 10mm.**

Fig 3 *Impatiens* **– flowers and leaves of (left to right) 'Codimpca' and Fiesta Pink RuffleΦ. Showing differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid size = 10mm.**

Fig 4 *Petunia* **– flowers and leaves of (left to right) 'Cobink', 'Traveller'Φ and 'Adventurer'Φ. Showing differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid size = 10mm.**

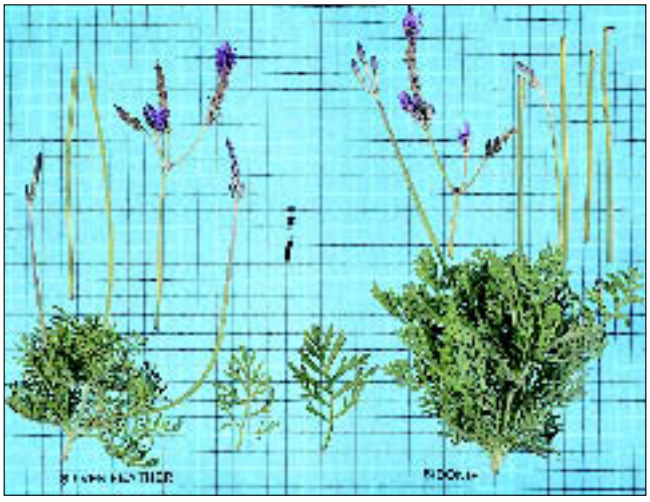

Fig 5 *Lavandula* **– flowers, scape, stem and leaves of (left to right) 'Silver Feather' and 'Sidonie'Φ. showing differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid size = 10mm.**

Fig 6 *Lilium* **– flowers and buds of 'Hoffrica Blue Eyes'.**

Fig 7 ***Bougainvillea*** **– leaves and bracts of 'Jazzi' with comparators 'Hot Chilli' and 'Mrs Butt'.**

Fig 8 ***Bougainvillea*** **– leaves and bracts of 'Jellibene' with comparators 'Scarlet Queen' and 'Raspberry Ice'.**

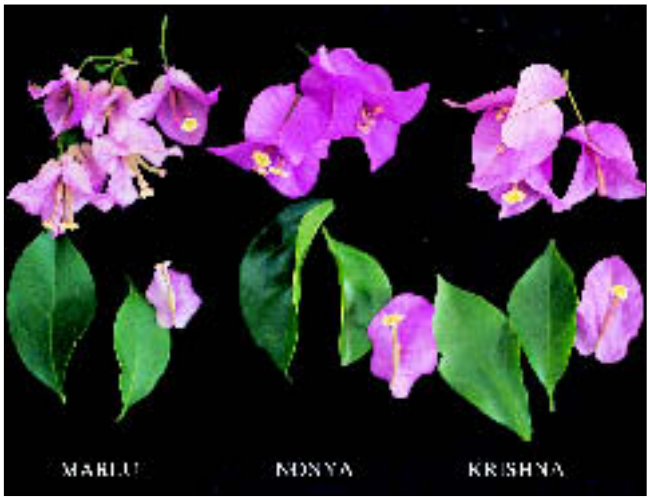

Fig 9 ***Bougainvillea*** **– leaves and bracts of 'Marlu' with comparators 'Nonya' and 'Krishna'.**

Fig 10 ***Bougainvillea*** **– leaves and bracts of 'Siggi' with comparators 'Barley Sugar' and 'Golden Tango'.**

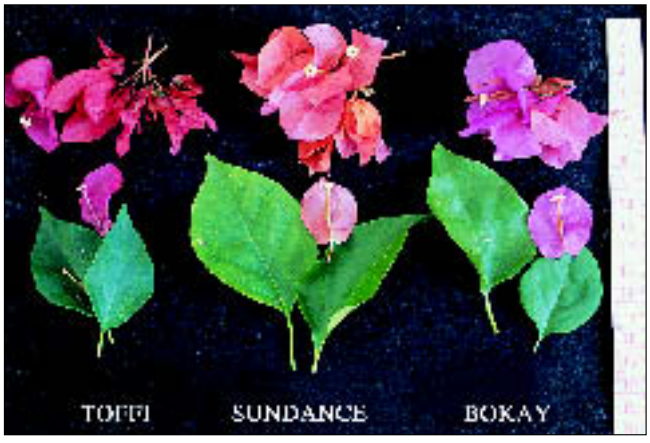

Fig 11 ***Bougainvillea*** **– leaves and bracts of 'Toffi' with comparators 'Sundance' and 'Bokay'.**

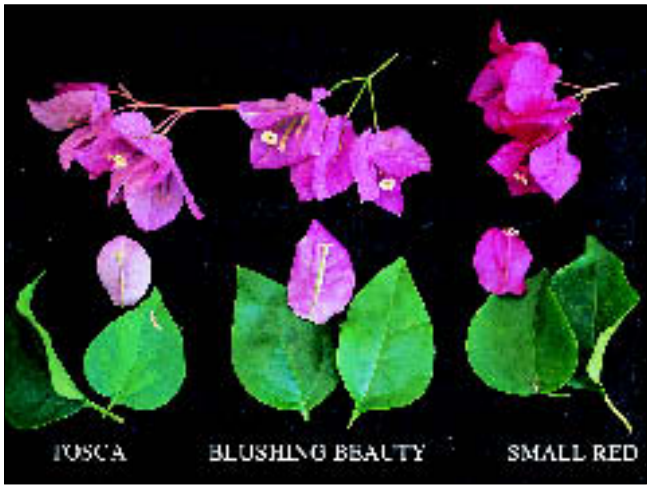

Fig 12 ***Bougainvillea*** **– leaves and bracts of 'Tosca' with comparators 'Blushing Beauty' and 'Red Dwarf' (small red).**

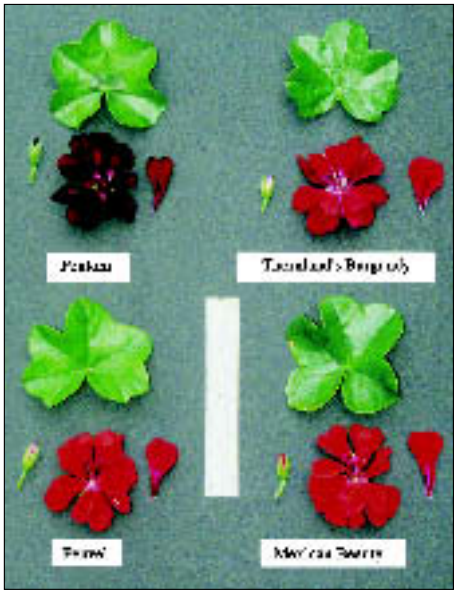

Fig 13 ***Pelargonium*** **– leaves, flowers and buds of 'Pentom' (top left) and 'Penvel' (bottom left) and their comparators 'Thornland's Burgundy' (top right) and 'Mexican Beauty' (bottom right).**

Fig 15 ***Scaevola*** **– flowering shoots of 'Rhapsody' and 'Sweet Serenade' with comparator 'Purple Fanfare'.**

Fig 17 ***Bracteantha*** **– flowering plant of 'Wanetta Sunshine' with comparator 'Blackfellow's Gap'.**

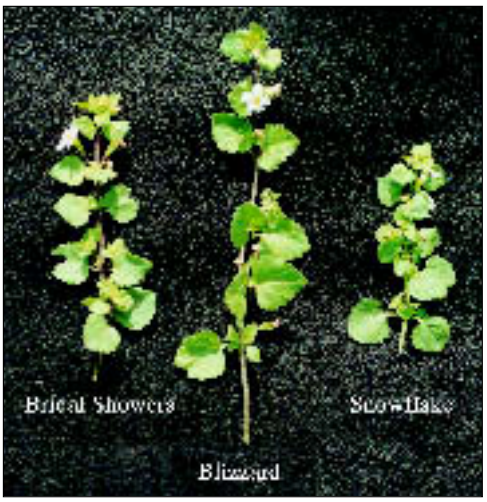

Fig 14 ***Sutera*** **– flowers and leaves of 'Bridal Showers' (left) with comparators 'Blizzard' (centre) and 'Snowflake' (right).**

Fig 16 ***Xanthostemon*** **– a typical leaf of 'Trailblazer' with comparator *X. chrysanthus* unnamed green leaf selection.**

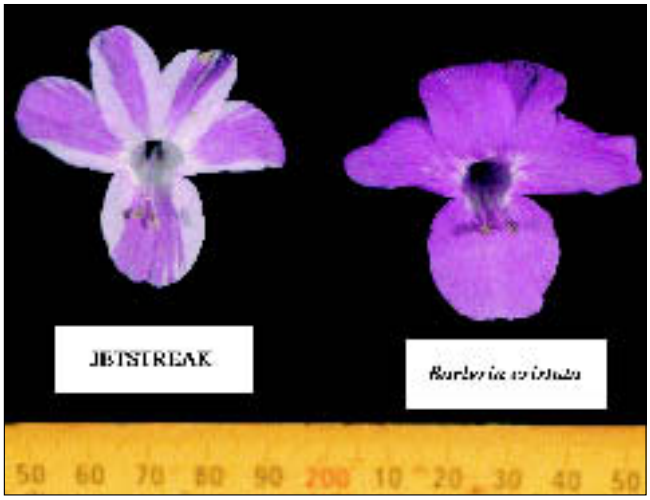

Fig 18 ***Barleria*** **– flower of 'Jetstreak' with comparator *B. cristata* common form.**

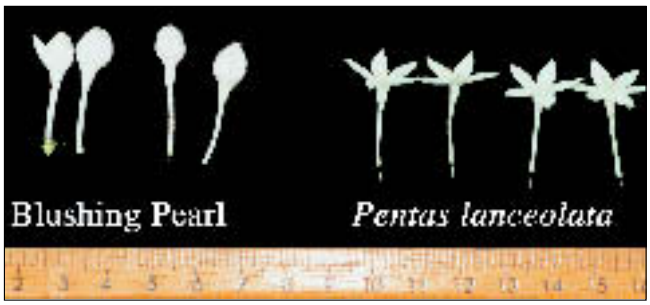

Fig 19 ***Pentas*** **– flowers of 'Blushing Pearl' with comparator** ***P. lanceolata*** **common form.**

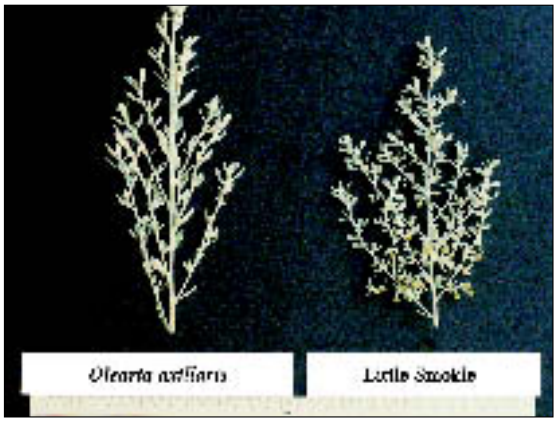

Fig 21 ***Olearia*** **– vegetative shoots of 'Little Smokie' (right) and** ***Olearia axillaris*** **(left) displaying shoot and leaf characteristics.**

Fig 23 ***Dianella*** **– leaves of 'Border Gold' and comparators variegated form and green form.**

Fig 20 ***Leucadendron*** **– shoot of 'Corringle Gold' with comparators unnamed parent and 'Katie's Blush'. 'Katie's Blush' was later excluded for its different hybrid parentage and red leaf colour.**

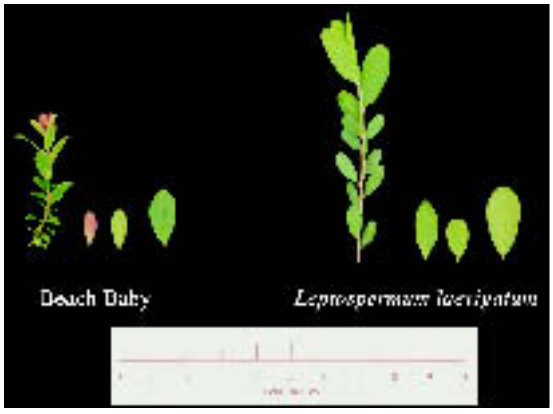

Fig 22 ***Leptospermum*** **– leaves of 'Beach Baby' with common form of** ***L. laevigatum.***

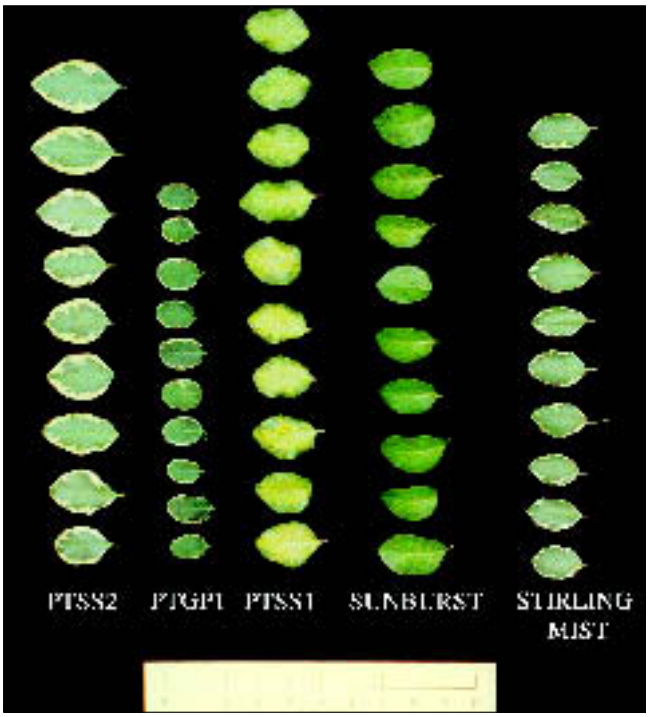

Fig 24 ***Pittosporum tenuifolium*** **– leaves of 'PTSS2', 'PTGP1', 'PTSS1', 'Sunburst' and 'Stirling Mist' (from left to right) showing differences in leaf shape, colour and variegation.**

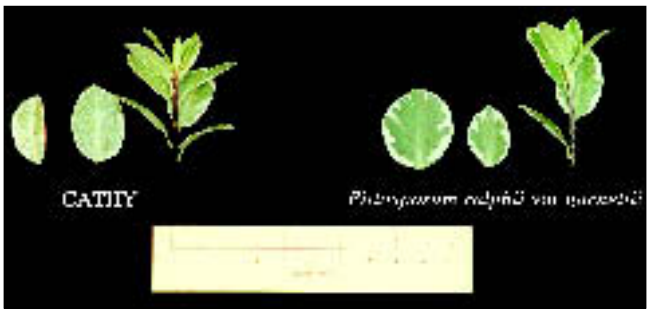

Fig 25 ***Pittosporum ralphii*** **leaves of 'Cathy' (left) and** ***P. ralphii*** **var** ***garnettii*** **(right) showing differences in variegation.**

Fig 26 ***Ficus*** **– plants of 'Baft' with comparators 'Bushy King' and 'Golden Princess' showing differences in growth habit and leaf colour.**

Fig 27 ***Ficus*** **– plants of 'Indigo' with comparators 'Midnight Beauty' and 'Exotica' showing differences in growth habit.**

Fig 28 ***Ficus*** **– plants of 'Melany' with comparators 'Robusta' and 'Cabernet' showing differences in plant height.**

Fig 29 ***Codiaeum*** **– plants of 'Grubell' with comparator 'Reedii'. In 'Grubell' plants distinct "bell" shaped leaves are present.**

Fig 30 ***Cuphea*** **– plants of 'Karissa' with comparators 'Louisa' and 'Mad Hatter'.**

Fig 31 ***Cuphea*** **– plants of 'Little Hatter' with comparator 'Mad Hatter.**

Fig 32 ***Cuphea*** **– plants of 'Lois' with comparators 'Louisa' and 'Golden Ruby'.**

Fig 33 ***Cuphea*** **– plants of 'Shona' with comparators 'Louisa' and 'Golden Ruby'.**

Fig 34 ***Cuphea*** **– plants of 'Victoria' with comparators 'Louisa' and 'Mad Hatter'.**

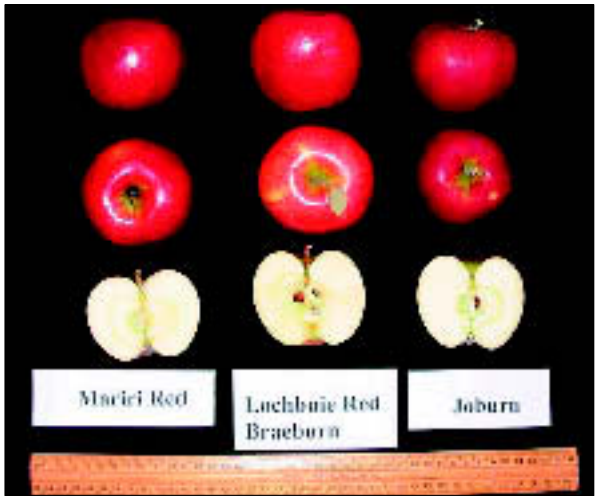

Fig 35 ***Malus domestica*** **– fruits of 'Mariri Red', 'Lochbuie Red Braeburn' and 'Joburn' showing differences in overcolour.**

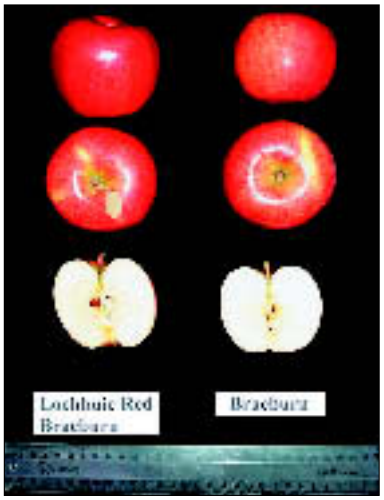

Fig 36 ***Malus domestica*** **– fruits 'Lochbuie Red Braeburn' (left) with comparator 'Braeburn' showing differences in overcolour.**

Fig 37 ***Solanum tuberosum*** **– tubers of 'Victoria', 'Celeste' and 'Bintje' (from left to right). A darker skin colour on 'Victoria', smoother skin finish on 'Celeste' and the more prominent lenticels on 'Bintje' are distinguishing features.**

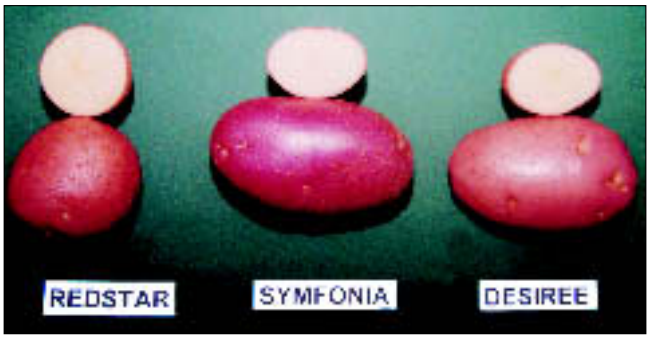

Fig 38 ***Solanum tuberosum*** **– tubers of 'Redstar', 'Symfonia' and 'Desiree'. The rounder shape and slightly darker colour are apparent.**

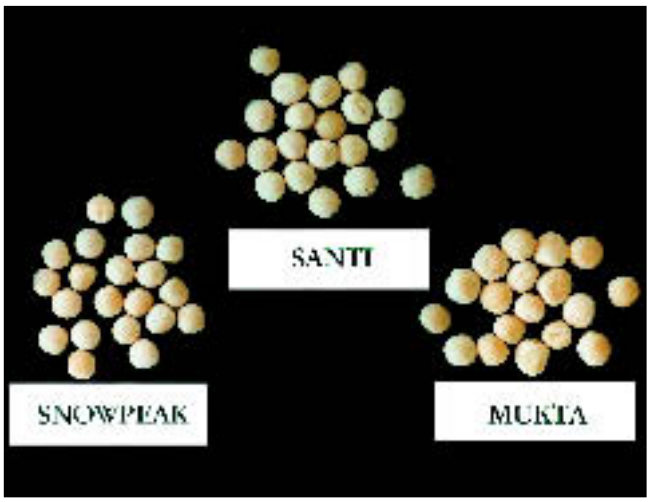

Fig 39 ***Pisum sativum*** **– 'Snowpeak (left) with comparators 'Mukta' (right) and 'Santi' (centre) showing differences in seed shape, size and colour.**

Fig 40 ***Pisum sativum*** **– 'Morgan PSE 23' (left), 'Glenroy' (right) showing differences in the intensity of reddish purple colour of flower standard and wing and difference in petiole length.**

Fig 41 ***Triticum turgidum*** **ssp** ***turgidum*** **– 'Tamaroi' (left) with comparator 'Wollaroi' (right) showing awn colour, lower glume beak and shoulder shape and grain shape.**

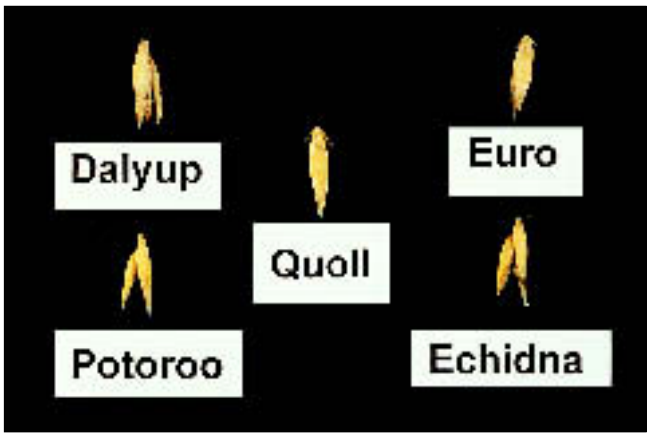

Fig 42 *Avena* **– 'Quoll' (centre) and its comparators 'Dalyup', 'Potoroo', 'Euro' and 'Echidna' showing differences in the hairiness at the base of the primary grain.**

Fig 44 *Medicago sativa* **– flowering shoots of 'Rapide' (top right) with comparators 'Alpha Express' (top left), 'Hasawi' (bottom left) and 'CUF 101' (bottom right).**

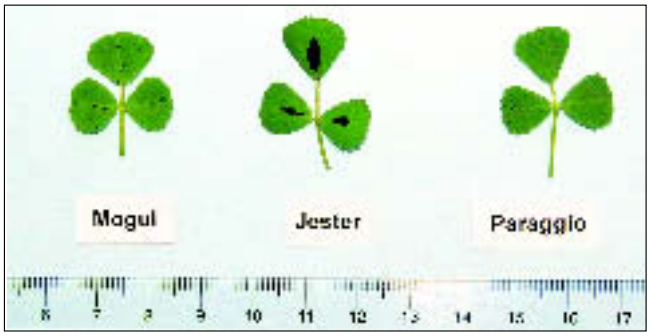

Fig 45 *Medicago truncatula* **– 'Jester' (middle) with comparators 'Mogul' and 'Paraggio' showing leaf mark differences.**

Fig 46 *Vicia narbonensis* **– 'Tanami' (centre) with comparators 'ATC 60667' (left) and 'ATC 60105*1' (right) showing differences in seed shape, size and colour.**

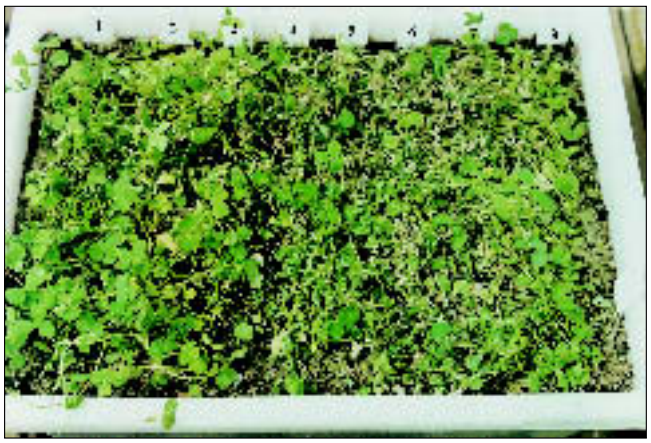

Fig 43 *Medicago sativa* **– reaction of seedlings to inoculation with** *C. trifolii* **(12 days after inoculation) left to right (1 to 8): 'Quadrella', 'UQL-1' (gen 2), 'UQL-1' (gen 1), 'Trifecta', 'Hunter River', 'Genesis', 'Hunterfield' and 'Aurora'.**

Fig 47 *Festuca* **– plants of 'Resolute' (left) with comparator 'Melik' (right) showing differences in plant height.**

Fig 48 *Zoysia* **– 'El Toro' showing leaf shape and stolon characteristics.**

Continued from page 32

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	40.522	45.765
std deviation	1.985	2.669
LSD/sig	2.68	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
newly open	68B	58D
eye zone	66A	60B
LEAF COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
adaxial surface	137A	137B

Lavandula hybrid
Lavender

'Silver Feather'

Application No: 1996/265 Accepted: 27 Feb 1997.
Applicant: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW and **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty, NSW.
Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 5) Plant: very compact aromatic shrub. Stem: branched, erect, slightly tomentose. Leaf: bipinnatisect, revolute margins, predominant colour greyed-green (RHS 191D, 1995). Inflorescence: terminal, long stalked spike, sometimes with two lateral opposite branching spikes. Flower: shape labiate, bracts ovate, flower colour violet-blue (RHS 90A, 1995).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: In 1995, The Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty planted a Lavender garden for outcrossing. Resultant seedlings were selected for plant habit compact, foliage colour, leaf characteristics and flower stem strength. The final selection, 'Silver Feather' was named for its very fine grey foliage, unique leaf characteristics and vigorous dwarf growth habit. Propagation: 'Silver Feather' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Mr Graham Brown, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institure, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Comparator 'Sidonie'ϕ was chosen for its similarity with 'Silver Feather'. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator Used: 'Sidonie'ϕ. Location: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (latitude 34º00′S, longitude 150º41′E, elevation 70m), Oct 1999 – May 2000, observations taken on 7 May 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open ground. All plants were propagated from cuttings; rooted cuttings planted in 100mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated standard soilless potting mix and transplanted into open field at ten weeks; the plants were watered by overhead irrigation and were not treated with chemicals nor trimmed in any way. Nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers. Trial design: 20 plants each of 'Silver Feather', and of 'Sidonie'ϕ arranged in a completely random design. Measurements: were taken at random from ten plants each of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales
First sold in Australia Mar 1997

Description: **G. N. Brown,** The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute Cobbitty.

Table 24 *Lavandula* varieties

	'Silver Feather'	'Sidonie'ϕ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	61.40	75.80
std deviation	7.302	9.346
LSD/sig	9.573	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	38.19	47.84
std deviation	5.561	8.120
LSD/sig	7.944	P≤0.01
LEAF LOBE WIDTH (mm)		
mean	2.77	3.75
std deviation	0.365	0.452
LSD/sig	0.468	P≤0.01
LEAF LOBE NUMBER		
mean	10.10	11.00
std deviation	0.738	1.054
LSD/sig	1.039	ns
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995), fully opened	violet 88B	violet 88B
LEAF COLOUR (RHS 1995), adaxial surface	greyed-Green 191B	greyed-Green 191A

Note: This is an amended description of 'Silver Feather' published in PVJ 11.4 pp31.

Leptospermum laevigatum
Coast Tea Tree

'Beach Baby'

Application No: 1998/202 Accepted: 1 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **Wyvee Horticultural Services**, Lilydale, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 22) Plant: habit dwarf shrub, height short, mean 12.80cm. Internodes: short, mean 2.14mm. Leaf: mean length 10.16mm, mean width 4.63mm, shape oval, apex obtuse, base obtuse, leaf colours; mature leaf upper side green (RHS 137A), new shoots greyed-red (RHS 178C). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: arose a seedling selection from a batch of seedlings of common form of *Leptospermum laevigatum* grown on the applicant's property in Lilydale, VIC in 1996. The selected seedling is characterised by dwarf plant height compared to the parental form. Cuttings were taken and grown on for observation for the conformation of uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: compact and dwarf habit. Propagation: vegetative through at least 2 generations. Breeder: Clive Larkman, Lilydale, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Common form of *Leptospermum laevigatum* was chosen because it is the parental material from which the candidate variety arose, and is also the most similar known variety of common knowledge. 'Flamingo' (Raeline) was considered but later was excluded because it is a variegated variety.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): *Leptospermum laevigatum.* Location: Lilydale, VIC, spring-autumn 1999-2000. Conditions: trial conducted in polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil

Description: **Mark Lunghusen,** Croydon, VIC.

Table 25 *Leptospermum* varieties

	'Beach Baby'	***L. laevigatum* Common Form**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	12.80	51.20
std deviation	2.97	6.68
LSD/sig	6.58	P≤0.01
NEW SHOOT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	greyed-red 178C	yellow-green 144A
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	2.14	9.60
std deviation	0.44	2.43
LSD/sig	2.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH(mm)		
mean	10.16	17.14
std deviation	0.99	1.61
LSD/sig	1.21	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH(mm)		
mean	4.63	6.35
std deviation	0.47	0.70
LSD/sig	0.68	P≤0.01
MATURE LEAVES LEAF COLOUR UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	green 137A	green 137A
LEAF SHAPE	oval	obovate
LEAF BASE	obtuse	attenuate
LEAF APEX	obtuse	acuminate

Leucadendron gandogeri x *spissifolium*
Leucadendron

'Corringle Gold'

Application No: 1999/072 Accepted: 30 Mar 1999.
Applicant: **Corringle Proteas Pty Ltd,** Newmerella, VIC.
Agent: **Proteaflora Nursery Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 20) Plant: male, upright bushy medium sized shrub. Stem: tinged with red (RHS 46A), thicker stems slightly angled and ribbed. Leaf: alternate arrangement, narrow oblanceolate, average 82mm long with sessile bases and acuminate apices, slight to moderate twist, variegation present, central area of the leaf green (RHS 146A), margin colour deep yellow (RHS 12A). Variegated margins comprise 40-70% of leaf area, variegation is strongest in mature leaves in the apical third of the stem, variegation is faint in young leaves or shaded leaves at the base of plants (margins RHS146A). In autumn, the exposed surfaces of apical leaves are tinged with red (RHS 53B), strongest at the bases and margins of leaves. Inflorescence: yellow, apical tulip shaped inflorescences in late winter. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from an un-named *L. gandogeri* x *spissifolium* hybrid. The source plant is a male *Leucadendron* characterised by bushy habit, red stems, narrow leaves and has a late winter flowering period. The variegated mutant arose on the breeder's property in 1992. It was selected through 3 selection cycles to produce 'Corringle Gold'. Selection criteria: variegated leaves, red stems, upright bushy habit. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: John and Jenny Di Cecco, Corringle Proteas Pty Ltd, Newmerella, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The un-named *L. gandogeri* x *spissifolium* hybrid parent was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. Initially *L. laureolum* x *salignum* 'Katie's Blush' was considered as the second comparator as it is the only other variegated Leucadendron hybrid available in Australia. However, it was later rejected because it belongs to a different hybrid parentage and could be readily distinguishable from the candidate variety by its red leaf colour.

Comparative Trial Comparators: *L. gandogeri* x *spissifolium.* .Location: Monbulk, VIC, Summer 1999-Autumn 2000. Conditions: trial outdoors in sunny position, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with a low level of slow release fertilisers. Plants were not pruned during the period of the trial. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: all plants were sampled for each characteristic. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Paul Armitage,** Proteaflora Nursery Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

Table 26 *Leucadendron* varieties

	'Corringle Gold'	***'Un-named parent'**
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	423	505
std deviation	49.67	124
LSD/sig	71.67	P≤0.01
SECONDARY SHOOTS; POINT OF ORIGIN		
	mainly from basal 1/2 of primary branches	mainly from basal 1/3 of primary branches

LEAF COLOUR (margins of mature leaves)		
	yellow	yellow green
	RHS 12A	RHS 146A
LEAF VARIEGATION		
	present	absent

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Hoffrica Blue Eyes'

Application No: 1997/163 Accepted: 22 Apr 1998.
Applicant: **Hoffgaarde B.V.,** Steenbergen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Callinan Lawrie,** Kew, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 6) Plant: height tall. Stem: anthocyanin colouration (in the middle third) present. Leaf: length medium, width narrow to medium, variegation absent, predominant colour green. Inflorescence: racemose. Flower: flowering early, pedicel medium long, diameter small (average 12.5mm), petal number 5, main colour of inner side of inner petal (RHS 61D, but more red veined); outer side (RHS 61D, but more red); inner side of outer tepal RHS 61D, inner side of inner tepal self coloured (RHS 61D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program. Both seed and pollen parent are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant and are characterised by early flowering. Hybridisation took place in Steenbergen, the Netherlands in the early 90's. Selection criteria: early flowering, length, vigour, flower shape and colour over two years. Propagation: a number mature plants were generated from this cross through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. Commercial propagation by tissue culture and bulbs. Breeder: Mr. P.M.M. Hoff, Steenbergen, the Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The qualified person considers 'Vogue' to be the most similar variety of common knowledge in Australia in terms of flower colour. The parents were not considered because these are non-commercial breeding lines within the breeding program. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Description based on official CPOV PBR documents (LEL 1432). Testing was done by Raad voor het Kwekersrecht in Wangeningen, The Netherlands and that data was confirmed by local observations and measurements. Comparator: 'Vogue'. Location: Wandin VIC, Nov 1999. Trial conditions: plants grown in the open. Varieties grown in large blocks. Bulbs from cold storage into fumigated Kraznozem type clay loam soil. Bulbs planted in early spring (early Sep). Plant health maintained with NPK fertiliser and micronutrients. Protective sprays as required. Flowering occurred Nov-Dec. Measurements: a minimum of 10 random plants measured for each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
European Union	1996	Applied	'Blue Eyes'
USA	1997	Granted	'Blue Eyes'
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Blue Eyes'
South Africa	1997	Granted	'Blue Eyes'

First Sold in the Netherlands in Feb 1997. First sold in Australia in 1997.

Table 27 *Lilium* varieties

	'Hoffrica Blue Eyes'	*'Vogue'
FLOWER: COLOURATION OF INNER SIDE OF INNER TEPAL (RHS, 1995)	61D	56B
FLOWERING TIME	early	late

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass, Shortlived Ryegrass

'Dargle'

Application No: 1997/032 Accepted: 20 March 1997.
Applicant: **Range and Forage Institute,** Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.
Agent: **Pacific Seeds,** Toowoomba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 28) Ploidy: diploid. Plant: habit upright, height of fertile tillers at maturity high (mean 106.45cm – pulled). Flag leaf: length medium (mean 263.79mm), width wide (11.05mm). Inflorescence: spike length medium (311.66mm), spikelet length short (17.93mm), spikelet density medium, heading late (22nd Sep).

Origin and Breeding Polycross: open pollination of 'Concord', 'Imperial' and P/C15 in a spaced plant nursery in South Africa. P/C 15 is a diploid Italian line bred by the applicant. Selection criteria: F_1 to F_5 plants selected for medium to late flowering, leafiness, high production, erect habit, resistance to leaf and stem rust and good recovery after heavy grazing. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: D C W Goodenough, Range and Forage Institute, Pietermaritzburg, Kwa Zulu, Natal, South Africa.

Choice of Comparators Diploid varieties of common knowledge having similar heading dates were selected as comparators: 'Eclipse'(ϕ), 'Noble'(ϕ), 'Dargo'(ϕ), 'Flanker'(ϕ), 'Surrey', 'Progrow'(ϕ), 'Corvette'. The parental varieties 'Concord' and 'Imperial' were excluded because 'Dargle' is known to have higher seed weight than 'Concord' (2.6g/1000 vs 2.3g/1000) and 'Imperial' is a Swedish variety with winter growth superior to 'Concord' and was sufficiently different from 'Dargle' to exclude.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Eclipse'ϕ, 'Noble'ϕ, 'Dargo'ϕ, 'Flanker'ϕ, 'Surrey', 'Prograw'ϕ, 'Corvette'. Location: Whittlesea, VIC, spring-summer of 1999. Conditions: planted as spaced plants in open beds, managed for even and uniform growth. Trial design: 60 spaced plants of each variety arranged in randomised complete blocks with 6 replicates. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Denmark	1996	Withdrawn	'Dargle'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Dargle'

First sold in South Africa in Jan 1994. First Australian sales in Mar 1998.

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

Table 28 *Lolium* varieties

	'Dargle'	*'Eclipse'ϕ	*'Noble'ϕ	*'Dargo'ϕ	*'Flanker'ϕ	*'Surrey'	*'Prograw'ϕ	*'Corvette'
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)								
mean	263.79	260.89	256.69	228.97	273.44	247.50	270.30	269.55
std deviation	41.72	51.41	41.62	54.09	64.37	55.76	66.13	56.64
LSD/sig	23.92	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)								
mean	11.05	10.72	10.71	9.61	9.94	10.97	11.00	10.32
std deviation	1.42	1.79	1.47	1.61	1.26	1.73	1.78	1.51
LSD/sig	0.70	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
PULLED STEM LENGTH (cm)								
mean	106.45	95.98	105.28	107.77	103.72	103.48	101.60	103.03
std deviation	11.36	17.19	13.56	16.66	11.01	15.03	14.60	12.36
LSD/sig	6.13	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
DAYS TO HEADING (from 30/09/99)								
mean	53.51	57.36	51.84	34.47	50.05	38.98	48.83	47.99
std deviation	9.78	7.54	9.92	8.04	10.59	10.79	9.14	8.84
LSD/sig	4.04	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
SPIKE LENGTH (mm)								
mean	311.66	283.09	302.50	317.74	323.74	324.58	324.74	327.81
std deviation	46.28	47.57	43.84	59.86	47.68	71.48	53.46	50.72
LSD/sig	23.73	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
SPIKELET DENSITY (number /100 mm of spike)								
mean	13.91	12.61	15.70	12.72	12.37	12.20	12.49	12.88
std deviation	3.12	2.74	3.55	3.30	2.59	2.80	2.71	2.86
LSD/sig	1.31	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)								
mean	17.93	17.38	18.20	19.35	16.36	18.42	20.00	17.83
std deviation	2.35	11.40	2.88	4.04	2.98	3.51	2.43	2.97
LSD/sig	1.39	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Quartet'

Application No: 1998/136 Accepted: 3 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **Wrightson Seeds Ltd,** Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd ,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 29) Plant: late maturing (64.7 days to head), colour dark. Stem: length medium (672mm), rachis internode length medium (133mm), number of nodes medium (3.6). Leaf: vegetative length long (227mm), vegetative width narrow (6.67mm), flag leaf length long (208mm), flag leaf width broad (8.6mm). Inflorescence: spike length medium (267mm), spikelets per spike numerous (29.7), spikelet length medium (17.4mm), glume length medium (11.6mm)

Origin and Breeding Induced tetraploidy: 3 cycles of selection at the diploid level and 3 cycles of selection at the tetraploid level within rye grass plants originating from New Zealand old dairy pasture and collected by Wrightson Seeds with permission from the farmer. After three cycles of selection at the diploid level the plants designated as Lp90-108 showed extraordinarily late maturity and tiller density. Seedlings of Lp90-108 were then treated with colchicine to induce tetraploidy. In the 6th selection cycle, 4 elite families were selected from the Lp90-108 – C3 plants to become

'Quartet'. Selection criteria: diploid selections for uniformity, disease resistance, late maturity, dry matter yield. Tetraploid selections for tetraploid phenotype, vigour, seed yield and rust tolerance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Wrightson Seeds, Christchurch , New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Nevis' was chosen because it is the only tetraploid perennial ryegrass variety of common knowledge at the time of application. The parental plants were not considered for comparison because of their diploid nature.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Nevis'. Location: Lincoln, NZ (Latitude 43°36′ South, elevation 30m), spring-summer-autumn 1999-2000. Conditions: trial conducted in field, seedlings propagated in glasshouse then transplanted late autumn. Irrigation applied during summer as required. Trial design: ten replicates of ten plants per variety, arranged in a randomised block design, with 60cm inter-plant spacings. Measurements: from all plants. One 'typical' tiller measured per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Quartet'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Quartet'

First sold in New Zealand in Mar 1997. First Australian sale in 1998.

Description: **Michael Norriss,** Wrightson Seeds, Christchurch, New Zealand

Table 29 *Lolium* varieties

	'Quartet'	*'Nevis'
LEAF COLOUR RATING (1 = dark, 9 = light)		
	6.8	4.9
DAYS TO HEADING		
mean	64.7	35.8
std deviation	4.5	4.4
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01
STEM LENGTH (mm)		
mean	672	728
std deviation	125	96.4
LSD/sig	35.5	P≤0.01
RACHIS INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	133	166
std deviation	19.7	24.2
LSD/sig	8.7	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	208	188
std deviation	40.3	32.3
LSD/sig	16.0	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	8.6	7.3
std deviation	1.22	1.31
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01
SPIKE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	267	299
std deviation	37.6	43.8
LSD/sig	14.1	P≤0.01
SPIKELETS PER SPIKE		
mean	29.7	24.2
std deviation	3.31	3.35
LSD/sig	1.8	P≤0.01
SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	17.4	19.7
std deviation	1.99	2.15
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01
GLUME LENGTH (mm)		
mean	11.6	13.6
std deviation	1.55	2.01
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01

Malus domestica
Apple

'Mariri Red'

Application No: 1999/134 Accepted: 8 June 1999.
Applicant: **David Easton**, Upper Moutere, Nelson, New Zealand.
Agent: **AJ Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 35) Plant: medium, spreading habit, weak to medium vigour, bearing on spurs. Dormant one year old shoot: strongly pubescent on upper half, medium to thick in diameter and few to very few lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot upwards, length of blade small to medium, ratio length/width large, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) early, unopened flower pink, diameter medium, relative position free to touching. Fruit: size medium to large, short globose conical, asymmetric, ribbing present, medium crowning at calyx, aperture of eye closed to half open, length of sepal short to medium, depth of eye basin shallow to medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk short to medium, bloom of skin absent, greasiness of skin absent, ground colour of skin yellow green (RHS 150C), amount of overcolour high, colour of overcolour brownish red (RHS 46A), solid flush (blush), absence or very low russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels medium, firm crisp flesh, flesh colour white (RHS 155A), aperture of locules closed, time of maturity late. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: The variety was originated from a limb mutation of 'Braeburn' in 1990 on the applicant's property in Nelson, New Zealand. The mutation was noticed two weeks before harvest because two apples on a spur had a higher red colouration than the rest of the fruits on the tree. At harvest time the difference in colouration was even more pronounced. In summer of 1991 budwood was taken and budded onto MM106 rootstock This resulted in 80 trees which were planted on the applicant's property in 1992. From these trees a further 440 trees were propagated and planted on the applicant's property 1993. These plantings form the initial population for the development of 'Mariri Red'. The unique combination of characteristics and distinctive colour have remained stable through successive generations of asexual

propagation. 'Mariri Red' differs from the parent 'Braeburn' by having a shorter conic shape, brick red overcolour which is a full blush. Selection criteria: red fruit colour. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: David Easton, Mariri, Nelson, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Lochbuie Red Braeburn' and 'Joburn' were chosen as comparators as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. These two varieties share the same parentage with the candidate variety. 'Lochbuie Red Braeburn' is a higher coloured mutation of 'Braeburn'. 'Joburn' is another highly coloured 'Braeburn' mutation described as "stripe on blush". Initially 'Hidala' was also considered but later was excluded because of its red overcolour. The original parental variety 'Braeburn' was excluded because it can be easily differentiated from the candidate in fruit characteristics as stated above. In New Zealand, 'Braeburn' sports are compared with the parent and/or other 'Braeburn' sports because 'Braeburn' is a very distinctive apple and there are no other similar varieties. Of apple varieties grown in Australia, 'Bonza', 'Cox Orange Pippin', 'Gala', 'Royal Gala' and 'Red Delicious' mature earlier than 'Braeburn' and its sports and were not considered suitable comparators. 'Pink Lady' matures later and was also rejected. 'Splendour' matures in a similar period but is not a suitable comparator because it has different shape, redder overcolour and a sweeter flavour profile.

Comparative Trial The information is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report. Testing was done at HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1994-96. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1991	Granted	'Mariri Red'
EU	1995	Applied	'Mariri Red'
USA	1996	Applied	'Mariri Red'
Chile	1999	Applied	'Mariri Red'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Mariri Red'

First sold in New Zealand in May 1995. First Australian sale Nil.

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

'Joburn'

Application No: 1999/133 Accepted: 8 June 1999.
Applicant: **Peter John Dennehy and Peter Harold Jackson**, **Trustees, on behalf of The Joburn Trust,** Hastings, New Zealand.
Agent: **AJ Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 35) Plant: medium, spreading habit, medium vigour, predominantly bearing on spurs. Dormant one year old shoot: strongly pubescent on upper half, medium to thick in diameter, very few to few lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot upwards, length of blade small to medium, ratio length/width large, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) early, unopened flower pink, diameter medium, relative position free to touching. Fruit: size medium to large, shape flat globose, asymmetric, ribbing present, weak to medium crowning at calyx, aperture of eye medium and closed, length of sepal medium, depth of eye basin, medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk short to medium, bloom of skin absent, greasiness of skin absent, ground colour of skin yellow (RHS 150C), amount of overcolour high, colour of overcolour red, (RHS 185A), streaked (striped), absence of russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels small, firm crisp flesh, flesh colour white (RHS 155A), aperture of locules closed, time of maturity late. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: the variety was originated from a limb mutation of 'Braeburn' in 1985 in breeder's property in Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. The mutation was identified because two apples on a spur had a higher red colouration than the rest of the fruits on the tree. The spur was left to grow for two seasons and in Aug 1987, graftwood taken and used to top-graft an existing tree on the breeder's property in Hastings, New Zealand. In spring 1988, budwood was taken from the top-grafted tree to produce 200 second generation trees on M793 rootstock. These trees were planted in winter 1990. The new variety differs from the parent because of a high percentage brownish streaked (striped) overcolour. Selection criteria: fruit colour. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: Graeme and Karen Jones, Hastings, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Lochbuie Red Braeburn' and 'Mariri Red' were chosen as comparators as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. These two varieties share the same parentage with the candidate variety. 'Lochbuie Red Braeburn' is a higher coloured mutation of 'Braeburn'. 'Mariri Red' is another highly coloured 'Braeburn' mutation with solid flush. Initially 'Hidala' was also considered but later was excluded because of its red overcolour. The original parental variety 'Braeburn' was excluded because it can be easily differentiated from the candidate in fruit characteristics as stated above. In New Zealand, 'Braeburn' sports are compared with the parent and/or other 'Braeburn' sports because 'Braeburn' is a very distinctive apple and there are no other similar varieties. Of apple varieties grown in Australia, 'Bonza', 'Cox Orange Pippin', 'Gala', 'Royal Gala' and 'Red Delicious' mature earlier than 'Braeburn' and its sports and were not considered suitable comparators. 'Pink Lady' matures later and was also rejected. 'Splendour' matures in a similar period but is not a suitable comparator because it has different shape, redder overcolour and a sweeter flavour profile.

Comparative Trial The information is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report. Testing was done at HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 1994-96. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1990	Granted	'Joburn'
EU	1995	Applied	'Joburn'
USA	1996	Applied	'Joburn'
Chile	1999	Applied	'Joburn'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Joburn'

First sold in New Zealand in July 1993. First Australian sale Nil.

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

Table 30 *Malus* varieties

	'Joburn'	'Mariri Red'	*'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'
FRUIT			
shape	flat-globose	short–globose	long-truncate (flat-globose)
amount of overcolour	high	high	low
overcolour	brownish-red	brownish-red	bright red
type of overcolour	striped	solid flush	highly striped

Data in parenthesis are from QP's observations at Havelock North, NZ.

'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'

Application No: 1997/114 Accepted: 24 June 1997.
Applicant: **William Turner**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 31 Figure 36) Plant: medium, spreading habit, medium to strong vigour, bearing on spurs and shoots. Dormant one year old shoot: medium to thick in diameter, medium lenticels, bud size medium. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot upwards, length of blade medium, width of blade medium, ratio length/width large, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) early, unopened flower pink, diameter medium, relative position overlapping. Fruit: size medium to large, shape long truncate (short-globose), asymmetric, ribbing absent, medium crowning at calyx, aperture of eye closed, length of sepal medium, depth of eye basin medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk medium, bloom of skin absent, greasiness of skin slight, ground colour of skin yellow-green (RHS 150C), amount of overcolour high, colour of overcolour bright red, (RHS 45A), highly striped, weak to medium russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels small, firm crisp flesh, sweetness weak, acidity medium to strong, flesh colour white (RHS 155A) aperture of locules closed, time of maturity late. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition) (Data in parenthesis are from QP's observations at Havelock North)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: the variety was originated in 1985 on an apple tree that had been grafted over to the 'Braeburn' variety on the applicant's property in Christchurch, New Zealand. Two limbs produced apples that were distinctly redder than fruit from the rest of the tree. Graftwood from this branch taken in 1987 was used to produce 27 further trees on MM106 rootstock. When these trees came into fruiting the highly coloured characteristic of the fruit was displayed in all 27 trees, showing that the mutation was stable. The new variety differs from the original parent by having darker red coloured fruit with greater degree of overcolour. Selection criteria: deep red fruit colour. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: William Turner, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Braeburn' was chosen as the comparator because it is the parental variety (original source material) and a variety of common knowledge. In New Zealand, 'Braeburn' sports are compared with the parent and/or other 'Braeburn' sports because 'Braeburn' is a very distinctive apple and there are no other similar varieties. Of apple varieties grown in Australia, 'Bonza', 'Cox Orange Pippin', 'Gala', 'Royal Gala' and 'Red Delicious' mature earlier than 'Braeburn' and its sports and were not considered suitable comparators. 'Pink Lady' matures later and was also rejected. 'Splendour' matures in a similar period but is not a suitable comparator because it has different shape, redder overcolour and a sweeter flavour profile.

Comparative Trial The information is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report. Testing was done at Lochbuie Orchard, Christchurch, New Zealand between 1986-88. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1986	Granted	'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'
EU	1995	Applied	'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'
Chile	1997	Applied	'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'

First sold in New Zealand in June 1991. First Australian sale Nil.

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

Table 31 *Malus* varieties

	'Lochbuie Red Braeburn'	*'Braeburn'
FRUIT		
amount of overcolour	medium to high	low
overcolour	bright red	red
type of overcolour	highly striped	striped

Medicago truncatula
Barrel Medic

'Jester'

Application No: 98/201 Accepted: 27 Oct 1998.
Applicant: **South Australian Minister for Primary Industries** of Adelaide, SA

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 45) Plant: mid maturing, semi erect. Leaf: brown to purple blotch in the centre of each trifoliate leaflet. Blotch size and shape variable. Pod: anti-clockwise coil, length 8.1mm (7 to 9.8mm), width 6.4mm (5.8 to 7.5mm), Seed: 9.7 per pod (8 to 12). Aphid Resistance: resistance to both Spotted Alfalfa Aphid (SAA) *Theriophis trifolii* fm *maculata* and Blue Green Aphid (BGA) *Acythosiphon kondoi*.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: [('Jemalong' X 'SA 2927') X 'Jemalong'] X 'Jemalong'. 'Jester' was produced in a planned crossing program conducted by Andrew Lake within SARDI aimed at producing a new cultivar with the agronomic characteristics of 'Jemalong' whilst incorporating resistance to SAA and BGA. SA 2927 is a source of SAA and BGA resistance of complex origin. It has amongst its parentage approximately 12% 'Cyprus', 12% 'Jemalong', 25% SA 1499 (the source of BGA resistance) and 50% SA 10733. Both 'Cyprus' and 'SA 10733' are sources of resistance to SAA. Selection criteria: Progeny have been selected from the double backcross that retains the 'Jemalong' leaf marker and field performance and that also carry the resistance genes for SAA and BGA from 'SA 2927'. The final selection was 'Z914'. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Andrew Lake, SARDI, Adelaide, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'Jemalong' was chosen because it was used the recurrent parent. It has the same attributes as 'Jester' except for resistance to aphids. 'Mogul'ϕ and 'Paraggio' were chosen as they are varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Jemalong', 'Mogul'ϕ, 'Paraggio'. Location: Urrbrae, Adelaide, SA (Latitude 34.6s, Longitude 138.36e) Date: winter-spring 1998. Conditions: trial conducted in field, plants propagated from seed, fertiliser applied at 200kg/ha. Trial design: 4 reps x 20 plants per rep arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: Flowering times per plant, 20 pod samples randomly collected per rep.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Jeffrey R Hill**, SARDI, Urrbrae, Adelaide, SA.

Table 32 *Medicago* varieties

	'Jester'	*'Jemalong'	*'Mogul'ϕ	*'Paraggio'
LEAFLET				
brown to purple blotch (upper surface)	present	present	absent	absent
purple flecking (underside)	rare / occasional	rare / occasional	dense	present
POD COIL DIRECTION (Heyn, 1963)	anti-clockwise	anti-clockwise	anti-clockwise	clockwise
POD LENGTH (mm)				
mean	8.1	8.1	5.7	7.1
std deviation	0.76	0.63	0.63	0.63
LSD/sig	0.64	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SEEDS PER POD				
mean	9.8	9.6	6.0	7.4
std deviation	1.02	1.23	0.85	0.83
LSD/sig	1.04	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID (SAA) (1 = resistant, 5 = very susceptible) – glasshouse test				
	resistant	moderately susceptible	moderately susceptible	
mean	1.0	3.3	2.9	n/a
BLUEGREEN APHID RESISTANCE (BGA) = resistant, 5 = very susceptible) – glasshouse test				
	resistant	very susceptible	resistant	
mean	1.2	5.0	1.2	n/a

Medicago sativa
Lucerne, Alfalfa

'Rapide'

Application No: 1997/294 Accepted: 12 Nov 1997.
Applicant: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited,** Hilton, SA.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 44) Plant: perennial, habit narrow, upright, height medium, very winter active (dormancy rating 10). Stem: green, anthocyanin absent, internodes medium, pubescent to sparsely pubescent. Leaf: trifoliate, central leaflet on pronounced pedicel, leaflet oblong-cuneate, sometimes denticulate at summit, moderately glabrous lower surface, sparsely glabrous upper. Inflorescence: oblong raceme to 30mm in length of 10 to 30 florets. Flower: blue to (mostly) purple, pea type, standard approximately 3mm in length. Seed: typically 4 to 8 borne in coiled pod of 3-5 coils to 5mm length, bright yellow to khaki, 4 to 500/gm.

Origin and Breeding Recurrent Phenotypic Selection: 'Rapide' is a 139 plant synthetic variety derived from recurrent phenotypic selection for resistance to spotted alfalfa aphid. The 139 selections derived from two very non-dormant breeding lines which were selected for persistence, rate of regrowth and resistance to silverleaf whitefly. One of the breeder's lines was developed from the cultivar 'Hassawi', while the other (designated WL 86-292) had parentage that traces to Pioneer 5929 and WL 605. Selection criteria: very high winter activity, increased seed yield. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: staff of SeedCo, Hilton, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'CUF 101' and 'Hassawi' were chosen for the comparative trial, as 'CUF 101' is a benchmark cultivar for highly winter active types such as 'Rapide', and 'Hassawi' is the major parent used to develop

'Rapide'. The other parent, WL 86-292 is a breeding line that is quite different to 'Rapide'. In particular, it is not as winter active. The other highly winter active (dormancy rating 9) lucerne cultivars of common knowledge, such as 'Pioneer L 90', 'Sceptre', 'Sequel', Sequel HR', 'WL 612', 'Siriver' were all considered as comparators, but all have significantly different pest and disease resistance profiles, and were therefore excluded from the trial.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'CUF 101', 'Hassawi'. Location: Currency Creek 75km SSE of Adelaide, between Aug 1999 and Mar 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in the field. The soil was a moderately fertile, free draining sandy loam of approximately pH 6. The trial was irrigated as required throughout the testing period. No chemical or fertiliser treatments were used and plots were hand weeded as required. Trial design: a randomised complete block with 4 replicates. Plants were seeded and raised in Jiffy 7 pellets in a shadehouse, and then transplanted into the field at approximately 5 weeks of age in Sep 1999. Each replicate was comprised of 20 plants in 4 rows, with 20 cm between plants and 50 cm between rows. Measurements: from all plants, or from whole rows as indicated.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Andrew W.H. Lake, Pristine Forage Technologies, Daw Park, SA.

Table 33 *Medicago* varieties

	'Rapide'	'Alpha Express'	*'CUF 101'	*'Hassawi'
AVERAGE DAYS TO FIRST 25% PLANTS FLOWERING – from harvest on 2/1/00				
mean	15.95[b]	16.15[b]	16.55[b]	12.95[a]
std deviation	0.46	0.39	0.78	0.50
(LSD at P≤0.01=0.94)				
NUMBER OF PLANTS/REP FLOWERING 16 DAYS AFTER CUTTING – from harvest on 2/1/00				
mean	9.73[b]	7.23[a]	6.73[a]	11.48[b]
std deviation	0.63	1.57	1.74	0.77
(LSD at P≤0.01=2.23)				
NUMBER OF PLANTS/REP WITH MEDIUM OR STRONG STEM PUBESCENCE (- data quoted is log transformed; ln (x +1))				
mean	2.10[c]	0.58[a]	1.31[b]	2.36[c]
std deviation	0.179	0.524	0.142	0.193
(LSD at P≤0.01=0.607)				
PRESENCE OF PLANTS WITH STRONG STEM PUBESCENCE				
(indicative %)	present (~10%)	absent (<1%)	very rare (~1%)	present (~15%)

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

'UQL-1'

Application No: 1999/073 Accepted: 22 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **The University of Queensland,** St. Lucia, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 43) Plant: Winter active, height tall, strong autumn and spring growth, flowering time late. Stem: at full flowering medium-long. Flower colour: 16.7% variegated. Other: Highly resistant to spotted alfalfa aphids and *Phytophthora medicaginis;* resistant to *Colletotrichum trifolii*.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: In 1993, 58 *Phytophthora* resistant plants were generated by planting seed imported from University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA in 1980. The origins of this material are set out in Plant Disease 64: 396-397 and Crop Science 21: 271-283, and all derived from winter hardy selections. These 58 plants were selected from larger populations of plants, which grew after the prolonged storage on the basis of *Phytophthora* resistance, and possession of dark green leaf colour. In addition to the above, 6 plants were selected from 'Aquarius', each of which possessed both *Phytophthora* and *Colletotrichum trifolii* race 1 (anthracnose) resistance. These 64 clones were used as the maternal parents, and pollinated with pollen collected manually from 85 plants selected from 'Hallmark' for anthracnose and *Phytophthora* resistance. Steps were taken to ensure that each of the 85 Hallmark plants contributed pollen when making the crosses. The subsequent material went through one cycle of half-sib family selection, with intense glasshouse selection for resistance to *Phytophthora* and *Colletotrichum*. Two plants each with resistance to both pathogens were selected from each of the 64 half sib families, and polycrossing was done by hand in an insect proof glasshouse. Following glasshouse selection, the half-sib families were bulked, with equal weights of polycross seed from each half-sib family being used in preparation of the bulk. This seed (110g) was increased, through another 2 generations in the field at Keith, SA, without any intentional selection being applied, for the purpose of maintaining a broad genetic base. Sub-samples of seed from these generations have been termed gen 1 and gen 2 for the stability tests. Tests for resistance to *Colletotrichum* and determination of percentage of variegated flowers have been made on gen 1 and gen 2 material, and stability has been demonstrated. The maternal and paternal parents are either more dormant, or more winter active, than UQL-1. Selection criteria: *Colletotrichum trifolii* and *Phytophthora* resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Prof. J.A.G. Irwin and Mrs J. M. Mackie, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The comparators 'Trifecta', 'Hunterfield', 'Aurora' and 'Genesis'Φ were selected on the basis of similar winter activity (dormancy group 7). 'Hunter River' and 'Quadrella'Φ were also included in some of the screening trials. The parental materials were not included because of their very diverse nature as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Trifecta', 'Hunterfield', 'Aurora' and 'Genesis'. Field trial location: QDPI Gatton Research Station, QLD, May 1999 – May 2000. Conditions: alluvial black soil, irrigated. Trial design: spaced plants in a randomised complete block design with

5 replicates; each replicate comprising a 15m row with 30 plants at 50cm spacing between plants. Separate seeded rows arranged in 2 replicates also with guard rows. Measurements: 60 spaced plants per cultivar were measured for plant height 2 weeks after the spring and autumn equinoxes, after being cut 2 weeks before the equinoxes; plant height was also assessed at full flowering, when flower colour was determined on every spaced plant, using the terminology of Barnes (1972).

Anthracnose screening. Trial location: University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Sep 1999. Conditions: plants were raised in U.C. mix in flats (38 cm x 28 cm x 12 cm) in a glasshouse, 3 week old seedlings inoculated with 1 million spores/mL conidial suspension (*C. trifolii* race 1). Trial design: randomised complete block with 10 replicates, one row of each line (7 per flat) in each replicate. Measurements: after 7-10 days incubation all plants (25-30 per row) assessed for disease on a 1-5 scale (1 and 2 – resistant, 3, 4 and 5 – susceptible).

Phytophthora Root Rot screening. Trial location: QDPI Gatton Research Station, QLD, Mar 1999. Conditions: plants were assessed 18 months after sowing into a site naturally infested with *Phytophthora medicaginis* and which had been heavily irrigated. Trial design: randomised complete block with 3 replicates, plot size 5m x 5m, established at 200 plants/m2. Twenty plants were randomly selected from each plot, dug up with at least 20cm of tap root and assessed for disease reaction on a 1-5 scale (1 and 2 – resistant, 3, 4 and 5 – susceptible).

Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Screening. Trial location: New South Wales Agriculture, Yanco, NSW, May 1997. Conditions: plants were grown in soil mix under glasshouse conditions for 2 weeks and inoculated with aphids (*Therioaphis maculata*). Trial Design: 6 replicates. Measurements: After 3 weeks the number of seedlings that developed trifoliate leaves was counted.

Blue-Green Aphid Screening. Trial location: New South Wales Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW, Feb 2000. Conditions: plants were grown in soil mix under glasshouse conditions for 2 weeks and inoculated with aphids (*Acyrthosiphon kondoi*). Trial design: 6 replicates. Measurements: After 3 weeks the seedlings are assessed as resistant or susceptible.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Prof. J.A.G. Irwin,** The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD.

Table 34 *Medicago* varieties

	'UQL-1'	***'Trifecta'**	***'Genesis'**	***'Aurora'**	***Hunterfield'**	***'Hunter River'**	***'Quadrella'**
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING							
	late	late	medium-late	late	late	n/a	n/a
FLOWER: PERCENTAGE OF PLANTS WITH VARIEGATED FLOWERS							
Raw mean	16.7	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	n/a	n/a
Transformed mean (arcsine transformed)	23.9	2.1	0.0	5.1	n/a	n/a	
std deviation	3.79	4.71	0.00	7.15	0.00	n/a	n/a
LSD/sig	5.03	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a
RESISTANCE TO *Colletotrichum trifolii* (% seedlings resistant)							
Raw mean	29.4	7.3	5.5	8.3	0.9	2.4	13.2
Transformed mean (arcsine transformed)	32.5	14.5	12.6	14.7	2.99	6.9	20.1
std deviation	7.09	6.65	5.19	8.84	4.82	6.05	7.79
LSD/sig	5.96	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RESISTANCE TO BLUE-GREEN APHIDS (*Acyrthosiphon kondoi*)(% seedlings resistant)							
mean	31.0	55.9	52.8	63.2	54.1	29.2	n/a
std deviation	14.38	16.54	5.24	5.06	19.21	22.65	n/a
LSD/sig	16.35	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	n/a
RESISTANCE TO SPOTTED ALFALFA APHIDS (*Therioaphis maculata*)(% seedlings resistant)							
mean	55.3	35.2	38.2	67.4	n/a	3.7	29.0
std deviation	15.07	8.29	11.1	12.14	n/a	7.77	11.95
LSD/sig	16.40	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	n/a	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIELD RESISTANCE TO PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT (*Phytophthora medicaginis*)(% plants resistant)							
mean	79.0	40.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
std deviation	15.81	23.79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LSD/sig	30.21	P≤0.01	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
% PERSISTENCE AFTER 27 MONTHS AT GATTON RESEARCH STATION							
mean	46.7	37.1	42.2	n/a	n/a	41.7	n/a
std deviation	8.92	4.99	11.06	n/a	n/a	8.31	n/a
*LSD/sig	ns	ns	ns	n/a	n/a	ns	n/a

Data given for UQL-1 is from gen 2 in all cases.

Olearia axillaris
Olearia

'Little Smokie'

Application No: 1999/069 Accepted: 26 March 1999.
Applicant: **George A Lullfitz,** Wanneroo, WA.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 21) Plant: habit compact, much branched, bushy, height short (0.7 – 0.9m), width medium (1m), branches slightly weeping. Stem: hoary and ashen grey, internodes short, angle of upper branches to stem 50°. Leaf: alternate, narrow obovate, length 10-12 mm, width 3-4 mm, hoary and ashen grey. Inflorescence: heads on short leafy shoots. Flower: florets pale lemon.

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: from *O. axillaris*. Selection criteria: small compact bushy habit, smaller leaf size and uniform leaf colour. These characters are distinct from the known cultivated forms, which have a more erect habit with larger and more glabrous leaves. Propagation: cuttings through four generations were found to be stable and uniform. Breeder: George Lullfitz, Wanneroo, WA.

Choice of Comparator The comparator chosen was the normally cultivated 'short' form of *O. axillaris.* Other forms were not considered for the comparative trial because the candidate is clearly distinguishable by its dwarf plant height. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Short' form of *O. axillaris*. Location: Lullfitz Nursery, Wanneroo, WA (Latitude 31º58′ S, Longitude 115º49′ E**,** elevation 35m) winter 1999 - autumn 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open nursery conditions, plants propagated from cutting in plug trays, plants potted in 130mm pots with soil-less potting mix (pine bark sawdust base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required, overhead sprinkler watering. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in plastic trays (3 of each variety per tray) and located on a mesh bench 40 cm from the ground. Measurements: two leaf samples were taken from each plant, chosen from mature subtending leaf of upper stem at random.

Prior Applications and Sales
First sold in Australia in spring 1999. No overseas sales.

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

Table 35 *Olearia* varieties

	'Little Smokie'	***Olearia axillaris* 'short' form**
PLANT CHARACTERISTICS		
habit	compact spreading	upright taller
height	short (0.7-0.9m)	tall (1 to 2m)
width	medium (1m)	medium to large (1 to 1.5m)
angle of axillary shoots	45° to 55°	30° to 40°
LEAF COLOUR/SURFACE	hoary ashen grey both surfaces	hoary ashen grey upper surface more glabrous
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	11.2	17.3
std deviation	0.88	0.53
LSD/sig	0.46	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	4.1	4.7
std deviation	0.43	0.26
LSD/sig	0.23	P≤0.01

Pelargonium peltatum
Ivy leaved Pelargonium

'Pentom'

Application No: 1997/322 Accepted: 3 Dec 1997.
Applicant: **Elsner pac Jungpflanzen,** Dresden, Germany.
Agent: **Geranium Cottage Nursery,** Galston, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 13) Plant: cascading mound, free branching, free flowering, height low-medium. Stem: trailing, green. Leaf: reniform, pedately lobed, slightly pubescent. Inflorescence: umbellate, upright. Flower: double, petaloid stamens present, diameter medium (average 50.4mm), petals oblanceolate-spathulate, margin entire, upper petal striped, basal white zone absent; lower petal markings absent, inner petal markings absent; pedicel swelling present, upper and lower petal colour RHS 187B (margin and middle) and RHS 61A (lower side). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: hybridisation among parents of pollination group E-17 in a planned breeding program in Dresden, Germany in 1994. The parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program, which are characterised by velvet red flower colour. Following hybridisation, embryo rescue took place and seedling number P-7161 was chosen in 1995 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: dark red double flower. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Pentom' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Granilit', 'Thornland's Burgundy' and 'Mexican Beauty' were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Granilit' was excluded because it has a lighter flower colour, more conspicuous leaf zonation, less flowers and a more compact growth habit. 'Thornland's Burgundy' and 'Mexican Beauty' were chosen for their similar growth habit and leaves. The parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Thornland's Burgundy', 'Mexican Beauty'. Location: Galston, spring 1999 – summer 2000. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design:

plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants.

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

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

'Penvel'

Application No: 1997/323 Accepted: 3 Dec 1997.
Applicant: **Elsner pac Jungpflanzen,** Dresden, Germany.
Agent: **Geranium Cottage Nursery, Galston**, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 13) Plant: cascading mound, free branching, free flowering, height low-medium. Stem: trailing, green. Leaf: reniform, pedately lobed, slightly pubescent. Inflorescence: umbellate, upright. Flower: double, petaloid stamens present, diameter medium (average 51.3mm), petals oblanceolate-spathulate, margin entire, upper petal striped, basal white zone absent; lower petal markings absent, inner petal markings absent; pedicel swelling present, upper and lower petal colour more intense than RHS 46A (margin and middle) and RHS 58B (lower side). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: hybridisation among parents of pollination group E-6 in a planned breeding program in Dresden, Germany in 1994. The parents are proprietary breeding lines within the breeding program, which are characterised by red flower colour. Following hybridisation, embryo rescue took place and seedling number P-7160 was chosen in 1995 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: dark red double flower. Propagation: tissue culture of elite stock and vegetative cutting thereafter. 'Penvel' has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations. Breeder: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Granilit', 'Thornland's Burgundy' and 'Mexican Beauty' were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Granilit' was excluded because it has a lighter flower colour, more conspicuous leaf zonation, less flowers and a more compact growth habit. 'Thornland's Burgundy' and 'Mexican Beauty' were chosen for their similar growth habit and leaves. The parents are non-commercial breeding lines and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Thornland's Burgundy', 'Mexican Beauty'. Location: Galston, spring 1999 – summer 2000. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 140mm pots under glass. Trial design: plants arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens selected from 10 plants.

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

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

Table 36 *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Pentom'	'Penvel'	*'Thornland's Burgundy'	*'Mexican Beauty'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.1				
mean	12.1^{ab}	15^{a}	10.7^{b}	10.7^{b}
std deviation	2.6	3.7	1.8	2.4
PLANT WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.0				
mean	23.1^{b}	24.5^{b}	28.9^{ab}	38.3^{a}
std deviation	10.4	4.6	6.9	4.7
STEM THICKNESS (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.51				
mean	4.6^{b}	5.6^{b}	8.0^{b}	6.4^{a}
std deviation	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.4
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.9				
mean	43.8^{a}	45.9^{a}	39.9^{ab}	34.8^{b}
std deviation	4.0	2.8	5.9	9.3
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 11.0				
mean	61.5^{ab}	73.5^{a}	59.3^{b}	58.0^{b}
std deviation	5.6	6.3	9.3	14.6
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS				
base	open	closed	variable wide open to partial overlapping	open-closed
zone on upper side	present	absent	absent	absent
zone conspicuousness	weak	n/a	n/a	n/a
zone upper colour	reddish-brown	n/a	n/a	n/a

NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.9				
mean	4.6[ab]	5.6[b]	8.0[a]	6.4[b]
std deviation	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.4
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 10.2				
mean	89.8[ab]	100.6[a]	84.3[b]	99.1[a]
std deviation	7.9	8.3	9.1	10.5
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 24.8				
mean	152.2[ab]	165.6[a]	133.9[b]	164.4[a]
std deviation	25.7	16.8	17.6	25.2
FLOWER NUMBER PER INFLORESCENCE LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.3				
mean	9.3[b]	23.7[a]	9.0[b]	13.3[b]
std deviation	1.8	8.3	1.9	3.1
UPPER PETAL WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.4				
mean	14.0[b]	17.5[a]	14.7[b]	16.7[a]
std deviation	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.1
UPPER PETAL COLOUR (RHS)				
upper side margin	187B	46A, but more intense	46A, but darker	46A, but more intense
upper side middle	187B	46A, but more intense	46A, but darker	46A, but more intense
lower side	61A	58B	58B	58B
UPPER PETAL MARKINGS				
conspicuousness	weak	strong	strong	strong
LOWER PETAL COLOUR (RHS)				
upper side margin	187B	46A, but more intense	46A, but darker	46A, but more intense
upper side middle	187B	46A, but more intense	46A, but darker	46A, but more intense
lower side	61A	58B	58B	58B
NUMBER OF PETALS (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.8				
mean	15.4[a]	11.9[b]	17.3[a]	11.4[b]
std deviation	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.1
PEDICEL LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.2				
mean	20.1[b]	27.6[a]	19.7[b]	30.0[a]
std deviation	3.2	4.5	2.5	4.0
PEDICEL				
colour (mid third)	dark red & green	light red & green	dark red & green	dark red & green
swelling	present	present	absent	present

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

Pentas lanceolata
Pentas

'Blushing Pearl'

Application No: 1999/063 Accepted 25th Mar 1999.
Applicant: **Duncan Buchanan,** Anstead, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 37 , Figure 19) Plant: more or less erect, dense evergreen, soft-wooded, pubescent shrub. Leaf: opposite. Inflorescence: terminal panicle. Flower shape: globular. Flower colour: outer RHS 27D, inner RHS 39D.

Origin and breeding: Spontaneous mutation: originated as a cutting sport in a batch of normal *Pentas lanceolata* cuttings. Selection criteria: globular open flowers. It has been propagated through five generations and remained stable. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Sheila Thompson, Anstead, QLD.

Choice of Comparator The common form of the species *Pentas lanceolata* was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Blushing Pearl' resembles no other variety because of the unique globular flowers.

Comparative Trial Comparator: common form of *Pentas lanceolata*. Location: Troika Nursery, Anstead, QLD 1 Dec 1999 to 12 Mar 2000. Conditions: plants of both varieties were raised from cuttings and planted up in 140mm pots placed on mesh benches in a shade house with overhead watering. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety were arranged in 3 randomised replicated blocks. Measurements: from 15 plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **David Hockings,** Maleny, QLD.

Table 37 *Pentas* varieties

	'Blushing Pearl'	*Pentas lanceolata* common form
LEAF LENGTH (mm) first leaf below inflorescence		
mean	64.53	34.00
std deviation	13.86	17.49
LSD/sig	10.04	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE WIDTH (mm)		
mean	25.87	9.20
std deviation	7.60	7.78
LSD/sig	4.90	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF FLORAL TUBE (mm)		
mean	21.13	16.20
std deviation	0.92	3.36
LSD/sig	1.67	P≤0.01
BUD WIDTH (mm)		
mean	6.20	3.47
std deviation	0.77	0.64
LSD/sig	0.45	P≤0.01
OPEN FLOWER WIDTH (mm)		
mean	7.80	17.87
std deviation	2.75	0.56
LSD/sig	1.34	P≤0.01

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Cobink'

Application No: 1999/156 Accepted: 27 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty NSW.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 4) Plant: perennial, cascading compact habit, many branches. Stem: medium thick, medium internode length, anthocyanin absent, medium pubescence, flowers at tip. Leaf: medium length, medium width, elliptic, anthocyanin absent, apex acute, adaxial surface concave, blistering absent, pubescence: adaxial weak, abaxial absent, margins present. Epicalyx: absent. Calyx: pubescence medium, apex acuminate, medium length and width, ovate, semi-erect upwards curving. Flower: double, size medium, corolla lobe semi-erect, peduncle medium length and thickness. Corolla lobe: rounded, semi-erect, undulation present. Corolla: adaxial colour (RHS 73D and 150D), abaxial colour (RHS 150D), pubescence: adaxial absent, abaxial weak, funnel shaped, tube length and diameter medium. Petiole: medium length. Style: length very short, light green. Stamen: very short filament, Anther: white. Ovule: large, distorted, anthocyanin absent. Time of flowering: medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: X96.410.1 x pollen parent 'Silk Road'. Hybridisation took place at Baulkham Hills, NSW, in 1994. Selection criteria: seedling was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower form and colour, and plant form. Propagation: vegetative through six generations. Breeder: Mr G N Brown, Baulkham Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Adventurer'(Þ) and 'Traveller'(Þ) were chosen as most similar varieties of common knowledge. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Adventurer'(Þ) and 'Traveller'(Þ). Location: Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (Latitude 34º 00′ S longitude 150º 41′ E, elevation 70m), Dec 1999 – May 2000 with observations taken on 7 May 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in plastic pots in a greenhouse environment at 25˚C, 12 hour day and 18˚C during night. All plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 100mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated standard soilless potting mix; the plants were watered by trickle irrigation and were not treated with chemicals nor trimmed in any way, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers. Trial design: 20 plants each of 'Cobink', 'Adventurer' and 'Traveller' arranged in a completely random design. Measurements were taken at random from ten plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Applied	'Cobink'
USA	1999	Applied	'Cobink'

First Australian sale Mar 1998.

Description: **J. D. Oates and G. N. Brown,** The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Table 38 *Petunia* varieties

	'Cobink'	'Traveller'Φ	'Adventurer'Φ
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	2.084	1.884	1.863
std deviation	0.148	0.098	0.112
LSD/sig	0.04	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	82.53	68.985	99.033
std deviation	2.908	2.818	2.034
LSD/sig	1.02	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR-Fully open (RHS, 1995)			
adaxial	66D-73D	82A	74A
abaxial	73D	88D	77A
COROLLA TUBE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
abaxial	150D	92D	77A

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Morgan PSE 23'

Application No: 1999/191 Accepted: 9 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.
Agent: **Hart Bros Seeds Pty Ltd,** Junee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 40) Plant: dun type field pea suitable for milling or stock feed, height tall, time of flowering late, maturity late, anthocyanin present. Foliage: colour green. Leaf: semi-leafless. Stipule: present, normal. Flower: colouration of wing reddish purple, intensity strong RHS 187B. Colouration of standard reddish purple, intensity strong RHS 74B. Colouration of keel yellowish green RHS 150C-D. Pod: shape straight or weak, concave curvature, colour medium, anthocyanin present, shape of distal part blunt. Seed: shape irregular, size medium, cotyledon colour yellow, dimpled, testa colour green brown and speckled, black colour of hilum absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Morgan PSE 23' was developed from a complex crossing program Dun/PS386//Victoria Dippes Gelbe/Canners multipod/Dun. The final cross was made in 1983 and was given the breeding identification name: 83-374. A pedigree/bulk breeding scheme was followed in selecting the variety. The line was reselected 2 times between 1983 and 1991 and renamed 83-374P*46-1. The line was promoted to variety testing in Victoria and nationwide evaluation in the Interstate Pea Variety Testing Program in 1990 as PSE23. In 1996 the line was bulked up for commercial release by NSW agriculture. Selection criteria: grain yield, increased plant vigour. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr G Berry and Dr J B Brouwer, VIDA, Horsham, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Glenroy' was used as the comparator in the comparative trial. This is the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Glenroy' and 'Morgan PSE 23' are dun seeded, tall, semi-leafless varieties. Other dun seeded varieties 'Dundale', 'Dun', 'King'Φ, 'Magnet'Φ, 'Paravic'Φ, 'Alma' were included in the trial but not used as comparators for detailed measurements as they clearly differ in leaf type, seed traits, internode length.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Glenroy'. Location: Horsham, VIC. Jun-Dec 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in cracking black soils in open beds. Trial design: randomised complete block design. There were 4 replicate blocks, which consisted of variety plots. Each plot was sown as a plot 5 rows x 7m in length. The rows were 30cm apart. Sowing rate was 75 plants per square metre. Measurements: 10 specimens per replication selected randomly from each plot.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description**: Antonio Leonforte,** Agriculture Victoria, Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Horsham, VIC.

Table 39 *Pisum* varieties

	'Morgan PSE 23'	*'Glenroy'
PETIOLE LENGTH (FROM SECOND FERTILE NODE) (mm)		
mean	66.99	78.02
std deviation	5.09	8.06
LSD/sig	3.78	P≤0.01
STIPULE WIDTH (FROM SECOND FERTILE NODE) (mm)		
mean	36.50	41.44
std deviation	4.37	4.19
LSD/sig	2.25	P≤0.01
TIME OF FLOWERING (30% OF PLANTS HAVE ONE FLOWER OPEN) (Days from sowing)		
mean	114	111
std deviation	1.21	1.01
LSD/sig	2.27	P≤0.01
SEED WEIGHT (100 HARVESTED DRY SEEDS) (g)		
mean	21.00	27.25
std deviation	0.82	0.50
LSD/sig	1.553	P≤0.01
FLOWER: INTENSITY OF REDDISH PURPLE COLOURATION OF STANDARD (RHS, 1995)	74B strong	74C-D medium
FLOWER: INTENSITY OF REDDISH PURPLE COLOURATION OF WING (RHS, 1995)	187B strong	71A medium
FLOWER: INTENSITY COLOURATION OF KEEL (RHS, 1995)	150C-D yellow green anthocyanin spots present	150C-D yellow green anthocyanin spots absent
SEED: VIOLET PINK SPOTS ON TESTA	present	absent
RESISTANCE TO *Erysipe pisi* Syd.	absent	present

DESCRIPTIONS

'Snowpeak'

Application No: 1999/210 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 39) Plant: white field pea suitable for milling or stock feed, height semi-dwarf, time of flowering early, maturity early (determinate), anthocyanin absent. Foliage: colour green. Leaf: semi-leafless. Stipule: present, normal. Flower: colour standard white. Pod: shape straight or weak, concave curvature, colour medium, anthocyanin absent, shape of distal part blunt. Seed: shape spherical, size medium, cotyledon colour yellow, smooth, testa; colour white, black colour of hilum absent.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Snowpeak' was developed from a complex crossing program. The final cross (Greenfeast/MU38//Marx/Dun/PS386//Viktoria-dippes gelbe/3/Dun/L58//Viktoria-dippes-gelbe) was made in 1986 and was given the breeding identification name: 86-168. A pedigree/bulk breeding scheme was followed in selecting the variety. The line was reselected 4 times between 1986 and 1993 and given the name 86-168P*-3-1-1-2. In 1996, the line was reselected from 100 progeny populations to ensure homogeneity for plant and seed traits and absence of pea seed borne mosaic virus. The line was promoted to variety testing in Victoria and nationwide evaluation in the Interstate Pea Variety Trial Program in 1993 as PSI5. In 1997, the line was bulked via 100 single plant populations to ensure absence of pea seed borne mosaic virus and purity of the line. In 1998, the line was bulked over spring for commercialisation. Selection criteria: grain yield, lodging resistance, grain quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr J B Brouwer, Mr W Burton, Mr T Leonforte, VIDA, Horsham, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Mukta' and 'Santi' were used as comparators in the comparative trial. They are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The comparators and 'Snowpeak' are all white seeded, semi-dwarf, semi-leafless varieties. Other white seeded varieties 'Laura' and 'Bohatyr' were included in the trial but were not used as comparators for detailed measurements, as they clearly differ in leaf type and plant height. The varietal parents were not considered for inclusion in the trial because 'Snowpeak' is distinguished clearly by flower traits, seed traits, internode length and leaf type.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Mukta', 'Santi'. Location: Horsham, VIC, Jun-Dec 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in cracking black soils in open beds. Trial design: randomised complete block design. There were 4 replicate blocks, which consisted of variety plots. Each plot was sown as a plot 5 rows x 7m in length. The rows were 30cm apart. Sowing rate was 75 plants per square metre. Measurements: 10 specimens per replication selected randomly from each plot.

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

Description: **Antonio Leonforte,** Agriculture Victoria, Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Horsham, VIC.

Table 40 *Pisum var*ieties

	'Snowpeak'	*'Mukta'	*'Santi'
PETIOLE LENGTH (FROM SECOND FERTILE NODE) (mm)			
mean	72.06	64.37	76.93
std deviation	5.83	9.74	7.92
LSD/sig	4.30	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT (AT 30% FLOWERING) (cm)			
mean	29.55	22.72	23.60
std deviation	1.73	1.94	2.16
LSD/sig	1.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STIPULE WIDTH (FROM SECOND FERTILE NODE) (mm)			
mean	40.63	30.10	38.00
std deviation	4.17	3.69	4.42
LSD/sig	2.51	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TIME OF FLOWERING (30% OF PLANTS HAVE ONE FLOWER OPEN) (Days from sowing)			
	early	late	medium
mean	103	114	109
std deviation	1.41	2.00	1.00
LSD/sig	2.27	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SEED WEIGHT (100 HARVESTED DRY SEEDS) (g)			
mean	26.53	27.53	29.07
std deviation	0.74	0.88	0.73
LSD/sig	0.649	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SEED: TIME OF MATURITY			
	early	late	medium
SEED: SHAPE			
	spherical	ovoid	spherical
SEED: COLOUR OF TESTA			
	white	orange – white	white
RESISTANCE TO *Erysiphe pisi* Syd.			
	absent	present	absent

Pittosporum ralphii
Pittosporum

'Cathy'

Application No: 1999/123 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Applicant: **Alfred Bullock**, Bentleigh, VIC.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 25) Plant: habit small shrub, height short, compact. Stem: hirsute. Leaf: mean length 24.12mm, mean width 16.04mm, shape elliptical, apex acute, base attenuate, margin weakly undulating, leaf colours; edge new growth yellow-green (RHS 145C), centre new growth green (RHS 137C), edge mature growth yellow-green (RHS 145C), centre mature growth green

(RHS 137A), speckles present. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a selected sport from *Pittosporum ralphii* var *garnettii* in 1996 on the applicant's property in Bentleigh, VIC. The sport is characterised by unique leaf variegation. Cuttings were taken in 1997 and grown on for observation for the conformation of uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: leaf variegation. Propagation: vegetative through at least 3 generations. Breeder: Alfred Bullock, Bentleigh, VIC.

Choice of Comparators *Pittosporum ralphii* var *garnettii* was chosen because it is the parental material from which the candidate variety was selected, and is also the most similar known variety of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparator: *Pittosporum ralphii* var *garnettii*. Location: South Cranbourne, VIC, spring-autumn 1999-2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mark Lunghusen,** Croydon, VIC.

Table 41 *Pittosporum* varieties

	'Cathy'	***P. ralphii* var *garnettii***
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	16.04	17.51
std deviation	1.02	1.22
LSD/sig	1.02	P≤0.01
LEAF SPECKLES	present	absent
LEAF SHAPE	elliptical	oval-orbicular
LEAF BASE	attenuate	truncate-obtuse
LEAF APEX	acute	acute-obtuse
LEAF MARGIN	weakly undulating	not undulating
DENSITY OF FOLIAGE	dense	medium sparse
STEM	hirsute	glabrous

Pittosporum tenuifolium
Pittosporum

'PTGP1'

Application No: 1999/124 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Applicant: **All Grow Wholesale Nursery**, Cranbourne South, VIC.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 24). Plant: habit large shrub, height very tall, density dense. Leaf: mean length 13.37mm, mean width 9.69mm, shape ovate-oblong, apex obtuse, base rounded, margin not undulating, variegated, edge colour white (RHS 155A), centre colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a selected sport from *Pittosporum* 'Green Pillar' in 1996 on the applicant's property in Cranbourne South, VIC. The sport is characterised by unique leaf variegation. Cuttings were taken in 1997 and grown on for observation for the conformation of uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: leaf variegation and shape. Propagation: vegetative through at least 3 generations. Breeder: Adriana Allison, Cranbourne South, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'PTSS1', 'PTSS2', 'Sunburst' and 'Stirling Mist' were chosen as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge in terms of leaf variegation. The parental variety 'Green Pillar' was excluded because it is clearly distinct by its non-variegated leaves.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'PTSS1', 'PTSS2', 'Sunburst', 'Stirling Mist'. Location: South Cranbourne, VIC, spring-autumn 1999-2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mark Lunghusen,** Croydon, VIC.

'PTSS1'

Application No: 1999/125 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Applicant: **All Grow Wholesale Nursery**, Cranbourne South, VIC.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 24). Plant: habit large shrub, height medium-tall, density medium sparse. Leaf: mean length 23.60mm, mean width 14.94mm, shape ovate, apex acute, base acute, margin medium undulating, variegated, edge colour yellow-green (RHS 154C), centre colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a selected sport from *Pittosporum* 'Silver Sheen' in 1996 on the applicant's property in Cranbourne South, VIC. The sport is characterised by unique leaf variegation. Cuttings were taken in 1997 and grown on for observation for the conformation of uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: leaf variegation and shape. Propagation: vegetative through at least 3 generations. Breeder: Adriana Allison, Cranbourne South, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'PTGP1', 'PTSS2', 'Sunburst' and 'Stirling Mist' were chosen as they are the most similar

varieties of common knowledge in terms of leaf variegation. The parental variety 'Silver Sheen' was excluded because it is clearly distinct by its non-variegated leaves.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'PTGP1', 'PTSS2', 'Sunburst', 'Stirling Mist'. Location: South Cranbourne, VIC, spring-autumn 1999-2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mark Lunghusen,** Croydon, VIC.

'PTSS2'

Application No: 1999/122 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Applicant: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 24). Plant: habit large shrub, height tall, density sparse. Leaf: mean length 20.80mm, mean width 14.05mm, shape oval-ovate, apex acute, base acute, margin not undulating, variegated, edge colour green (RHS 137C), centre colour yellow-green (RHS 151C). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: arose as a selected sport from *Pittosporum* 'Silver Sheen' in 1997 on the applicant's property in Tynong, VIC. The sport is characterised by unique leaf variegation. Cuttings were taken in 1997 and grown on for observation for the conformation of uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: leaf variegation and shape. Propagation: vegetative through at least 3 generations. Breeder: Robert Harrison, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'PTGP1', 'PTSS1', 'Sunburst' and 'Stirling Mist' were chosen as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge in terms of leaf variegation. The parental variety 'Silver Sheen' was excluded because it is clearly distinct by its non-variegated leaves.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'PTGP1', 'PTSS1', 'Sunburst', 'Stirling Mist'. Location: South Cranbourne, VIC, spring-autumn 1999-2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from thirty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mark Lunghusen,** Croydon, VIC

Table 42 *Pittosporum* varieties

	'PTSS1'	'PTGP1'	'PTSS2'	*Sunburst'	*'Stirling Mist'
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01)=3.86					
mean	23.60[b]	13.37[c]	20.80[a]	20.23[a]	18.84[a]
std deviation	3.30	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.66
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD(P≤0.01)=1.02					
mean	14.94[a]	9.69[e]	14.05[b]	13.16[c]	11.43[d]
std deviation	1.24	0.56	0.73	1.13	0.55
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO LSD(P≤0.01)=0.01					
mean	1.58[a]	1.38[b]	1.48[a]	1.54[a]	1.65[a]
std deviation	0.14	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.11
LEAF EDGE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)					
	yellow-green 154C	white 155A	green 137C	green 143A	yellow 4D
LEAF CENTRE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)					
	green 137B	green 137B	yellow-green 151C	yellow-green 144A	green 137A
LEAF CENTRE VEIN COLOUR (RHS, 1995)					
	n/a	n/a	n/a	yellow-green 149D	n/a
LEAF SHAPE					
	ovate	oval-oblong	oval-ovate	oval-ovate	oval-ovate

LEAF BASE SHAPE	acute	rounded	acute	acute	acute
LEAF APEX SHAPE	acute	obtuse	acute	acute	acute
MARGIN	medium undulating	not undulating	not undulating	weakly undulating	strongly undulating
HEIGHT	medium tall	very tall	tall	short	tall
FOLIAGE DENSITY	medium-sparse	dense	sparse	medium-dense	medium-sparse

Note: mean values followed by the same letter code are not significantly different at P≤0.01 level according to DMRT.

Scaevola aemula
Fanflower, Scaevola

'Rhapsody'

Application No: 1999/035 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **R.W. Rother,** Emerald, VIC.
Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite t/as Florabundance Wholesale Nursery,** Verrierdale, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 15) Plant: semi-erect, compact low growing perennial, width to 800mm, maximum height 200mm. Leaf: mean length 88.12mm, mean width 27.35mm, shape oblanceolate, margins dentate, mature leaf colour green (RHS 137A). Flower: fan shaped, petal main colour violet (RHS 88C), closer to eye lighter violet (RHS 88B), eye colour yellow (RHS 3A), pistil colour yellow (RHS 3C), base of petal strongly overlapped, stripes present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: originated from a batch of seedling of *Scaevola aemula* at applicant's property in Emerald, VIC. The parental material is characterised by spreading growth habit and the seedling was selected for its semi-erect growth habit. The seedling was raised and trialed over a 3 year period. Selection criteria: growth habit, flower size and flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated over 5 generations to establish uniformity and stability. Breeder: R.W. Rother, Emerald, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Sweet Serenade' was chosen as it has the same parentage with similar growth habit. 'Purple Fanfare' was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. Initially, 'Summertimes Blues'(Φ), 'Blue Fandango'(Φ), 'Blue Wonder' and 'Petite Cascade', were also considered as potential comparators. However, 'Summertimes Blues'(Φ) was excluded because it is a summer flowering plant and the candidate is a winter-spring flowering plant. Moreover, 'Summertimes Blues'(Φ) has violet-blue (RHS 90C) flower colour. 'Blue Fandango'(Φ) was excluded because of its upright growth habit. 'Blue Wonder' was excluded because of its spreading growth habit. 'Petite Cascade' was excluded because of its cushion-like growth habit. The parental material was not included because of differences in growth habit as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Sweet Serenade', 'Purple Fanfare'. Location: Florabundance Wholesale Nursery, Verrierdale, QLD, Jul-Oct 1999. Conditions: plants from cuttings were grown in 200mm pots under full sun conditions in composted pinebark and sand media, with Osmocote® as the primary fertiliser. Standard pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

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

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

'Sweet Serenade'

Application No: 1999/034 Accepted: 12 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **R.W. Rother,** Emerald, VIC.
Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite t/as Florabundance Wholesale Nursery,** Verrierdale, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 15) Plant: semi-erect groundcover, width to 1.2m, maximum height 150mm. Leaf: mean length 94.74mm, mean width 29.96mm, shape oblanceolate, margins dentate, mature leaf colour green (RHS 137B). Flower: fan shaped, petal main colour violet (RHS 88C), closer to eye lighter violet (RHS 88D), eye colour yellow (RHS 2A), pistil colour yellow (RHS 4D), base of petal strongly overlapped, stripes present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: originated from a batch of seedling of *Scaevola aemula* at applicant's property in Emerald, VIC. The parental material is characterised by spreading growth habit and the seedling was selected for its semi-erect growth habit. The seedling was raised and trialed over a 3 year period. Selection criteria: growth habit, flower size and flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated over 5 generations to establish uniformity and stability. Breeder: R.W. Rother, Emerald, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Rhapsody' was chosen as it has the same parentage with similar growth habit. 'Purple Fanfare' was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. Initially, 'Summertimes Blues'(ф), 'Blue Fandango'(ф), 'Blue Wonder' and 'Petite Cascade', were also considered as potential comparators. However, 'Summertimes Blues'(ф) was excluded because it is a summer flowering plant and the candidate is a winter-spring flowering plant. Moreover, 'Summertimes Blues'(ф) has violet-blue (RHS 90C) flower colour. 'Blue Fandango'(ф) was excluded because of its upright growth habit. 'Blue Wonder' was excluded because of its spreading growth habit. 'Petite Cascade' was excluded because of its cushion-like growth habit. The parental material was not included because of differences in growth habit as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Rhapsody', 'Purple Fanfare'. Location: Florabundance Wholesale Nursery, Verrierdale, QLD, Jul-Oct 1999. Conditions: plants from cuttings were grown in 200mm pots under full sun conditions in composted pinebark and sand media, with Osmocote® as the primary fertiliser. Standard pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

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

Description: Tony Kebblewhite, Verrierdale, QLD.

Table 43 *Scaevola* varieties

	'Rhapsody'	'Sweet Serenade'	*'Purple Fanfare'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	semi-erect	semi-erect	prostrate-trailing
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION IN STEM			
	very weak	very weak	very strong
STEM LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.21			
mean	20.0[a]	22.5[b]	28.7[c]
std deviation	2.30	1.71	4.13
PLANT WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.53			
mean	40.1[a]	48.2[b]	54.5[c]
std deviation	4.14	3.32	6.04
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.94			
mean	22.0[a]	29.47[b]	40.44[c]
std deviation	4.19	7.53	10.95
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.58			
mean	88.12[a]	94.74[ab]	97.74[b]
std deviation	11.79	10.26	18.48
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.86			
mean	27.35[a]	29.96[ab]	31.28[b]
std deviation	4.31	4.67	4.98
NUMBER OF LEAF SERRATION LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.90			
mean	11.73[c]	9.06[a]	10.73[b]
std deviation	1.74	1.16	1.43
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
upper surface	137A	137B	137A
lower surface	144A	146B	146B
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.82			
mean	33.25[b]	22.69[a]	34.05[b]
std deviation	3.98	1.97	2.60
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
main petal colour	88C	88C	87A-C
closer to eye	88B	88D	89C
eye colour	3A	2A	2D
pistil colour	3C	4D	3A
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
base of petal	strongly overlapped	strongly overlapped	very weakly overlapped
stripes	present	present	present

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

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Redstar'

Application No: 1999/119 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **BV De ZPC,** (now known as HZPC), Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Harvest Moon,** Forth Farm Produce Pty Ltd**,** Forth, TAS.

Characteristics (Table 44, Figure 38) Plant: medium-tall, semi-erect to erect of medium growing season and intermediate type. Stem: medium to thick with a medium to strong anthocyanin extension. Leaf: medium to large, medium silhouette, medium to dark coloured and a medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on the mid-rib. Leaflet: medium size and with a low frequency of coalescence. Margins weakly waved and veins shallow. Medium to high frequency of secondary leaflets on the mid-rib and a high frequency of secondary leaflets on the terminal leaflet. Frequency of secondary leaflets on lateral leaflets medium. Inflorescence: medium sized, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of peduncle, flower frequency medium, anthocyanin colour of bud weak-medium. Flower: corolla red-violet on inner side, intensity of anthocyanin colour on inner side weak and white tips on corolla medium to large. Fruits: few. Tuber: oval (round-oval*), red-skinned with yellow flesh, shallow-medium eyes and skin medium. Lightsprout: medium-large, conical, red-violet, strong anthocyanin colour and pubescence at base, tip medium to large, medium to closed and medium to strong pubescence. Resistant to Potato Cyst Nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*). (*Denotes local observation.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Bildstar' x pollen parent VDW 76-30 in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands in 1982. Compared to the maternal parent, the candidate variety is characterised by its higher level of resistance against Potato Cyst Nematode. Selection criteria: yield, quality and pest resistance. Propagation: micropropagation of pathogen free tissue, mini-tuber and tuber production. Breeder: M F W Martin Jensen Klomp, Metslavier, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The two most closely similar and widely known varieties of common knowledge, 'Symfonia'(ℓ) and 'Desiree' were chosen for comparison. The seed parent 'Bildstar' was excluded because the main quantifiable difference is the higher level resistance of the candidate variety against Potato Cyst Nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis)*.

Comparative Trial Registered UPOV description of the variety (Ref. No. ARD 1197, dated 15/05/1996) certified by RAAD VOOR HET KWEKERSRECHT, The Netherlands was compared with UPOV descriptions of registered varieties in Australia and data collected from previous DUS trials held by PBR Australia. A comparison was also made between 'Redstar', 'Symfonia'(ℓ) and 'Desiree' from two plantings of material (minitubers) on the north west coast of Tasmania. Characteristics used to distinguish 'Redstar' from comparators are listed in the Comparative Table and differences noted locally are given in parenthesis.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1993	Granted	'Redstar'
UK	1995	Surrendered	'Redstar'
EU	1995	Granted	'Redstar'
Canada	1996	Granted	'Redstar'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 1995. First Australian sale Nil.

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

Table 44 *Solanum* varieties

	'Redstar'	*'Symfonia'(ℓ)	*'Desiree'
LIGHTSPROUT			
shape	conical	ovoid	narrow conical
pubescence at base	medium-strong	weak	medium
size of tip	medium-large	small	small
pubescence at tip	medium-strong	weak	very weak
LEAF			
extension of anthocyanin colour on midrib	medium-strong	strong-very strong	weak-medium
LEAFLETS			
frequency of leaflets on midrib	medium-high	low	low
frequency of leaflets on terminal leaflet	high	very low	medium
frequency of leaflets on lateral leaflet	medium	very low-low	medium
INFLORESCENCE			
anthocyanin colouration of peduncle	weak-medium	strong-very strong	medium
frequency of fruits	few	rare	common
TUBER			
shape	oval - (round oval*)	oval	long-oval
flesh colour	yellow	light yellow	light yellow

*Data in parenthesis denotes local observation.

'Victoria'

Application No: 1999/121 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **BV De ZPC,** (now known as HZPC), Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Harvest Moon,** Forth Farm Produce Pty Ltd**,** Forth, TAS.

Characteristics (Table 45, Figure 37) Plant: medium-tall, erect, early to medium maturity, stem-type. Stem: thick, with weak anthocyanin extension. Leaf: large to very large, medium silhouette, medium to dark coloured with a very weak to weak extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib. Leaflet: large sized with a medium to high frequency of margin coalescence. Margins weakly waved and veins shallow-medium. Medium to high frequency of secondary leaflets on the midrib, low to medium frequency on terminal leaflet and medium frequency of secondary leaflets on the lateral leaflet. Inflorescence: medium to large, weak to very weak anthocyanin colouration of peduncle, medium to high frequency of flowers, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of bud. Flower: medium to large corolla, corolla inner side white, no anthocyanin colouration on outer side of corolla. Fruits: frequency medium. Tuber: long-oval with shallow eyes and smooth-medium skin, skin yellow, base of eyes yellow and flesh yellow, medium reaction of skin anthocyanin to light. Lightsprout: medium, ovoid, red-violet, medium to strong anthocyanin colour and pubescence at base, tip small to medium, tip closed and medium pubescence. Resistant to Potato Cyst Nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Agria' x pollen parent ROP J 861 in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands in 1982. Compared to the maternal parent, the candidate variety is characterised by its higher level of resistance against Potato Cyst Nematode. Selection criteria: yield, quality and pest resistance. Propagation: micropropagation of pathogen free tissue, mini-tuber and tuber production. Breeder: M F W Martin Jensen Klomp, Metslavier, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The two most closely similar and widely known varieties of common knowledge, 'Celeste'(ℓ) and 'Bintje' were chosen for comparison. The seed parent 'Agria' was excluded because the main quantifiable difference is the higher level resistance of the candidate variety against Potato Cyst Nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis)*.

Comparative Trial Registered UPOV description of the variety (Ref. No. ARD 1226, dated 27/05/1997) certified by RAAD VOOR HET KWEKERSRECHT, The Netherlands was compared with UPOV descriptions of registered varieties in Australia and data collected from previous DUS trials held by PBR Australia. A comparison was also made

between 'Victoria', 'Celeste'(ϕ) and 'Bintje' from two plantings of material (minitubers) on the north west coast of Tasmania. Characteristics used to distinguish 'Victoria' from comparators are listed in the Comparative Table and differences noted locally are given in parenthesis.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Victoria'
France	1995	Granted	'Victoria'
EU	1996	Granted	'Victoria'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Victoria'
New Zealand	1999	Applied	'Victoria'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Victoria'

First sold in The Netherlands in June 1995. First Australian sale Nil.

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

Table 45 *Solanum* varieties

	'Victoria'	*'Celeste'(ϕ)	*'Bintje'
LIGHTSPROUT			
shape	ovoid	conical	conical
length lateral shoot	short	short	medium
STEM			
extension of anthocyanin colouration	weak	very weak	medium
LEAF			
size	large-very large	medium	small
silhouette	medium	medium	closed
extension anthocyanin colour on midrib	very weak-weak	absent-very weak	medium
LEAFLET			
size	large	medium-large	medium
INFLORESCENCE			
anthocyanin colour of outer side in white flower	absent	absent	present
TUBER			
shape	long-oval (oval*)	long-oval	oval-long oval
skin	smooth-medium**	smooth	medium
flesh colour	yellow	light yellow	light yellow

* Data in parenthesis denotes local observation.
** Skin finish varies to some extent depending on soil type and length of time between maturity and harvest.

Sutera cordata
Sutera, Bacopa

'Bridal Showers'

Application No: 1999/244 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Pixie Plants,** Devon Meadows, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 46, Figure 14) Plant: prostrate compact evergreen herb, stems ascending and descending, stem density very dense. Stem: fleshy, pubescent with anthocyanin, leaf arrangement opposite, density of foliage very dense. Leaf: petiolate, broad ovate, serrate to dentate, pubescent, colour yellow-green RHS 146A on upper side and RHS 146B on lower side. Inflorescence: single flowers borne in axillary pairs. Flower: salver-form, small (to 14mm in width), sepals 5, short (to 6 mm in length), petals fused below, rotate above, colour white (RHS 155C) throat colour yellow. Stamens: 5, filament white, anther yellow. Ovary: superior, style green white, stigma green white. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: between two plants of *Sutera* 'Snowflake'. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Bridal Showers' was chosen on the basis of flower characteristics and growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through 5 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Bridal Showers' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: John Churchus, Devon Meadows, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Blizzard'(ϕ) and 'Snowflake' were chosen because of similarities in growth habit and flower colour. 'Snowflake' is also the parental variety. 'Lavender Showers' and 'Pink Domino'(ϕ) were excluded because of lavender flower colour.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Blizzard'(ϕ) and 'Snowflake. Location: Devon Meadows, VIC, between Jan 2000 and Mar 2000. Conditions: outdoors under ambient southern Victorian (Latitude 38ºS), plants begun as cuttings in Dec 1999, transplanted to 200 mm hanging baskets Jan 1999; media soilless, fertiliser, controlled release. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

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

Table 46 *Sutera* varieties

	'Bridal Showers'	*'Snowflake'	*'Blizzard'ϕ
PLANT CHARACTERISTICS			
shape	flattened convex	flat	flat
stem density	very dense	very dense	dense
leaf density	very dense	very dense	dense
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) to top of foliage			
mean	11.7	8.7	10.0
std deviation	1.1	0.7	0.5
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm) at widest			
mean	48.5	39.7	54.3
std deviation	3.0	3.0	3.8
LSD/sig	3.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH: HEIGHT RATIO			
mean	4.2	4.6	5.5
std deviation	0.5	0.5	0.6
LSD/sig	0.6	ns	P≤0.01

LEAF LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves			
mean	19.2	17.9	27.2
std deviation	1.2	1.1	1.7
LSD/sig	1.5	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves			
mean	18.6	19.6	25.0
std deviation	0.8	1.1	1.2
LSD/sig	1.2	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO largest two leaves			
mean	1.03	0.91	1.09
std deviation	0.05	0.05	0.05
LSD/sig	0.05	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves			
mean	5.7	8.2	11.3
std deviation	0.7	1.1	1.5
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF LEAF DENTATIONS on one side below terminal lobe on two largest leaves			
mean	6.3	6.4	10.0
std deviation	0.8	0.8	0.5
LSD/sig	0.7	ns	P≤0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) internode above first open flower on longest stem			
mean	15.1	12.1	24.2
std deviation	2.7	2.4	3.9
LSD/sig	2.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Triticum turgidum ssp. *turgidum* L.conv. durum (Desf.) **Durum Wheat**

'Tamaroi'

Application No: 1997/326 Accepted: 24 Dec 1997.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 41) Plant: tetraploid (2n = 28), habit erect, stature semi dwarf, early maturing (148 days). Coleoptile: anthocyanin colouration strong. Lower leaf: yellow-green (RHS 147A); auricles smooth, weak anthocyanin colouration. Flag leaf: sheath glaucosity strong, lower side of blade glaucosity weak; auricle margin pubescence very weak or absent. Fully expanded flag leaves average length 30cm (range 25-35cm), average width 22mm (range 17-26mm). Ear: colour buff (RHS 161C to D), density medium, parallel, glaucosity strong, length (primary) 84cm (range 70-98cm). Rachis: last internode pubescence absent. Awns: long 165mm (range 144-187mm), black at maturity, persistent. Stamen: anthers lack anthocyanin. Lower glume: length 14.8mm (range 12-17mm), width 4mm (range 3.5-5mm); elevated shoulder with second point; beak long and slightly curved; internal hairs weak; internal imprint absent or very small. Grain: length 8mm (range 7.4-8.9mm), width 3.6mm (range 3.3-4.0mm); cheek angular; brush length short. Embryo: size medium, shape oval. Grain storage proteins: gliadin and glutenin composition consistent over two generations and four contrasting sites in South Australia.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Altar 84' x pollen parent 'Tam1B-17/Kamilaroi/3/Wells/-56111//Guillemot' in a planned breeding program in 1988 using a modified pedigree breeding method. The seed parent is characterised by a significantly lower carotenoid (yellow pigment level) content in the grain endosperm when measured on comparative trial materials. Selection criteria: yield, agronomic characters, disease resistance, quality characteristics. Propagation: seed. Breeders: Members of Northern Durum Wheat Improvement Program.

Choice of Comparators: 'Kamilaroi', 'Yallaroi' and 'Wollaroi'Φ were chosen as they share common characteristics with 'Tamaroi', common ancestry and are varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Kamilaroi', 'Yallaroi', 'Wollaroi'Φ. Location: Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement, Tamworth, NSW, Jun-Oct 1999. Conditions: rainfed, rainfall sufficient to prevent moisture stress, aerial and root diseases absent, adequate fertiliser. Trial design: completely random design with 2 replications. Measurements: 10 random samples from 2000 plants per plot per replicate.

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

Description: **Ray Hare,** NSW Agriculture, Tamworth, NSW.

Table 47 *Triticum* varieties

	'Tamaroi'	***'Kamilaroi'**	***'Yallaroi'**	***'Wollaroi'Φ**
COLEOPTILE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	very strong	strong	medium	strong
FLAG LEAF AURICLES: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak	strong
EAR SHAPE	parallel	tapering	tapering	tapering
EAR DENSITY	medium	lax	medium	lax
AWN COLOUR	black	buff	buff	buff
AWN LENGTH (mm)				
mean	166.2	167.0	158.5	145.2
std deviation	14.7	10.9	14.7	11.8
LSD/sig	4.6	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER WIDTH	narrow	absent or very narrow	absent or very narrow	absent or very narrow
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER SHAPE	elevated with 2nd point present	elevated with 2nd point present	sloping	rounded

Table 47 continued

LOWER GLUME BEAK LENGTH				
	short	medium	medium	short
LOWER GLUME BEAK SHAPE				
	slightly curved	slightly curved	straight	straight

Vicia narbonensis Narbon Bean

'Tanami'

Application No: 1999/216 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 48, Figure 46) Plant: narbon bean suitable for milling or stock feed, height medium, time of flowering late, maturity late, anthocyanin present. Foliage: colour green. Leaf: leaflets present, as pairs in sets of 2 or 3. Stipule: present, short, narrow. Tendrils: present, short. Flower: colouration of wing reddish purple. Pod: shape straight, colour dark, anthocyanin present, shape of distal part pointed. Seed: shape irregular, size medium, cotyledon colour yellow, dimpled, testa colour dark brown.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Tanami' was selected from a single cross, ATC 60105*1/ATC 60667 made in 1986. Both parents were public domain germplasm obtained from the Australian Temperate Field Crop Collection, Horsham, VIC. A pedigree breeding scheme was followed in selecting the line. The line was reselected two times at F_2 and F_5 generations. The line was yield tested in trials in VIC, NSW, SA and WA between 1992 and 1998. The seed level of the sulphur compound gamma–glutamyl-S-ethyl-cysteine (GEC), an anti nutritional compound, is less in 'Tanami' than either parent. The line was promoted to variety testing in Victoria and nationwide evaluation in the 1996 interstate Narbon bean variety testing program. In 1997 the line was bulked via 100 single plant populations derived from a maintenance program to ensure absence of viruses and other legume diseases and also to ensure purity of the line. In 1998 the line was bulked over winter at Horsham and Walpeup. Selection criteria: grain yield, lodging resistance, grain quality, shattering resistance, even ripening. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mrs Luise Mock, Mr Geoff Castleman, Agriculture Victoria, Walpeup, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'ATC 60667' and 'ATC 60105*1', were used as the comparators in the trial. 'Tanami' is the first narbon bean variety to be released in Australia and therefore no varieties of common knowledge exist. The comparators are parents used in developing the first narbon bean variety 'Tanami'.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'ATC 60667' and 'ATC 60105*1'. Location: Walpeup, VIC, Jun-Dec 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in red sandy loam soils in open beds. Trial design: randomised complete block design. There were 2 replicate blocks that consisted of variety plots. Each plot was sown as a plot 6 rows x 15m in length. Sowing rate was 80 plants per square metre. Measurements: 10 specimens per replication selected randomly from each plot.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Antonio Leonforte,** Agriculture Victoria, Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Horsham, VIC.

Table 48 *Vicia narbonensis*

	'Tanami'	***'ATC 60667'**	**'ATC 60105*1'**
LEAFLET: WIDTH OF FIRST PAIRED LEAFLET ON FIRST FERTILE NODE (mm)			
mean	30.10	22.75	21.25
std deviation	2.81	1.74	2.79
LSD/sig	1.42	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT AT MATURITY (cm)			
mean	29.95	20.85	25.45
std deviation	2.65	2.74	1.73
LSD/sig	1.40	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: NUMBER OF NODES TO FIRST FLOWER			
mean	8.75	10.70	8.30
std deviation	1.02	1.56	0.92
LSD/sig	1.00	P≤0.01	ns
POD: LENGTH OF POD FROM SECOND FERTILE NODE (mm)			
mean	53.50	36.25	46.05
std deviation	3.65	1.86	3.72
LSD/sig	2.00	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD: NUMBER OF OVULES FOR POD FROM SECOND FERTILE NODE			
mean	5.60	4.15	5.35
std deviation	0.50	0.93	0.92
LSD/sig	0.50	P≤0.01	ns
SEED: WEIGHT (100 HARVESTED DRY SEEDS) (g)			
mean	20.00	15.25	23.00
std deviation	0.81	0.95	1.15
LSD/sig	1.67	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: INTENSITY OF WING COLOURATION (Purple/Pink blush)	medium	medium	dark
PLANT FOLIAGE COLOUR: (50% OF PLANTS HAVE ONE FLOWER OPEN)	yellow green RHS 147B	dark green RHS137B	yellow green RHS147B
LEAFLET: DEGREE OF DENTATION	medium	weak	medium
POD: INTENSITY OF BROWN COLOUR AT MATURITY	medium	medium	weak
TIME OF FLOWERING: (50% OF PLANTS HAVE ONE FLOWER OPEN)	medium	late	medium
SEED: TIME OF MATURITY	medium	very late	late
SEED: COLOUR OF TESTA	dark brown	black	greenish brown

Xanthostemon chrysanthus
Golden Penda

'Trailblazer'

Application No. 2000/054 Accepted 22 Mar 2000
Applicant: **R & G Hilder**

Characteristics (Table 49, Figure 16) Plant: upright bushy shrub to small tree. Young Flowering Stem: green, hairless, texture waxy. Leaf: ovate lanceolate, alternate; length mean 178.60mm, width 45.36mm, margin entire, both surfaces glabrous, centre of leaf irregularly variegated gold (RHS 153B – 151A) mean length of variegation 155.8mm, width 29.76mm. Outer green section (RHS 137A – 139A). Inflorescence and flowers normal for the species in size and colour.

Origin and Breeding 'Trailblazer' arose as a mutant seedling in a batch of normal from of *Xanthostemon chrysanthus* seedlings in 1992 at the applicants' nursery at Upper Stone via Ingham, QLD. It has been propagated through 10 generations and remained stable. Selection criteria: the broad gold variegation in the centre of the leaves. Breeder: R & G Hilder, Upper Stone, QLD.

Choice of Comparator normal form of *Xanthostemon chrysanthus* was chosen as it represents the parental material. 'Tropical Splendor' was excluded because of its smaller leaves. The leaves are smaller (mean length 86.0mm x 19.53mm) compared with 'Trailblazer' (mean length 178.6mm x 45.36mm) and the variegation the reverse, being green in the centre with variegated edges. 'Expo Gold' was not chosen as a comparator because it has normal green leaves with no variegation.

Comparative Trial Comparator: normal from of *Xanthostemon chrysanthus* Location: Hilder's Nursery, Upper Stone, QLD, Nov. 1999 – Apr, 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in the open on weedmat, plants propagated from cuttings; rooted cuttings potted into 170mm pots, nutrition supplied with slow release fertiliser, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicated randomised blocks. Measurements: from all plants.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

Description: **David Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

Table 49 *Xanthostemon* varieties

	'Trailblazer'	***Xanthostemon chrysanthus* normal form**
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	677.00	586.83
std deviation	110.64	87.12
LSD/sig.	61.45	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	178.60	128.97
std deviation	16.19	16.86
LSD/sig.	10.20	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	45.37	38.20
std deviation	4.74	4.59
LSD/sig.	2.88	P≤0.01
LEAF: VARIEGATION		
	present	absent

Zoysia japonica
Zoysiagrass, Japanese Lawn grass, Korean grass

'El Toro'

Application No: 1992/070 Accepted: 26 May 1992.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, Oakland, California, USA.
Agent: **Agricultural Licensing Australia Pty Ltd**, North Paramatta, NSW

Characteristics (Figure 48) Plant: fine to medium textured turf grass. Leaf: distinctly rolled in bud-shoot, blade: 3-5 mm wide, flat, obtuse at base and acute at tip, 13-23cm long, with a few long hairs near base. Sheath: round to slightly flattened, split with hyaline margins, smooth with tuft of hairs above. Ligule: a fringe of hairs 0.2mm long. Auricles: absent. Collar: hairy at margins. Inflorescence: numerous and short, terminal spike-like raceme 2.5cm long, spikelets 3mm long, pale purplish-brown. Stolons and rhizomes present.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 'El Toro' was derived from open pollination among selected clones of *Zoysia japonica* at University of California, Riverside. Initially designated as UCR#1 it was propagated asexually by rhizomes and tillers. In 1978 placed in comparative trial plots at the University of California South Coast Field Station as YZ1 with 11 other *Zoysia* selections and crosses. Selection criteria: YZ1 was selected from this trial as superior for rapid establishment, shorter dormant period due to earlier spring greenup and later autumn brownout, slower leaf elongation (mowing only needed every 7 to 14 days) and higher drought tolerance. YZ1 was later designated as 'El Toro'. Propagation: commercially, 'El Toro' is vegetatively propagated, due to problems with seed viability. Breeder: Dr. Victor B Younger.

Choice of Comparators Currently there is no other variety of *Zoysia japonica* available in Australia. However, in the USA a number of varieties are available. The performance of 'El Toro' and 18 other *Zoysia* varieties has been described in Progress Report 1997 of the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (NTEP No. 98-4), USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705, USA. The most similar varieties of common knowledge are 'Meyer' and 'Emerald'.

Comparative Trial The description provided herein is based on overseas data sourced from the United States Plant Patent 5,845 dated 30 Dec 1986. That data was generated in a randomised block trial with four replications containing the candidate and eleven comparators. The data has been verified in Australia by the inspection of 'El Toro' plants at Kilmore, VIC in May 2000. 'El Toro' differs from 'Emerald' in having a darker green colour (genetic colour rating 6.7 vs 6.1 on a 1-9 scale; LSD = 0.3). 'El Toro' differs from 'Meyer' in having coarser leaf texture (leaf texture

rating 4.4 vs 5.9 on a 1-9 scale; LSD =0.3). The comparative data was sourced from Progress Report 1997 of the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (NTEP No. 98-4).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1984	Granted	'El Toro'

First sold in the USA in 15 May 1986.

Description: **Ian Aberdeen**, Kilmore,VIC.

GRANTS

Aglaonema hybrid
Aglaonema

'Brilliant Beauty'(Ф)
Application No: 1998/104 Grantee: **Dr B Frank Brown**.
Certificate No: 1486 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2020.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Grey Dawn'(Ф)
Application No: 1998/103 Grantee: **Dr B Frank Brown**.
Certificate No: 1483 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2020.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Lisa Joy'(Ф)
Application No: 1998/102 Grantee: **Dr B Frank Brown**.
Certificate No: 1482 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2020.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Silver Rain'(Ф)
Application No: 1998/105 Grantee: **Dr B Frank Brown**.
Certificate No: 1487 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2020.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Aglaonema nitidum
Aglaonema

'Rhapsody in Green'(Ф)
Application No: 1999/038 Grantee: **Dr B Frank Brown**.
Certificate No: 1485 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2020.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

'Stasabi'(Ф) syn **Sabina**(Ф)
Application No: 1997/246 Grantee: **Van Staaveren bv**.
Certificate No: 1493 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Bush Garnet'(Ф)
Application No: 1997/061 Grantee: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.
Certificate No: 1497 Expiry Date: 8 June, 2020.

Bracteantha bracteata
Paper Daisy

'Broome Pearl'(Ф)
Application No: 1999/020 Grantee: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.
Certificate No: 1498 Expiry Date: 8 June, 2020.

Buchloe dactyloides
Buffalo Grass

'Oasis'Φ
Application No: 1992/136 Grantee: **The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska**.
Certificate No: 1514 Expiry Date: 22 September, 2012.
Agent: **Callinan Lawrie**, Kew, VIC.

Chloris gayana
Rhodes Grass

'Nemkat'Φ
Application No: 1995/115 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 1521 Expiry Date: 11 April, 2020.

Cicer arietinum
Chickpea

'Bumper'Φ
Application No: 1997/097 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 1532 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2020.
Agent: **Australian Agricultural Commodities**, Wee Waa, NSW.

'Gully'Φ
Application No: 1997/096 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 1531 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2020.
Agent: **Australian Agricultural Commodities**, Wee Waa, NSW.

Citrus sinensis
Sweet Orange

'Powell Summer Navel'Φ
Application No: 1989/006 Grantee: **Powell Navel Pty Ltd**, Mildura, VIC.
Certificate No: 1517 Expiry Date: 20 January, 2009.

Cupressus glabra
Arizona Cypress

'Highlight'Φ
Application No: 1999/189 Grantee: **Peter and Ruth Donnelly**, Somersby, NSW.
Certificate No: 1504 Expiry Date: 13 June, 2025.

'Limeglow'Φ
Application No: 1999/190 Grantee: **Peter and Ruth Donnelly**, Somersby, NSW.
Certificate No: 1507 Expiry Date: 13 June, 2025.

Cynodon dactylon
Couchgrass

'Riley's Evergreen'Φ
Application No: 1998/053 Grantee: **RJ & ML Riley Pty Ltd**, Guildford, NSW.
Certificate No: 1506 Expiry Date: 13 June, 2020.

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Duecabrired'Φ syn **Red Fox Tabaluga Red**Φ
Application No: 1998/253 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1515 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duecohopi'Φ syn **Red Fox Coco Hot Pink**Φ
Application No: 1998/257 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1530 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2020.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duedeluxe'Φ **syn Red Fox De Luxe**Φ
Application No: 1998/254 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1490 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Dueimco'Φ **syn Red Fox Coco 2000**Φ
Application No: 1999/232 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1489 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duemal'Φ syn **Red Fox Malibu Red**Φ
Application No: 1998/208 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1496 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duenidared'Φ syn **Red Fox Victory Red**Φ
Application No: 1998/207 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1500 Expiry Date: 8 June, 2020.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Fiscor'Φ syn **Cortez Red**Φ
Application No: 1998/189 Grantee: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Certificate No: 1491 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Fiscor Creme'Φ **syn Cortez White**Φ
Application No: 1998/190 Grantee: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Certificate No: 1488 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura

'Siskiyou Pink'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/132 Grantee: **Baldassare Mineo**.
Certificate No: 1518 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicala 40'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/143 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1502 Expiry Date: 13 June, 2020.

Hebe hybrid
Hebe

'Gold Beauty'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/277 Grantee: **BE Jackson**, Dromana, VIC.
Certificate No: 1501 Expiry Date: 8 June, 2020.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Chinese Hibiscus

'West Coast Jewel'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/298 Grantee: **David Albert Ivor Passmore**.
Certificate No: 1520 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'West Coast Red'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/299 Grantee: **David Albert Ivor Passmore**.
Certificate No: 1519 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Kalanchoe spp
Kalanchoe

'Elves Bells'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/290 Grantee: **John Churchus**, Devon Meadows, VIC.
Certificate No: 1529 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2020.

Lavandula stoechas ssp. *luisieri*
Lavender

'Tickled Pink'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/153 Grantee: **Virginia McNaughton and Dennis Matthews**.
Certificate No: 1495 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Glenorie, NSW.

Osmanthus delavayi
Osmanthus

'Heaven Sent'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/186 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 1510 Expiry Date: 14 June, 2020.

'Pearly Gates'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/187 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 1509 Expiry Date: 14 June, 2020.

Prunus hybrid
Prunus Rootstock

'Atlas'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/187 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 1511 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2014.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Zaipime'(Þ)
Application No: 1993/157 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 1512 Expiry Date: 26 July, 2013.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Rosmarinus officinalis
Rosemary

'Renzels'(Þ) syn **Irene**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/127 Grantee: **Philip A Johnson**.
Certificate No: 1492 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

Schlumbergera truncata
Zygocactus

'Aspen'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/147 Grantee: **B.L. Cobia, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1503 Expiry Date: 27 June, 2014.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

'Savannah'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/073 Grantee: **B.L. Cobia, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1536 Expiry Date: 20 June, 2020.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

'St. Charles'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/034 Grantee: **B.L. Cobia, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1535 Expiry Date: 20 June, 2020.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Argos'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/147 Grantee: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1534 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2020.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

'Redgem'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/146 Grantee: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1533 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2020.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

Spathiphyllum hybrid
Spathiphyllum

'Ceres'Ⓟ syn **Ceres Star**Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/302 Grantee: **Gebr Braam**.
Certificate No: 1505 Expiry Date: 13 June, 2020.
Agent: **Jacksons Nursery**, The Gap, Brisbane, QLD.

Syzygium luehmannii
Syzygium

'Petite Blush'Ⓟ
Application No: 1996/253 Grantee: **Andrew Walter Bryant and Steve Sutton**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.
Certificate No: 1499 Expiry Date: 8 June, 2025.

Syzygium paniculatum
Lilly Pilly

'Little Lil'Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/135 Grantee: **Terrance Denis and Carmel Mary Hennessey**, Upper Caboolture, QLD.
Certificate No: 1516 Expiry Date: 14 June, 2025.

Telopea speciosissima
Waratah

'Dreaming'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/111 Grantee: **Brian Fitzpatrick**, Kenthurst, NSW.
Certificate No: 1537 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2020.

Themeda triandra
Kangaroo Grass

'Tangara'Ⓟ
Application No: 1996/099 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Canberra, ACT.
Certificate No: 1508 Expiry Date: 13 June, 2020.

Trifolium resupinatum var *majus*
Persian Clover

'Laser'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/018 Grantee: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1522 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.

'Leeton'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/019 Grantee: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1523 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'H45'Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/066 Grantee: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.
Certificate No: 1513 Expiry Date: 14 June, 2020.

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Sunmariba'Ⓟ syn **Violet Surprise**Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/226 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1484 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunmaririho'Ⓟ syn **White Sensation**Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/224 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1494 Expiry Date: 7 June, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunmaririp i'Ⓟ syn **Coral Pink**Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/225 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1481 Expiry Date: 6 June, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Vicia sativa
Common Vetch

'Vedura'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/286 Grantee: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1527 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.

'Velero'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/296 Grantee: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1524 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.

'Vestar'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/285 Grantee: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1526 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.

Vicia villosa
Woolly Pod Vetch

'Capello'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/297 Grantee: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1525 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.

'Haymaker Plus'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/287 Grantee: **Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1528 Expiry Date: 15 June, 2020.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Bracteantha bracteata
Paper Daisy

'Coolgardie Gold'
From: Kalgoorlie Gold
Application No: 1999/021

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Vivian' syn **Indigo**
From: Indigo
Application No: 1997/088

Impatiens hybrid
Impatiens

'Celdered' syn **Celebration Deep Red**
From: BFP-523 Deep Red
Application No: 1998/007

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Arena 1'
From: Arena One
Application No: 1999/188

Malus domestica
Apple

'Rosy Glow' syn **Pink Aurora**
From: Pink Aurora
Application No: 1997/304

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'Ascot VF'
From: Ascot
Application No: 1995/295

SYNONYM CHANGED

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Resolute'
synonym **El Pampa deleted**
Application No: 1998/131

AGENTS CHANGED

From: Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd
To: Lynch Flowers
for the following varieties:

Gypsophila paniculata
Baby's Breath

'Dangypmini'
Application No: 1998/019

'Dangysha' syn **Yukinko**
Application No: 1998/022

From: Forbio Plants Pty Ltd
To: Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd
for the following varieties:

Aster hybrid
Easter Daisy

'Dark Milka'
Application No: 1998/260

'Karmijin Milka'
Application No: 1998/262

'Milka'
Application No: 1997/312

'Peter's White'
Application No: 1998/261

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Revolution Bluevein'Ⓓ syn **Blue Highlights**Ⓓ
Application No: 1994/155 Certificate No: 1092

'Revolution Brilliantpink'Ⓓ
Application No: 1993/123 Certificate No: 616

'Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2'Ⓓ
Application No: 1996/236 Certificate No: 1054

'Revolution Pinkmini'Ⓓ syn **Blushing Pink**Ⓓ
Application No: 1994/157 Certificate No: 1091

'Revolution Pinkvein'Ⓓ syn **Pink Highlights**Ⓓ
Application No: 1994/156 Certificate No: 1090

'Revolution Violet No. 2'Ⓓ
Application No: 1996/237 Certificate No: 1068

'Revolution White'Ⓓ
Application No: 1993/125 Certificate No: 618

'Sanberubu'Ⓓ syn **Blue Chimes**Ⓓ
Application No: 1995/263 Certificate No: 1094

'Sanberupi'Ⓓ syn **Pink Chimes**Ⓓ
Application No: 1995/264 Certificate No: 1096

'Sunbelchipi'Ⓓ syn **Cherry Pink**Ⓓ
Application No: 1998/223 Certificate No: 1437

'Sunbelkubu'Ⓓ syn **Trailing Blue**Ⓓ
Application No: 1998/221 Certificate No: 1435

'Sunbelkuho'ⓟ syn **Trailing White**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/222 Certificate No: 1436

'Sunbelkupi'ⓟ syn **Trailing Pink**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/220 Certificate No: 1434

Torenia fournieri
Torenia

'Sunrenilabu'ⓟ syn **Blue Magic**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/227 Certificate No: 1462

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Sanmaripi'ⓟ syn **Pink Profusion**ⓟ
Application No: 1995/270 Certificate No: 1093

'Sanmarisu'ⓟ syn **Scarlet Fire**ⓟ
Application No: 1995/271 Certificate No: 1095

'Sunmarefu TP-L'ⓟ syn **Lilac Reflections**ⓟ
Application No: 1995/244 Certificate No: 1406

'Sunmarefu TP-P'ⓟ syn **Pink Passion**ⓟ
Application No: 1995/243 Certificate No: 1407

'Sunmarefu TP-V'ⓟ syn **Purple Passion**ⓟ
Application No: 1995/245 Certificate No: 1408

'Sunmarefu TP-W'ⓟ syn **White Lightning**ⓟ
Application No: 1995/246 Certificate No: 1409

'Sunmariba'ⓟ syn **Violet Surprise**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/226 Certificate No: 1484

'Sunmaririho'ⓟ syn **White Sensation**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/224 Certificate No: 1494

'Sunmariripi'ⓟ syn **Coral Pink**ⓟ
Application No: 1998/225 Certificate No: 1481

CHANGE IN AGENT'S NAME

From: SA Seedgrowers Cooperative Ltd
To: Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited
for the following varieties:

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Aquarius'ⓟ
Application No: 1993/237 Certificate No: 798

'Genesis'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/091 Certificate No: 931

Trifolium brachycalcinum
Subterranean Clover

'Nuba'ⓟ
Application No: 1990/004 Certificate No: 88

From: South Australian Seedgrowers Cooperative
To: Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited
for the following variety:

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Venus'
Application No: 1999/285

From: South Australian Seedgrowers Co-operative Limited
To: Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited
for the following varieties:

Trifolium subterraneum ssp *brachycalycinum*
Subterranean Clover

'Antas'
Application No: 1999/147

Trifolium subterraneum ssp *subterraneum*
Subterranean Clover

'Campeda'
Application No: 1999/148

CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

From: Claude Ray Garnett
To: Claude Ray Garnett and Elizabeth Alice Garnett
for the following variety:

Camellia hybrid
Camellia

'Sweet Jane'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/119 Certificate No: 1038

From: CSIRO Division of Tropical Agriculture
To: Selected Seeds Pty Ltd
for the following variety:

Panicum laxum
Panic Grass

'Shadegro'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/132 Certificate No: 447

From: Forbio Plants Pty Ltd
To: Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd
for the following varieties:

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Bush Ember'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/065 Certificate No: 586

'Bush Garnet'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/061 Certificate No: 1497

'Bush Heritage'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/063 Certificate No: 585

'Bush Ochre'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/062 Certificate No: 584

'Bush Pearl'
Application No: 1997/060

'Bush Splendour'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/061 Certificate No: 583

'Bush Twilight'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/066 Certificate No: 587

Impatiens hybrid
Impatiens

'Ambience'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/172 Certificate No: 1206

'Ambrosia'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/153 Certificate No: 359

'Illusion'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/137 Certificate No: 353

'Innocence'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/154 Certificate No: 360

'Shadow'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/174 Certificate No: 1208

'Tempest'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/173 Certificate No: 1207

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Chameleon'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/150 Certificate No: 582

From: Giuseppe Ralli & Iolanda Ralli
To: Iolanda Ralli
for the following variety:

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Ralli Seedless'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/151 Certificate No: 695

From: Manchester Nominees Pty Ltd
To: David Albert Ivor Passmore
for the following varieties:

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Chinese Hibiscus

'West Coast Jewel'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/298 Certificate No: 1520

'West Coast Red'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/299 Certificate No: 1519

From: Perunna Pty Ltd & Javmain Pty Ltd
To: Scott Bailey and Javmain Pty Ltd
for the following variety:

Alnus jorullensis
Alder

'Royal Cascade'(Þ) syn **Weeping Willy**(Þ)
Application No: 1991/097 Certificate No: 311

From: Stephen Membrey
To: Stephen Membrey and Gayle Membrey
for the following varieties:

Angophora costata
Smooth Barked Apple

'Little Gumball'
Application No: 1996/235

Coleonema pulchrum
Coleonema

'Mellow Yellow'
Application No: 1999/008

Hardenbergia violacea
False Sarsparilla

'White Out'
Application No: 1999/009

Hebe hybrid
Hebe

'Heebie Jeebies'
Application No: 1999/090

CHANGE IN OWNER'S NAME

From: Ball FloraPlant
To: Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
for the following varieties:

Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia

'Balangdeum'
Application No: 2000/067

'Balanglav'
Application No: 2000/066

'Balangpink'
Application No: 2000/064

'Balangpurp'
Application No: 2000/065

'Balangwhit'
Application No: 2000/063

Impatiens hawkeri
Impatiens

'Balcelavgo' syn **Celebration Lavender Glow**
Application No: 2000/070

'Balcelilae' syn **Celebration Light Lavender III**
Application No: 2000/071

'Balcelisow' syn **Celebration Salmon II**
Application No: 2000/072

'Balcelrost' syn **Celebration Rose Star**
Application No: 2000/076

Impatiens hybrid
Impatiens

'BFP-368 Rose'(Þ) syn **Rose Celebration**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/263 Certificate No: 1426

'BSR-152 Dark Pink'(Þ) syn **Celebration Deep Pink**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/264 Certificate No: 1427

'BSR-186 Bonfire Orange'(Þ) syn **Celebration Orange Bonfire**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/265 Certificate No: 1428

'Celdered' syn **Celebration Deep Red**
Application No: 1998/007

'Celebration Candy Pink'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/116 Certificate No: 1057

'Celebration Pure White'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/113 Certificate No: 577

'Purple Star'(Þ) syn **Celebration Purple Star**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/006 Certificate No: 1433

Impatiens wallerana
Impatiens

'Balfiecobl' syn **Fiesta Coral Bells**
Application No: 2000/068

'Balfieorce' syn **Fiesta Orange Spice**
Application No: 2000/069

'Fiesta White'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/004 Certificate No: 1431

'Lavender Orchid'(Þ) syn **Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double** (Þ)
Application No: 1998/003 Certificate No: 1430

'Pink Ruffle'(Þ) syn **Fiesta Pink Ruffle**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/005 Certificate No: 1432

Sparkler Rose'(Þ) syn **Fiesta Sparkler Rose Double**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/002 Certificate No: 1429

Pelargonium x *hortorum*
Pelargonium

'BFP-838 Dark Red' syn **Designer Dark Red**
Application No: 1998/008

'Starburst Red'
Application No: 1998/009

'Showcase Salmon'
Application No: 1998/010

'Pink Heart' syn **Showcase Pink Heart**
Application No: 1998/011

'BFP-788 Bright Scarlet' syn **Designer Bright Scarlet**
Application No: 1998/012

'BFP-721 Bright Lilac' syn **Designer Bright Lilac**
Application No: 1998/013

Pelargonium hortorum x *Pelargonium peltatum*
Pelargonium

'Balgalpipn' syn **Galleria Pink Punch**
Application No: 2000/078

'Balgalsabe' syn **Galleria Scarlet Beauty**
Application No: 2000/079

Pelargonium peltatum
Pelargonium

'Balcolav' syn **Colorcade Lavender Glow**
Application No: 2000/073

'Balcolilac' syn **Colorcade Lilac**
Application No: 2000/077

'Balcolink' syn **Colorcade Pink**
Application No: 2000/074

'Balcolburg' syn **Colorcade Burgundy**
Application No: 2000/075

From: New York College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell
To: Cornell University
for the following variety:

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Pike'
Application No: 2000/045

From: South Australian Seedgrowers Co-operative Limited
To: Seedco Australia Co-operative Limited
for the following varieties:

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Rapide'
Application No: 1997/294

Trifolium incarnatum
Crimson Clover

'Blaza'
Application No: 1999/146

Trifolium alexandrinum
Berseem Clover

'Elite II'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/304 Certificate No: 1401

Trifolium resupinatum var *majus*
Persian Clover

'Laser'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/018 Certificate No: 1522

'Leeton'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/019 Certificate No: 1523

Trifolium resupinatum
Persian Clover

'Lightning'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/288

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'Waverley'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/020 Certificate No: 1065

Vicia villosa
Wooly Pod Vetch

'Capello'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/297 Certificate No: 1525

'Haymaker Plus'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/287 Certificate No: 1528

Vicia sativa
Common Vetch

'Vedura'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/286 Certificate No: 1527

'Velero'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/296 Certificate No: 1524

'Vestar'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/285 Certificate No: 1526

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

Stamial' syn **Pink Minetti**
Application No: 1997/242

Clematis cirrhosa
Clematis

'Landsdowne Gem'
Application No: 1999/145

Clematis montana
Clematis

'Broughton Star'
Application No: 1999/144

Lupinus albus
White Lupin

'Lucyanne'
Application No: 1999/024

Rhododendron hybrid
Rhododendron

'Australian Celebration'
Application No: 1999/055

'Coffee Caramel'
Application No: 1999/057

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Helhein' syn **Super Sparkle**
Application No: 1998/247

'Helkleger' syn **Super Elfin**
Application No: 1998/248

'Helklewei' syn **Super Bianca**
Application No: 1998/165

'Nano Nagle'
Application No: 1997/325

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Smith's Starlight'
Application No: 1999/231

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

'Alaska'
Application No: 1994/039 Certificate Number: 459

'Atlanta'
Application No: 1994/040 Certificate Number: 460

'Flamengo'
Application No: 1992/146 Certificate Number: 467

'Little Moon'
Application No: 1997/178 Certificate Number: 1371

'Little Star'
Application No: 1995/183 Certificate Number: 1044

'Little Sun'
Application No: 1995/185 Certificate Number: 1045

'Zanta' syn **Violetta**
Application No: 1994/185 Certificate Number: 1043

Danthonia richardsonii
Wallaby Grass

'Hume'
Application No: 1995/007 Certificate Number: 534

Dianthus barbatus x *Dianthus superbus*
Carnation

'Statropur' syn **Gipsy**
Application No: 1989/120 Certificate Number: 1296

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'CS 7S'
Application No: 1991/114 Certificate Number: 260

'DP 5415' syn **Blanca**
Application No: 1993/219 Certificate Number: 536

'DP 5690' syn **Linda**
Application No: 1993/218 Certificate Number: 537

'Sicala 34'
Application No: 1991/115 Certificate Number: 261

'Sicot 50i'
Application No: 1996/150 Certificate Number: 1061

'Siokra L-23i'
Application No: 1996/151 Certificate Number: 1062

'Siokra V-15i'
Application No: 1996/153 Certificate Number: 1060

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Venture'
Application No: 1995/054 Certificate Number: 773

Lophostemon confertus
Brush Box

'Billy Bunter'
Application No: 1993/179 Certificate Number: 842

Prunus persica
Peach

'Kialla'
Application No: 1994/221 Certificate Number: 693

Robinia pseudoacacia
Black Locust

'Lace Lady'
Application No: 1995/120 Certificate Number: 857

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Meicarsel' syn **Mascara Minijet**
Application No: 1995/211 Certificate Number: 808

'Pink Kardinal'
Application No: 1994/077 Certificate Number: 572

CORRIGENDA

Actinidia chinensis
Kiwifruit

'HORT16A'
Application No: 1998/094

Journal Reference: PVJ 13.1 page 19
Corrigenda: First sale date should read as 5th August 1997. Not May 1997.

Bracteantha hybrid
Paper Daisy

'Wanetta Sunshine'
Application No: 2000/041

Journal Reference: PVJ 13.1 page 12
Corrigenda: *Bracteantha bracteata* should read as *Bracteantha* hybrid.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ruiconti' syn **Yellow Unique**
Application No: 1998/265

Journal Reference: PVJ 13.1 page 64
Corrigenda: The comparator for 'Ruiconti' should be 'Cocktail 80' ('Meitakilor') and not 'Cocktail'.

Triticum turgidum subsp *durum*
Durum Wheat

'Arrivato'
Application No: 1999/324

'line 4210.23.6'
Application No: 1999/290

Journal Reference: PVJ 13.1 page 80 and 81
Corrigeanda: In Choice of Comparators paragraph, the correct name for the comparators should read as 'Wollaroi' and 'Kamilaroi' instead of 'Wallaroi' and 'Kamillaroi'.

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights.
For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

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

Payment of Fees

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

Collector of Public Monies
C/-Plant Breeders Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** ($300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

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

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

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

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

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

Annual fee
Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeders rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

FEES

Basic Fees	Schedule			
	A	B	C	D
	$			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400

Annual Renewal – all applications 300

Schedule

A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.

B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.

C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994)

D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part1 and/or Part2) , an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for (a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

Dr Paul **Brennan**
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Business Development Manager
UniQuest Limited
Research Road
University of Queensland
ST LUCIA QLD 4072
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing 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

27th MEETING OF THE PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PBRAC)

The 27th meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) was held in Canberra on 30 June 2000. All PBRAC members attended. Two future members attended as observers.

Key matters discussed were:

The Plant Breeder's Rights Amendment Bill 2000. PBRAC put forward a number of possible improvements to the proposed amendments. It was noted that the deletion of the current section 18 and the insertion of a new section 18 would clarify the operation of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* and would have significant implications for all parties.

PBRAC recommended further communication with Attorney General's Department in respect of fine tuning some amendments. In addition, the Committee recommended further consultation with some organisations regarding the impact of the proposed changes.

Follow up to the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Regional Management (SCARM) Recommendations on Breeding Issues. SCARM recommended that

- the Registrar of Plant Breeder's Rights should consult and communicate widely with the breeding community with the objective of providing a clearer explanation of breeding;

- the Registrar should convene a panel of experts to provide examples of breeding methodologies that conform with the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994 and internationally accepted practice in accordance with the *International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants* (UPOV);

- the Plant Breeder's Rights Office (PBRO) should publish, through the *Plant Varieties Journal* and web page, a clearer explanation of breeding to respond to current uncertainties and guide applicants with regard to essential derivation;

- PBRO should work with the plant breeding and biotechnology industries to clarify 'essential derivation', develop practical solutions to intellectual property management of essentially derived varieties and, through this process, examine ways in which changes might be made to the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994 to better protect the interests of the first breeder.

PBRAC agreed to the establishment of a panel of experts to address the above issues and to engage in broad consultation with industry on those issues.

Clarification of Procedures Relating to Objections/Revocations.

PBRAC recommended clarifying procedures regarding objections/revocations. This will ensure that there is a better understanding of the role of the PBRO in this area and that staff of the PBRO deal with such matters to a high standard and in a uniform manner.

Patents Amendment (Innovation Patents) Bill 2000.

PBRAC noted the events leading up to the introduction of the legislation and expressed their appreciation for the timely intervention of the Minister for Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry on behalf of stakeholders in the PBR scheme.

Retiring Members

The Chair, on behalf of the Committee, expressed appreciation to Dr Hare, Ms Peate and Professor Sedgley for their outstanding contribution to the work of the Committee over a number of years and wished them well in their future endeavours.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

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

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Swinburn, Garth
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
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Easton, Andrew Chowdhury, Doza Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tay, David
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cassava	Tay, David
Cereals	Alam, Rafiul 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 Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances

Cherry
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Mackay, Alastair
- Maddox, Zoee
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Chickpeas
- Brouwer, Jan
- Chowdhury, Doza
- Collins, David
- Goulden, David

Citrus
- Ayash, Abdo
- Edwards, Megan
- Fox, Primrose
- Gingis, Aron
- Lee, Slade
- Maddox, Zoee
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Swinburn, Garth
- Sykes, Stephen
- Topp, Bruce

Clover
- Lake, Andrew
- Miller, Jeff
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Conifer
- Stearne, Peter

Cotton
- Alam, Rafiul
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Leske, Richard

Cucurbits
- Alam, Rafiul
- Ayash, Abdo
- 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
- Ayash, Abdo

Fig
- Darmody, Liz
- FitzHenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Maddox, Zoee
- Pullar, David

Forage Brassicas
- Goulden, David

Forage Grasses
- Berryman, Tim
- Fennell, John
- Harrison, Peter
- Kirby, Greg
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Slatter, John
- Smith, Kevin

Forage Legumes
- Fennell, John
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Hill, Jeff
- Lake, Andrew
- Miller, Jeff
- Slatter, John
- Snowball, Richard

Forest Trees
- Lubomski, Marek

Fruit
- Ayash, Abdo
- Beal, Peter
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Kennedy, Peter
- Lenoir, Roland
- Maddox, Zoee
- McCarthy, Alec
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Fungi, Basidiomycetes
- Cairney, John

Fungi, Entomopathogenic
- Milner, Richard

Grapes
- Biggs, Eric
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Lee, Slade
- Maddox, Zoee
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Stearne, Peter
- Swinburn, Garth
- Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
- Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
- Hanger, Brian
- Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
- Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
- Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Bahnisch, L
- Baker, Andrew
- Chowdhury, Doza
- Collins, David
- Cook, Bruce
- Cruickshank, Alan
- Downes, Ross
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Imrie, Bruce
- Kirby, Greg
- Knights, Edmund
- Lake, Andrew
- Law, Mary Ann
- Loch, Don
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nutt, Bradley
- Rose, John
- Snowball, Richard

Lentils
- Brouwer, Jan
- Chowdhury, Doza
- Collins, David
- Goulden, David

Lucerne
- Lake, Andrew
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
- Collins, David

Magnolia
- Paananen, Ian

Maize
- Slatter, John

Myrtaceae
- Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
- Quinn, Patrick
- Waters, Cathy

Neem
- Friend, Joe

Oat
- Collins, David
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
- Downes, Ross
- Kidd, Charles
- Poulsen, David
- Slatter, John

Olives
- Ayash, Abdo
- Bazzani, Mr Luigi
- Gingis, Aron
- Pullar, David

Onions
- Cross, Richard
- Fennell, John
- Gingis, Aron

McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals – Exotic
Abell, Peter
Armitage, Paul
Angus, Tim
Ayash, Abdo
Barth, Gail
Beal, Peter
Collins, Ian
Cross, Richard
Cunneen, Thomas
Darmody, Liz
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Eggleton, Steve
Fisk, Anne Marie
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Gingis, Aron
Harrison, Peter
Hempel, Maciej
Johnston, Margaret
Kirkham, Roger
Kwan, Brian
Kulkarni, Vinod
Lamont, Greg
Larkman, Clive
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lubomski, Marek
Lunghusen, Mark
Maddox, Zoee
McMichael, Prue
Mitchell, Leslie
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Stearne, Peter
Stewart, Angus
Tay, David
Van der Ley, John
Washer, Stewart
Watkins, Phillip
Winfield, Joel

Ornamentals – Indigenous
Abell, Peter
Allen, Paul
Angus, Tim
Ayash, Abdo
Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
Beal, Peter
Cunneen, Thomas
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Downes, Ross
Eggleton, Steve
Harrison, Peter
Henry, Robert J
Hockings, David
Jack, Brian
Johnston, Margaret
Kirby, Greg
Kirkham, Roger
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lullfitz, Robert
Lunghusen, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Molyneux, W M
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Stearne, Peter
Tan, Beng
Watkins, Phillip
Winfield, Joel
Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
Foster, Kevin
Nichols, Phillip
Nutt, Bradley
Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
Aberdeen, Ian
Anderson, Malcolm
Avery, Angela
Bahnisch, L
Berryman, Tim
Cameron, Stephen
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Croft, Valerie
Harrison, Peter
Kaapro, Jyri
Kirby, Greg
Loch, Don
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Rose, John
Smith, Raymond
Scattini, Walter John
Slatter, John
Smith, Kevin
Williams, Warren
Wilson, Frances

Peanut
Cruickshank, Alan
George, Doug
Tay, David

Pear
Baxter, Leslie
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Langford, Garry
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Tancred, Stephen
Valentine, Bruce

Persimmon
Swinburn, Garth
Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nichols, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
Pullar, David
Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Chowdhury, Doza
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue

Potatoes
Ayash, Abdo
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Stearne, Peter
Tay, David

Proteaceae
Barth, Gail
Kirby, Neil
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Prunus
Ayash, Abdo
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Porter, Gavin
Pullar, David
Topp, Bruce
Witherspoon, Jennifer

Pulse Crops
Bestow, Sue
Brouwer, Jan
Chowdhury, Doza
Collins, David
Cross, Richard
Kidd, Charles
Oates, John
Poulsen, David
Slatter, John

Raspberry
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Martin, Stephen
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
Barrett, Mike
Paananen, Ian

Roses
- Barrett, Mike
- Cross, Richard
- Darmody, Liz
- Fitzhenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Fox, Primrose
- Gingis, Aron
- Hanger, Brian
- Lee, Peter
- Maddox, Zoee
- Prescott, Chris
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Stearne, Peter
- Swane, Geoff
- Syrus, A Kim
- Van der Ley, John

Sesame
- Bennett, Malcolm
- Harrison, Peter
- Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum
- Khan, Akram
- Slatter, John

Soybean
- Andrews, Judith
- Harrison, Peter
- James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
- Ayash, Abdo
- Barrett, Mike
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Kennedy, Peter
- Mackay, Alistair
- Maddox, Zoee
- Malone, Michael
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Swinburn, Garth
- Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry
- Gingis, Aron
- Herrington, Mark
- Martin, Stephen
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Morrison, Bruce
- Porter, Gavin
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Zorin, Clara

Sugarcane
- Cox, Mike
- Morgan, Terence
- Tay, David

Sunflower
- George, Doug

Tomato
- Cross, Richard
- Gingis, Aron
- Herrington, Mark
- Martin, Stephen
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Tree Crops
- Friend, Joe
- McRae, Tony

Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)
- Collins, David

Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops
- Ayash, Abdo
- Harrison, Peter
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Tay, David
- Winston, Ted

Umbrella Tree
- Paananen, Ian

Vegetables
- Alam, Rafiul
- Ayash, Abdo
- Baker, Andrew
- Beal, Peter
- Cross, Richard
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Fennell, John
- Frkovic, Edward
- Gingis, Aron
- Harrison, Peter
- Kirkham, Roger
- Lenoir, Roland
- McMichael, Prue
- Oates, John
- Pearson, Craig
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Tay, David
- Westra Van Holthe, Jan

Verbena
- Paananen, Ian

Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Abel, Peter	02 9351 8825	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Alam, Rafiul	07 5460 1184	
	07 5460 1112 fax	SE QLD
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
Andrews, Judith	02 6951 2614	
	02 6955 7580 fax	Southern NSW, Northern VIC
Angus, Tim	02 4751 5702 ph/fax	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
Ayash, Abdo	02 9823 4436	
	0414 445 733	Sydney Region
Bahnisch, L	07 5460 1457	
	07 5460 1204 fax	Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6427 8553	
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8303 9580	
	08 8303 9424 fax	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
Beal, Peter	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	QLD & Northern NSW
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733	
	08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Berryman, Tim	02 6272 9662 ph/fax	
	0427 894 266 mobile	ACT region
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695	
	02 6795 4358 fax	
	0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 5362 2159	
	03 5362 2187 fax	South Eastern Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	Sydney
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	
Chowdhury, Doza	08 8303 7227	
	08 8303 7109 fax	South Australia and Victoria
Collins, David	08 9622 6100	Central Western Wheatbelt
	08 9622 1902 fax	of Western Australia
	0154 42694 mobile	
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	High rainfall zone of
	02 6246 5399 fax	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
Edwards, Megan	03 5024 5960	
	03 5024 7470 fax	
	0418 532 354	VIC/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 4862 2487 ph/fax	Sydney and surrounding
	0417 891 651 mobile	districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Mediterranean areas of
		Australia
Friend, Joe	02 6688 6150 ph/fax	Northern QLD & NSW
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	
	03 9769 1522 fax	Victoria, South Australia
	0419 878658 mobile	and Southern NSW
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Hanger, Brian	03 9756 7532	
	03 9756 6684 fax	
	03 9752 0603 fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	Tropical/Sub-tropical
	08 8948 3894 fax	Australia, including NT and
	0407 034 083 mobile	NW of WA and tropical arid
		areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Kaapro, Jyri	02 9637 8711	
	02 9637 8599 fax	Sydney and surrounding areas
Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 7600	
	02 6382 2228 fax	New South Wales
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
	08 8842 3066 fax	
	0417 336 458 mobile	Southern Australia
Kirby, Greg	08 8201 2176	
	08 8201 3015 fax	South Australia
Kirby, Neil	02 4754 2637	
	02 4754 2640 fax	New South Wales
Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1200	
	03 5957 1210 fax	
	0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Knights, Edmund	02 6763 1100	
	02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
	08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Kwan, Brian	03 5943 1088	
	03 5943 1146 fax	Australia
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 9652 1285	
	02 9652 1924 fax	Sydney region
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4638 4322	
	07 4638 4271 fax	Toowoomba region
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia

Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	Queensland/Northern
	02 6622 2080 fax	New South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	Cotton growing regions
	07 4671 3113 fax	of QLD & NSW
Loch, Don	07 5482 1522	
	07 5482 1529 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 9752 0477	
	03 9752 0028 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
Martin, Stephen	03 6231 2489	
	03 6231 4508 fax	
	0418 500198 mobile	Tasmania
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	Manawatu region,
	64 3 351 8142 fax	New Zealand
Milner, Richard	02 6246 4169	
	02 6246 4042 fax	
	richardm@ento.csiro.au	Australia
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	
	07 4783 6001 fax	Australia
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	SE Melbourne, Mornington
	03 5977 4921 fax	Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4651 2601	Sydney region, Eastern
	02 4651 2578 fax	Australia
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1231	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5964 2780 ph/fax	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
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
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 88078 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Slatter, John	07 4635 0726	
	07 4635 2772 fax	
	0155 88086 mobile	Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4385 9788ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
Stuart, Peter	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	SE Queensland
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	Murray Valley Region – from
	03 5021 3131 fax	Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Tay, David	07 5460 1313	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	Sydney to Brisbane and New
	0417 423 768 mobile	England area
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Washer, Stewart	08 9300 9995	
	08 9407 5070 fax	
	0196 83642 mobile	Western Australia
Waters, Cathy	02 6888 7404	
	02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800	
	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033	
	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Williams, Warren	64 6 356 8019 NZ	
	02 6356 8019 AUS	
	02 6351 8047 fax AUS	New Zealand
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winfield, Joel	03 9737 9660	Victoria
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
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name
Allen, Antony
Ali, S
Baelde, Arie
Barr, Andrew
Batta, Rohitas
Beatson, Ron
Bell, David
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Breust, P
Brewer, L
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Chin, Robert
Chivers, Ian
Clayton- Greene, Kevin
Coker, Julian
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Cox, Michael
Craig, Andrew
Crane, Peter
Dale, Gary
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver
Eastwood, Russell
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Gibson, Peter
Gomme, Simon
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guy, Graeme
Hall, Nicola
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Higgs, Robert
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Holland, Mark
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jaeger, M
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, A
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kennedy, Chris
Kimbeng, Collins
Knights, Ted
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Langbein, Sueanne
Leighton, Alan
Leonforte, Tony
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Liu, Chunji
Loi, Angelo
Luckett, David
Macleod, Nick
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
Mcdonald, David
Mcmaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Milne, Carolyn
Moody, David
Moore, Stephen
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Oram, Rex
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Pymer, Sally
Reid, Peter
Richardson, Maureen
Rose, Ian
Rowles, Cherie
Salmon, Alexander
Sammon, Noel
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Saperstein, Sylvia
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Song, Leonard
Tonks, John
Toyer, Christine
Trimboli, Daniel
Turner, Matthew
Vaughan, Peter
Weatherly, Lilia
Whalley, R.D.B.
Whiley, Tony
Williams, Rex
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
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
Instituto Nacional de Semillas
Ministerio de Economia
Secretaria de Agricultura
Ganaderia y Pesca
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3.
Piso, 1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 1) 362 39 88
Fax: (54 1) 349 24 17

AUSTRALIA
Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
P O Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650

AUSTRIA
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum fur Landwirtschaft
Sortenschutzamt
Postfach 400
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211

BELGIUM
Ministere de classes moyennes et de l'agriculture
Service de la protection des obtentions
vegetales et des catalogues nationaux
Tour WTC/3- 6eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 37 28
Fax: (32 2) 208 37 05

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) 391 953
Fax: (591-2) 391 953

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

BULGARIA
Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 710 152
Fax: (359-2) 708 325

CANADA
The Commissioner
Plant Breeders' Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
3rd Floor, East Court
Camelot Court
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A OY9

Phone: (1 613) 225 2342
Fax: (1 613) 228 6629

CHILE
Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Department 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 Non Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 10026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3079
Fax: (86-10) 6419 2451

COLOMBIA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (I.C.A)
Division de Semillas
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695

CZECH REPUBLIC
Ministry of Agriculture
External Relations Department
Tesnov 17
117 05 Prague 1

Phone: (42) 2 2181 2474
Fax: (42) 2 2181 2970

DENMARK
Afdeling for Sortsafprovning
Postbox 7
Teglvaerksvej 10, Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 53 59 61 41
Fax: (45) 53 59 01 66

ECUADOR
División de Insumos
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
Avenida Eloy Alfaro y Amazonas
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 543 763
Fax: (593-2) 504 833

FINLAND
Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 232
SF-00171 Helsinki

Phone: (358) 01 60 33 16
Fax: (358) 01 60 24 43

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 5
Fax: (49 511) 56 33 62

HUNGARY
Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 112 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 131 25 96

IRELAND
Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634

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

Phone: (972) 3 968 3669
Fax: (972) 3 968 34 92

ITALY
Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,via Molise
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 6) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 6) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN
Director of Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki – Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

KENYA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi

Tel: (254 –1) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 80 40

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
(new member – address to be advised)

MEXICO
Servicio Nacional de Inspection y Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Desarrollo Rural
Lope de Vega 125 8· Piso
Col. Capultepec Morales
México, D.F. 11570

Phone: (52-5) 203 9427
Fax: (52-5) 250 64 83

NETHERLANDS
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Borad of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67

NEW ZEALAND
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 325 29 46

NORWAY
Planteosortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Fellesbygget
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 75 04
Fax: (47) 64 94 02 08

PANAMA
Direccion General del Registro
De la Propiedad Industrial
(DIGERPI)\
Ministerio de Coercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139

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

Phone: (48 667) 535 58 or 523 41
Fax: (48 667) 535 58

PORTUGAL
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da CNPPA
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351) 1 362 16 07
Fax: (351) 1 362 16 06

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162
C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
State Commission of the Russian Federation
for Selection Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 3a
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26

SLOVAKIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Dodrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (42) 736 85 61
Fax: (42) 745 62 94

SLOVENIA
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Dunajska
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-61) 178 9117
Fax: (386-61) 178 9120

SOUTH AFRICA
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and Quality Control
Private Bag X 258
Pretoria 0001

Phone: (27 12) 319 7202
Fax: (27 12) 319 7279

SPAIN
Registro de Variedades
Subdireccion General de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero
Jose Abascal, 4
E-280003- Madrid

Phone: (34 1) 347 66 00
Fax: (34 1) 594 27 68

SWEDEN
Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170

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

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Controller (Ag)
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
34 Frederick Street
Port of Spain

Phone: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221

UKRAINE
State Patent Office of Ukraine
8 Lvov Square
254655 Kiev 53, GSP- 655

Phone: (880 44) 212 50 82
Fax: (880 44) 212 34 49

UNITED KINGDOM
The Plant Variety Rights Office
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 OLF

Phone: (44 1223) 34 23 81
Fax: (44 1223) 34 23 86

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
Ministerio de Ganaderia, Agricultura y Pesca
Direccion General -Servicios Agricolas
Unidad de Semillas
Ava. Milan 4703
12.900 Montevideo

Phone: (59 82) 309 79 24
Fax: (59 82) 39 60 53

EUROPEAN UNION
(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office
P.O. Box 2141
F-49021 Angers Cedex
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 36 84 50
Fax: (33 2) 41 36 84 60

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria[2,4]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Finland[2,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[2]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyz Republic[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Moldova[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 45)

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 there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience, can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria
To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus
Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham G Wilson	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	M Cox	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	G Kadkol	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*, Oats	Outdoor, field, . irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	Clematis	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	Pelargonium	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	*Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, persian clover*	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	V Gellert M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98

Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera, Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Angelonia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Cuphea*	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne	

The following applications are pending:

Name	**Location**	**Genera applied for**	**Facilities**	**Name of QP**
Outeniqua Nursery	Monbulk, VIC	Unspecified	Outdoor, glasshouse	
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	L Bahnisch R Fletcher D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: 30 September 2000.

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

As amended by the Council at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, on October 25, 1991.

[Recommendation 9

For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca,Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

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

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* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the rader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

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. Under section 62(1) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territories.

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index
For varieties included in this issue

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Aglaonema	*Aglaonema* hybrid
	Aglaonema nitidum
Alder	*Alnus jorullensis*
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Alstroemeria	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Angelonia	*Angelonia angustifolia*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
	Malus domestica
	Malus domestica
Arizona Cypress	*Cupressus glabra*
Azalea	*Rhododendron simsii*
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Bacopa	*Sutera cordata*
Barleria	*Barleria cristata*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
	Hordeum vulgare
Barrel Medic	*Medicago truncatula*
Barren's Regelia	*Regelia velutina*
Bean, Narbon	*Vicia narbonensis*
Bean, Navy	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Black Locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* hybrid
Brachyscome	*Brachyscome* hybrid
Brush Box	*Lophostemon confertus*
Buffalo Grass	*Buchloe dactyloides*
Cabbage Tree	*Cordyline* hybrid
Camellia	*Camellia* hybrid
	Camellia sasanqua
Canola	*Brassica napus var oleifera*
Carnation	*Dianthus barbatus* x *Dianthus superbus*
	Dianthus hybrid
Chickpea	*Cicer arietinum*
Chinese Hibiscus	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Clematis	*Clematis cirrhosa*
	Clematis montana
Clover, Berseem	*Trifolium alexandrinum*
Clover, Crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*
Clover, Persian	*Trifolium resupinatum*
	Trifolium resupinatum var majus
Clover, Subterranean	*Trifolium brachycalcinum*
	Trifolium subterraneum ssp *brachycalycinum*
Clover, White	*Trifolium repens*
Coast Tea Tree	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
Coleonema	*Coleonema pulchrum*
Common Vetch	*Vicia sativa*
	Gossypium hirsutum
Couchgrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Croton	*Codiaeum mora*
Cuphea	*Cuphea hyssopifolia*
Dianella	*Dianella ensifolia*
Diascia	*Diascia* spp.
Easter Daisy	*Aster* hybrid
False Feather	*Cuphea hyssopifolia*
False Sarsparilla	*Hardenbergia violacea*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Fanflower	*Scaevola aemula*
Field Bean	*Vicia faba*
Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Flamingo Lily	*Anthurium* hybrid
Gaura	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Geraldton Wax	*Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*
Golden Penda	*Xanthostemon chrysanthus*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
	Grevillea preissii x *Grevillea fililoba*
Hebe	*Hebe* hybrid
Impatiens	*Impatiens hawkeri*
	Impatiens hybrid
	Impatiens wallerana
India Rubber Tree	*Ficus elastica*
Ivy Leaved Pelargonium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Japanese Lawn Grass	*Zoysia japonica*
Kalanchoe	*Kalanchoe spp*
Kangaroo Grass	*Themeda triandra*
Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos* hybrid
	Anigozanthos manglesii
Kiwi Fruit	*Actinidia chinensis*
Korean Grass	*Zoysia japonica*
Lacy Tree Philodendron	*Philodendron tatei*
Lavender	*Lavandula angustifolia*
	Lavandula hybrid
	Lavandula stoechas ssp. luisieri
Leucadendron	*Leucadendron gandogeri* x *spissifolium*
Leucospermum	*Leucospermum glabrum*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium paniculatum*
Lily	*Lilium* hybrid
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Lupin, White	*Lupinus albus*
Mango	*Mangifera indica*
New Zealand Christmas Tree	*Metrosideros perforatus*
Oat	*Avena sativa*
Olearia	*Olearia axillaris*
Osmanthus	*Osmanthus delavayi*
Panic Grass	*Panicum laxum*
Paper Daisy	*Bracteantha bracteata*
	Bracteantha hybrid
	Rhodanthe anthemoides
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Pelargonium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
	Pelargonium xhortorum
Pentas	*Pentas lanceolata*
Persian Clover	*Trifolium resupinatum var majus*
Petunia	*Petunia* hybrid
Pink Soap Wart	*Saponaria ocymoides*
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum ralphii*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Prunus Rootstock	*Prunus* hybrid
Purple Coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Rhodes Grass	*Chloris gayana*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* hybrid
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass, Perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Scaevola	*Scaevola aemula*
Serruria	*Serruria florida* x *Serruria rosea*
Shortlived Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Smooth Barked Apple	*Angophora costata*
Soybean	*Glycine max*
Spathiphyllum	*Spathiphyllum* hybrid
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x *ananassa*
Sugar Cane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Sutera	*Sutera cordata*
Sweet Orange	*Citrus sinensis*
Syzygium	*Syzygium luehmannii*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
Tea Tree	*Leptospermum* hybrid
Torenia	*Torenia fournieri*
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Variegated Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Verbena	*Verbena* hybrid
Vetch, Common	*Vicia sativa*
Vetch, Woolypod	*Vicia villosa*
Vireya Rhododendron	*Rhododendron vireya* hybrid
Wallaby Grass	*Danthonia richardsonii*
Waratah	*Telopea speciosissima*
	Telopea speciossissima x *Telopea oreades*
Waxflower	*Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Wheat, Durum	*Triticum turgidum* ssp. *turgidum*
Zoysiagrass	*Zoysia japonica*
Zygocactus	*Schlumbergera truncata*

Register of Australian Winter Cereal Cultivars

Varietal Descriptions from the Voluntary Scheme for the Registration of Cereal Cultivars

Recently some procedural changes have been implemented in the operations of the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. The Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) office and the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme are collaborating to ensure that descriptions of new varieties, whether they are protected by PBR or not, are made available.

The *Plant Varieties Journal* now includes descriptions of cultivars registered under the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. **Please note that publishing a description in the *Plant Varieties Journal* does not automatically qualify a cultivar to be protected under Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR). PBR is entirely a different scheme and there are specific requirements under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* which must be satisfied to be eligible for registration under PBR.** However, it is possible that some cultivars published in this section of the journal are also registered under PBR. When a cultivar is registered under both schemes, the current PBR status of the cultivar is indicated in the descriptions.

A Check list for Registering New Cereal Cultivars in the Voluntary Scheme

Breeders considering submitting a new variety to the voluntary scheme should:

1. Clear the proposed name with Australian Winter Cereal Collection (AWCC). The AWCC will query available information systems to ensure that the proposed name will not be confused with other cultivars of the same group and issue a **registration number**. The timeframe for this process will usually be less than 24 hours, and can be done by phone, fax or by e-mail.

2. Complete a **registration form,** including the registration number and forward the form to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme **–** either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch a IBM formatted floppy diskette. The breeders will be notified of the acceptance for a new registration within one week of its receipt.

3. Send an *untreated* one kilogram (1 kg) reference (or type) **sample of seed** to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme for long term storage in the AWCC. Please indicate if there are any restrictions on the distribution of this seed. Unless advised to the contrary it will be assumed that seed samples of registered cultivars can be freely distributed by the AWCC to *bona fide* scientists for research purposes.

4. Provide a **description of the new cultivar** for publication in the *Plant Varieties Journal* and send it to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in Word for Windows or in RTF format – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch a IBM formatted floppy diskette. In general, a description should contain the following headings:

- Common name
- Botanical name
- Cultivar name
- Registration number
- Registration date
- Name and address of Originators
- Name and address of Registrar of Cereal Cultivars
- Released by
- Synonyms (if any)
- Parentage
- Breeding and selection
- Morphology
- Disease Reaction
- Yield
- Quality
- PBR Status (if any)
- Acknowledgment(if any)
- Breeder

In addition, you may also include other headings if they are relevant to the description of the variety. Please follow the general style and format of the descriptions published in the current issue. Please note: always format your description in a single column, **do not format in two columns**. Columns will be formatted during the publication process.

The **Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme** will electronically forward your description to the *Plant Varieties Journal* for publication. *Plant Varieties Journal* reserves the right for editorial corrections and the edited versions will be forwarded to the breeder for review before the final publication. Publication cost will be charged on a cost recovery basis with invoices sent directly from the PBR office to the breeder. The nominal cost will be $400.00 (four hundred dollars) per variety.

There is no descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme included in this issue.

Contact information

Registration

Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme
C/- Australian Winter Cereals Collection
RMB 944, Calala Lane
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Phone: (02) 6763 1149
Fax: (02) 6763 1154
e-mail: mackaym@agric.nsw.gov.au

Publication

Registrar PBR
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6272 4228
Fax: (02) 6272 3650
e-mail: Doug.Waterhouse@affa.gov.au

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Chairman Hugh Roberts, **Phone (02) 6942 1184**
Fax (02) 6942 3337
Secretary Bill Freebairn, **Phone or Fax (02) 6864 3211**

Australian Horticultural Services Pty Ltd

For all work and advice in getting your ornamental plants approved for Plant Breeders Rights contact

Mark Lunghusen
Phone (03) 9752 0477
Fax (03) 9752 0028
Mobile 0407 050 133
Email mark@outbackplants.com.au
Operating in the Melbourne area.

GRIFFITH HACK

PATENT AND TRADE MARK ATTORNEYS

For assistance regarding Plant Breeders Rights and Trade Marks, please contact any of the following

Melbourne	Sydney	Brisbane	Perth
Dr Vivien Santer (Plant Breeders Rights) Ann Makrigiorgos (Trade Marks)	Mr John Terry	Peter Williams	R. Van Wollingen
Telephone (03) 9243 8300	(02) 9957 5944	(07) 3221 7200	(08) 9221 3779

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

			Casual	**4 issues**
Front Cover		Colour	$1100.00	$3300.00
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	(Half Page)	Mono	220.00	660.00
Service Directory	(6cm x 6cm)	Mono	55.00 per spot	

For bookings or further information please contact Kathryn Dawes-Read on 02 6272 4228, fax 02 6272 3650 or email Kathryn.Dawes-Read@affa.gov.au

Plant Breeder's Rights

In industry, product innovation can give you the competitive edge but you need to protect your investment to ensure a sustainable return.

Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) are a form of intellectual property that allow breeders to decide how their new varieties are to be distributed and marketed.

Varieties protected by PBR may only be produced for sale or sold by growers, distributors and retailers licensed by the plant breeder.

If you would like more information about your rights as a plant breeder, please contact:

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

Or you can visit our website:
www.affa.gov.au/pbr

Telephone: (02) 6272 4228
Facsimile: (02) 6272 3650

PBR Australia – protecting your investment.

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