Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter One 2000 Volume 13 Number 1

'Kormeeram' – A new cut flower variety

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
Back Cover	(Full Page only)	Colour	825.00	2475.00
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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 Varieties Journal

QUARTER ONE, 2000 **VOLUME 13 NUMBER 1**

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

CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 13 NO 2: June 16, 2000.
Anticipated closing date for other 2000 issues: Vol 13 No 3: September 15, 2000. Vol 13 No 4: December 15, 2000.

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Part 1 – General Information

Objections

Formal objections to applications can be lodged by a person who:

a) considers their commercial interests would be affected by a grant of PBR to the applicant; **and**

b) considers that the applicant will not be able to fulfil all the conditions for the grant of PBR to the variety.

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

A fee of $100 is payable at the time of lodging a formal objection and $75/hour will be charged if the examination of the objection by the PBR office takes more than 2 hours. (See Appendix 1 for more details on PBR fees)

All formal objections must be lodged with the Registrar not later than six months after the date the description of the variety is published in this journal**.**

Applying For Plant Breeders Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

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

The 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

AMENDMENTS TO THE PBR ACT

Temporary amnesty for applicants caught in the change from 6 to 4 years of prior sale

When the PBR Act was introduced it replaced the previous Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 and in doing so reduced the allowable period of prior sale for many new plant varieties from 6 years to 4 years. Following introduction of the current Act many applicants applied only to find that their allowable period for prior sale had expired up to two years earlier. To rectify this anomaly an amendment to the PBR Act has been passed and received royal assent on 10th December 1999. The new transitional arrangement will allow affected applicants the opportunity to have their applications reinstated. To take advantage of this transitional arrangement an application for a new variety must have been lodged and subsequently rejected only because it was first sold overseas between 10th November 1988 and 9th November 1990. To ensure efficient operation, any claims under this provision must be lodged within 6 months of its commencement (i.e. before 10th June 2000).

Any person who believes that their variety may meet these temporary provisions can, if they wish, contact the PBR Office to discuss whether their variety is likely to be eligible.

Other Amendments

In addition to the above, 11 other amendments to the PBR Act were also passed. Most are fairly minor and aimed at improving the efficiency of the PBR office. The changes will probably be of little consequence for most applicants and QP's. Further information regarding the likely effect and operation of these amendments can be obtained by contacting the PBR office.

- The time limit in which to advise the PBR office of any change in assignment of rights has been extended from 7 days to within 30 days. Likewise the PBR office now has 30 days in which to notify all parties of a change in assignment.
- Before an objection, request for revocation or claim of essential derivation can be accepted by the PBR office it must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- Who bears the cost of a test growing in dealing with a request for revocation of a PBR has changed. If revocation action is successful, the grantee bears the cost otherwise costs are borne by the objector.
- The PBR office can now recover full costs of undertaking a test growing of a variety on behalf of another UPOV country where no application is lodged in Australia.
- It is no longer a requirement for the PBR office to maintain a copy of the Register of Plant Varieties in each State and Territory.

The remaining changes are very minor and correct or clarify existing provisions. That a variety is ineligible for protection if it has been sold for more than one year in Australia or 4 to 6 years overseas has been clarified to avoid misinterpretation. An error in the placement of 'initial variety' in subsection 50(5) has been corrected. It has also been clarified that, if not already specified in the Act, the time, circumstances and manner in which prescribed fees are paid may be specified in the regulations.

NEW APPLICATION NUMBERING SYSTEM

In December 1999, due to the anticipated Y2K problems, the PBR office replaced its aging MSDOS database with a modern and compliant, Microsoft access database. One of the consequences of this change was the need to slightly modify the application numbering system. Instead of a 2 digit prefix to denote the year there is now a 4 digit prefix (eg application 00/001 becomes 2000/001). The new format ensures correct sorting of applications.

CHANGE IN THE LISTING OF VARIETIES: FROM COMMON NAME TO BOTANICAL NAME

Starting from the current issue the varieties included in the *Plant Varieties Journal* will be alphabetically listed by their botanical names. The common name(s) and varietal name will follow the botanical names. An index for common names to botanical names is published in Appendix 9 for cross references.

PBR FEES WILL BE GST FREE

The Treasurer has determined that all statutory fees under PBR regulation will be exempted from GST.

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 1form 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 of common names to botanical names is published in Appendix 9 for cross references.

ACCEPTANCES

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

Acacia cognata
Bower Wattle

'Limelight'
Application No: 2000/034 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Phillip Dowling**, Mt Gambier West, SA.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

'Cuba'
Application No: 1999/366 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.**
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Inca Dream'
Application No: 1999/367 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding B.V.**
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Jamaica'
Application No: 1999/365 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Konst Breeding BV.**
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Jive'
Application No: 1999/294 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Staprivane' syn **Ivana**
Application No: 2000/053 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Angelonia angustifolia
Angelonia, Granny's Bonnet

'Balangdeum'
Application No: 2000/067 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balanglav'
Application No: 2000/066 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balangpink'
Application No: 2000/064 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balangpurp'
Application No: 2000/065 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

'Balangwhit'
Application No: 2000/063 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Picton, NSW.

Anisodontea capensis
Anisodontea

'African Prince'
Application No: 2000/018 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Avena sativa
Oat

'Wandering'
Application No: 1999/229 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, South Perth, WA.

Barleria cristata
Philippine Violet

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

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Evita'
Application No: 1999/242 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery.**
Agent: **Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

Bracteantha bracteata
Paper Daisy

'Golden Nuggets'
Application No: 2000/042 Accepted: 25 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **E J Bunker**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Wanetta Sunshine'
Application No: 2000/041 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **FD Hockings and OB Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'PACN164'
Application No: 2000/036 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'Varola 50' syn **Surpass 400**
Application No: 2000/037 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'44C71'
Application No: 2000/091 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'46C72'
Application No: 2000/092 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'AGA99-27'
Application No: 1999/349 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

Capsicum annuum var *longum*
Condiment Paprika

'Szegedi 80' syn **Mellow Scarlet**
Application No: 1996/254 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Füszerpaprika Kutató-Fejlesztökft**.
Agent: **N F Derera, AM**, Winston Hills, NSW.

Ceanothus gloriosus
Ceanothus

'Blue Sapphire'
Application No: 2000/099 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Kiwi Colour Ltd.**
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Ceratopetalum gummiferum
New South Wales Christmas Bush

'Albery's Millennium Red'
Application No: 1999/351 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Brian Daniel.**
Agent: **Pro Oz Plants**, Kenthurst, NSW.

Coprosma hybrid
Coprosma

'Karo Red'
Application No: 2000/008 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Landcare Research New Zealand Limited.**
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Coreopsis grandiflora
Coreopsis

'Walcoreop' syn **Flying Saucers**
Application No: 2000/095 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **D Tristram**.
Agent: **Koala Blooms Australia**, The Patch, VIC.

Corymbia ficifolia
Eucalypt

'Summertime'
Application No: 1999/283 Accepted: 1 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **L Fumeaux & Yellow Rock Native Nursery.**
Agent: **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Cucurbita moschata
Pumpkin

'Sunset QHI'
Application No: 2000/021 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Cupressus glabra
Arizona Cypress

'Limesheen'
Application No: 2000/100 Accepted: 21 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Peter & Ruth Donnelly**, Somersby, NSW.

Daucus carota
Carrot

'Betaking'
Application No: 2000/035 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **The Texas A & M University System.**
Agent: **Agmark Pty Ltd**, Sydney, NSW.

Dianella ensifolia
Dianella

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

Erica subdivaricata
Erica

'Snow Flakes'
Application No: 2000/016 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Mr Darren Phillips**, Monbulk, VIC.

Erysimum hybrid
Wallflower

'Pastel Patchwork'
Application No: 2000/017 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Prosper'
Application No: 2000/039 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Barenburg Research**.
Agent: **AgriSeeds Research Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Baft' syn **Bushy Princess**
Application No: 1999/342 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Gebr. W. van der Knaap.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Springwood, QLD.

'Golden Monique'
Application No: 1999/341 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Kwekerij De Amstel B.V.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Springwood, QLD.

Fragaria xananassa
Strawberry

'Wonga'
Application No: 2000/023 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura

'Blushing Butterflies'
Application No: 2000/080 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo.**
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

'Gauka'
Application No: 2000/043 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

Geranium hybrid
Geranium

'Gerwat' syn **Gerbloom**
Application No: 2000/059 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Gomer Waterer and Rozanne Waterer.**
Agent: **Davies Collison Cave, Patent & Trade Mark Attorney**, Sydney, NSW.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Delta Sapphire'
Application No: 1999/352 Accepted: 1 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

'Delta Topaz'
Application No: 1999/353 Accepted: 1 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

'Nupearl'
Application No: 1999/354 Accepted: 1 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

'Nupearl RR'
Application No: 1999/355 Accepted: 1 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Coastal Twilight'
Application No: 2000/007 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Ornatec Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.

'Crimson Yul-Lo'
Application No: 1999/270 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Ornatec Pty Ltd & Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.

Hebe hybrid
Hebe

'Beverley Hills'
Application No: 2000/098 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Annton Nursery Ltd**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

'Orphan Annie'
Application No: 2000/097 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Annton Nursery Ltd**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

'Balcelavgo' syn Celebration Lavender Glow
Application No: 2000/070 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcelilae' syn Celebration Light Lavender III
Application No: 2000/071 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcelisow' syn Celebration Salmon II
Application No: 2000/072 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcelrost' syn Celebration Rose Star
Application No: 2000/076 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea hybrid Impatiens

'Dueimpetred' syn Red Fox Riviera Red
Application No: 1999/370 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen**.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Dueribluni' syn Red Fox Riviera Blue Night
Application No: 1999/369 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen**.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duerior' syn Red Fox Orange Riviera
Application No: 1999/177 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen**.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Dueripinkeye' syn Red Fox Riviera Pink Eye
Application No: 1999/371 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen**.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duerirest' syn Red Fox Riviera Red Star
Application No: 1999/176 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Dueriwhiteye' syn Red Fox Riviera White Eye
Application No: 1999/178 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen**.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Kilor' syn Loros
Application No: 2000/056 Accepted: 21 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimpque' syn Quepos
Application No: 2000/057 Accepted: 21 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimptol' syn Tolinga
Application No: 2000/058 Accepted: 21 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Impatiens wallerana
Impatiens

'Balfiecobl' syn Fiesta Coral Bells
Application No: 2000/068 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balfieorce' syn Fiesta Orange Spice
Application No: 2000/069 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

Lactuca sativa
Lettuce

'Silverado'
Application No: 2000/015 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Coastal Seeds Inc**.
Agent: **South Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Griffith, NSW.

Lechenaultia hybrid
Lechenaultia

'Kings Park Spirit of Suffrage'
Application No: 1999/215 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority**, West Perth, WA.

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Barberia'
Application No: 2000/038 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Barenburg Research**.
Agent: **AgriSeeds Research Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia

'Baby Grand'
Application No: 1999/364 Accepted: 12 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Edward & Patricia Strauss & Leo Koelewyn**.
Agent: **Leo Koelewyn**, Monbulk, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Caudle' syn **Carousel**
Application No: 2000/020 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Caudle Apple Inc**, Grove, TAS.

'Nevson'
Application No: 2000/101 Accepted: 21 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Nevis Fruit Company Limited**.
Agent: **A J Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

Malus prunifolia var *ringo x Malus pumila* var *paradisiaca*
Apple Rootstock

'JM7'
Application No: 2000/113 Accepted: 31 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **National Institute of Fruit Tree Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**.
Agent: **Davies Collison Cave**, Melbourne, VIC.

Medicago littoralis x Medicago tornata
Strand Medic

'Toreador'
Application No: 1999/338 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development**, Rosedale, SA.

Medicago polymorpha
Burr Medic, Burclover, Toothed Burclover, Toothed Burr Medic

'Cavalier'
Application No: 1999/339 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development**, Rosedale, SA.

'Scimitar'
Application No: 1999/340 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development**, Rosedale, SA.

Murraya paniculata
Orange Jasmine, Mock Orange, Satinwood

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

Ozothamnus diosmifolius
Riceflower

'Adelaide Pink'
Application No: 1999/298 Accepted: 25 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Primary Industries & Resources SA and Oren & Ronit Zeevi trading as State Flora Australia**, Murray Bridge, SA.

'Adelaide White'
Application No: 1999/297 Accepted: 25 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Primary Industries & Resources SA and Oren & Ronit Zeevi trading as State Flora Australia**, Murray Bridge, SA.

Pelargonium hortorum x Pelargonium peltatum
Pelargonium

'Balgalsabe' syn **Galleria Scarlet Beauty**
Application No: 2000/079 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balgalpipn' syn **Galleria Pink Punch**
Application No: 2000/078 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcolav' syn **Colorcade Lavender Glow**
Application No: 2000/073 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

Pelargonium peltatum
Ivy Pelargonium

'Balcolburg' syn **Colorcade Burgundy**
Application No: 2000/075 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcolilac' syn **Colorcade Lilac**
Application No: 2000/077 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcolink' syn **Colorcade Pink**
Application No: 2000/074 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant**.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

Phaseolus vulgaris
Bean

'Savannah'
Application No: 1999/387 Accepted: 28 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Harris Moran Seed Company**.
Agent: **Lefroy Valley Seeds**, Tyabb, VIC.

Prunus hybrid
Interspecific Plum

'Flavor King'
Application No: 1999/309 Accepted: 10 Febr 2000.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'Heaven Sent'
Application No: 2000/022 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Joe & Maria Sofra**.
Agent: **Flemings Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Ptilotus obovatus
Ptilotus

'Cobtus'
Application No: 1999/168 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

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

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

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

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

'Grandbeta'
Application No: 2000/090 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Granddelta'
Application No: 2000/089 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Grandepsilon'
Application No: 2000/087 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Grandzeta'
Application No: 2000/088 Accepted: 8 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Iceberg Supreme' syn **Climbing Iceberg Supreme**
Application No: 2000/033 Accepted: 25 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Clive Wallis**.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

'Kordrekes'
Application No: 1999/204 Accepted: 10 February, 2000
Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Korfleur'
Application No: 1999/201 Accepted: 10 February, 2000
Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Korkularis'
Application No: 1999/202 Accepted: 10 February, 2000
Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne**.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Korlumara'
Application No: 1999/199 Accepted: 10 February, 2000
Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne**.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Kormeeram'
Application No: 1999/200 Accepted: 10 February, 2000
Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne**.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Korsetag'
Application No: 1999/203 Accepted: 10 February, 2000
Applicant: **W Kordes' Sohne**.
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Rubus spp
Bramble

'Karaka Black'
Application No: 1999/316 Accepted: 24 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Horticulture & Food Research Institute of New Zealand.**
Agent: **A J Park & Son**, Canberra, ACT.

Sanvitalia procumbens
Sanvitalia

'Mini Sun'
Application No: 2000/096 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Unger Breeding**.
Agent: **Koala Blooms Australia**, The Patch, VIC.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Crop 13'
Application No: 2000/032 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **NZ Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**.
Agent: **Crop & Food Research Australia Pty Ltd**, Bowna Via Albury, NSW.

'Pike'
Application No: 2000/045 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **New York College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell**.
Agent: **Wrightson Research**, Ballarat, VIC.

Syngonium podophyllum
Syngonium

'Mystique'
Application No: 2000/030 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Randolph Ferdinands**.
Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'Mink'
Application No: 2000/031 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC**, Dairy Research and Development Corporation**, Melbourne, VIC **and AgriSeeds Holdings Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.
Agent: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.

Trifolium subterraneum subsp *brachycalycinum*
Subterranean Clover

'Antas'
Application No: 1999/147 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere**.
Agent: **Seedco**, Hilton, SA.

Trifolium subterraneum subsp *subterraneum*
Subterranean Clover

'Campeda'
Application No: 1999/148 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant **Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere**.
Agent: **Seedco**, Hilton, SA.

X*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Hillary'
Application No: 2000/061 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW**, Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT **and The University of New England**, Armidale, NSW.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW.

'Jackie'
Application No: 2000/062 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW**, Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT **and The University of New England**, Armidale, NSW.
Agent: **The University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Chara'
Application No: 1999/332 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Clearfield WHT JNZ'
Application No: 2000/102 Accepted: 28 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia**, South Perth, WA.

'Clearfield WHT ST'
Application No: 2000/103 Accepted: 28 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia**, South Perth, WA.

'Mira'
Application No: 1999/333 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Mitre'
Application No: 2000/081 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'QT7057'
Application No: 1999/330 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'QT7208'
Application No: 1999/331 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'QT7509'
Application No: 1999/329 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'QT7704'
Application No: 1999/328 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'QT7709'
Application No: 1999/327 Accepted: 3 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Sunsoft 98'
Application No: 1999/151 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute**, Narrabri, NSW **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Xanthostemon chrysanthus
Xanthostemon

'Trailblazer'
Application No: 2000/054 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Hilder's Nursery**, Via Ingham, QLD.

Zelkova serrata
Japanese Elm

'Kiwi Sunset'
Application No: 2000/052 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Allenton Nurseries Ltd**.
Agent: **JFT Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

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
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)
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
(b)	=	Variety(s) for which PBR has been granted

Actinidia chinensis
Kiwifruit

'Hort16A'
Application No: 1998/094 Accepted: 3 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd.,** Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **Collison & Co,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 39) Plant: sex female, ploidy diploid, habit moderately vigorous vine, mid season maturing (second week of May in NZ). Young shoot pubescent, anthocyanin absent. Stem: medium diameter, yellow-brown colour (RHS 200B-200C, 165A), moderately smooth bark covered in pubescent hairs and conspicuous grey-orange lenticels colour (RHS 165C), bud hairs visible on dormant canes. Leaf: very broadly ovate, acuminate tip, cordate base, leaf bases touching, medium density of hairs on main veins of upper surface, few hairs between main veins on upper surface, medium density of hairs on both main veins and between veins on lower surface, flat profile

in cross section, margin ciliate, weak puckering on upper side of blade, upper surface medium green colour (RHS 146A), lower surface light green colour (RHS 147B), glaucosity absent on lower surface of blade, variegation absent, spines on main veins of lower side absent, hairs on petiole medium density, anthocyanin coloration on upper side of petiole weak. Inflorescence: predominate number of flowers one. Flower: early, pedicel medium length, diameter large (mean 52.9 mm), pedicel hairs short, number of sepals >5, petals overlapping, petals curving upwards at tip, petal shoulder present, petal margins crimped, petal primary colour white (RHS 155D), petal colour distribution even, filament colour white, anther colour yellow, number of styles many (mean 34.6), colour of styles white, styles erect and curved at tip only, hair at base of styles short, amount of hair on ovary strongly expressed. Fruit: medium size (mean 110g), general shape ovoid, length 79.1mm, maximum width 53.1 mm, minimum width 49.1 mm, cross section at median elliptical, ridging absent, shape of stylar end protruding (very raised), shape of shoulder on stalk end rounded, sepals present at harvest, adherence of skin to flesh medium (not easy to peel), lenticels absent on skin, skin colour when ripe light brown (RHS 199A and 161A), hairs on skin sparse, pubescent, and uniform distribution over the fruit, colour of hairs at harvest white, adherence of hairs to skin when rubbed weak, core diameter small (9mm), core shape elliptical, core woody spike absent, outer pericarp colour at maturity (fruit soft) yellow (RHS 12C-12B), inner pericarp colour at maturity (fruit soft) greyish-yellow (RHS 162A-162C), fruit core colour at maturity (fruit soft) white (RHS 159C), fruit seed colour at harvest, while still in flesh, black (RHS 200A), seed colour when dry brown (RHS 200D), brix level at maturity for consumption high (15.6%), vitamin C content medium (120 mg/100g fresh weight) Plant: time of vegetative budbreak very early (early Sep), time of beginning of flowering early (mid Oct), time of maturity for harvest late (early May). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent CK01_01_01 x pollen parent CK15_01. The seed parent was characterised by pale yellow flesh with a faint band of red pigment around the central core, fruit size 40g, sweet flavour, slightly flattened ovoid shape. The pollen parent was chosen because its sisters had large fruit and the aim of the cross was to increase fruit size and combine with good flavour and yellow flesh. Crossing took place in Oct 1987 in Auckland, New Zealand. From this cross seedling number 37-1-16A, later coded to CK01_02_01_01 and finally named 'Hort16A' was selected in 1991. Selection criteria: large fruit size, sweet tasting, yellow coloured flesh, good storage life. The seed parent can be distinguished from the candidate variety by comparing fruit size, internal flesh colour and stylar end shape. Mean fruit size of the parent is 40g while that of 'Hort16A' is over 90g. 'Hort16A' does not have any band of red pigment around the core of the fruit. The stylar end projection of 'Hort16A' fruit is very prominent while that of CK01_01_01 is only slightly projecting. Propagation: 'Hort16A' will be propagated by vegetative cuttings or by grafting on to seedling or clonal *A. deliciosa or A. chinensis* rootstocks. Breeders: Mark McNeilage, Russell Lowe, Hinga Marsh, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd.

Choice of Comparator 'KI89' is a selection of *A.chinensis* which has been published as US PP 8,479. Currently there are very few other known selections grown outside China. Fruit of 'KI89' have typical *A.chinensis* external appearance, i.e. light brown skin with pubescent hair but can be distinguished from 'Hort16A' by the shape of the fruit (obovoid vs. ovoid in Hort16A) and the stylar end shape (hollow vs. protruding in 'Hort16A'). Plants of 'KI89' are being grown in the plant collection at Te Puke where it is known as accession CK36_01 or 'Act 2'. The seed parent was not considered for a comparator as the fruit is about half the size of 'Hort16A', which is easily distinguishable. The pollen parent was not considered for the trial as kiwifruit plants are dioecious and thus male plants produce no fruit.

Comparative Trial: Comparator: 'KI89'. Location: Te Puke Research Centre, Te Puke, New Zealand (Latitude 37° 49´ South) 1991/97. Conditions: 80 vines of 'Hort16A' were established in 1993 and commenced significant fruiting two years later. The comparison vines of 'KI89' grafted in 1992 were located in a block nearby on the same property and under the same management conditions. Vine spacing was 5m between rows and 6m between plants in the row. Measurements: taken from 10 plants at random, one sample per fruiting cane per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Earligold'*
USA	1997	Accepted	'Hort16A'
EU	1998	Accepted	'Hort16A'
Japan	1998	Accepted	'Hort16A'

*name subsequently changed to 'Hort16A'

First sold in Belgium in May 1997. First sale in Australia Nil.

Description: **Russell G. Lowe,** The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Te Puke, New Zealand.

Table 1 *Actinidia* varieties

	'Hort16A'	*'KI89'
PLANT CHARACTERISTICS		
sex expression	female	female
ploidy	diploid	tetraploid
YOUNG SHOOT CHARACTERISTICS		
hairs	present	present
density of hair	medium	medium
hair type	pubescent	pubescent
anthocyanin coloration in growing tip	absent	absent
STEM CHARACTERISTICS		
diameter	medium	large
colour on upper side of shoot	yellow-brown RHS 200B-200C, 165A	orange-brown RHS 165A
conspicuousness of lenticels	conspicuous	conspicuous

DESCRIPTIONS

Table 1 Continued

number of lenticels	medium	medium
colour of lenticels	grey-orange	grey-brown
	RHS 165C	RHS 165B
size of bud support	small-medium	medium
dormant: visibility of bud	visible	visible
number of hairs on bud	many	many
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
general shape of blade	very broadly ovate	cordate
shape of tip of blade	acuminate	acuminate
shape of base of blade	cordate	cordate
base arrangement	touching	overlapping
margin	ciliate	ciliate
puckering on upper side of blade	weak	weak
colour of upper side of blade	medium	light-medium green
	RHS 146A	RHS 137A
colour of lower side of blade	light green	light green
	RHS 147B	RHS 148C
glaucosity	absent	absent
anthocyanin colour of petiole	weak	weak-medium
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS		
Inflorescence: predominate number of flowers		
	one	three
colour of sepals	green	green
diameter of 'king' flower	large	large
arrangement of petals	overlapping	touching
curvature of petals (longitudinal)	curved upwards	curved upwards
petal shoulder	present	present
primary colour when open	white	white
type of coloration	self-coloured	self-coloured
base colour of petal	green	green
colour distribution	even	even
attitude of styles	erect	semi-erect
curvature of styles	curved at tip	slightly curved
FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS		
overall size	medium	large
general shape	ovoid	obovoid
cross section at median	elliptical	elliptical
shape of stylar end	protruding	hollow
shape of shoulder (stalk end)	rounded	rounded
skin colour at maturity	yellow brown	light brown
	RHS161A/199A	RHS 161A+199D
skin colour change during ripening	absent	absent
hairs	present	present
density of hairs	sparse	medium
type of hair	pubescent	pubescent
colour of hair	white	white
concentration of hairs	uniform	uniform
adherence of hairs to skin	weak	weak
core diameter (max)	small	medium
core shape cross section	elliptical	elliptical
core woody spike	absent	sometimes present
prominence of core woody spike	nil	weak-moderate
outer pericarp colour	yellow	light green

Table 1 continued

	RHS 12C-12B	RHS 145C+160C
inner pericarp colour	yellow	grey green
(locules)	RHS162A-C	RHS 145C+156C
core colour at maturity	white	greenish-white
sweetness (Brix) at maturity	high	medium
vitamin C content	medium	medium
	117.9 mg/100g FW	137 mg/100g FW
MATURITY CHARACTERISTICS		
time of vegetative budbreak	very early	early
time of beginning of flowering	very early	early
time of maturity for harvest	late	
moderate		

(Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition)

Agapanthus praecox subsp *orientalis* **African Lily, Agapanthus**

'Silver Sword'

Application No: 1999/214 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **Janet & Mark Lamble,** Berry, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 19) Plant: perennial, evergreen, herb, height (foliage only) medium (mean 234mm), medium density, early maturing. Scape: medium length (mean 500mm), upright, medium thickness immediately below umbel (mean 7.4mm). Leaf: maximum length medium (mean 345mm), maximum width medium (mean 16.4mm), variegation present, predominant colours dark green (RHS 137A-B) and grey-green (RHS 191A) margin colour pale green-white (RHS 157B-C). Inflorescence: medium umbel (mean diameter 172mm), number of flowers many (mean 73). Flower: longest pedicel length medium (mean 44mm), campanulate, diameter large (mean 51.8mm), length (base of perianth tube to tip of anthers) medium (mean 38.8 mm), perianth colour violet-blue (RHS 94CD to 97D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of the common, non-variegated, form of *Agapanthus praecox* subsp. *orientalis* at applicant's property at Berry, NSW. Offset with variegated leaves excised and grown, multiplied by division of the crown. Selection criteria: selection through 4 generations for uniformity and stability of the variegated leaves, and plant vigour. Propagation: stock plants propagated by division. No off-types have been observed after 4 generations. 'Silver Sword' will be commercially propagated by division of stock plants. Breeder: Janet and Mark Lamble, Berry, NSW.

Choice of Comparators *Agapanthus praecox* subsp *orientalis* was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. *Agapanthus* 'Tinkerbelle' was selected for its similarity with 'Silver Sword' in leaf variegation. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparators: *Agapanthus praecox* subsp *orientalis*, *Agapanthus* 'Tinkerbelle'. Location: Berry, NSW (34° 46´, 30m), spring-summer 1999. Conditions: trial conducted outdoors, plants propagated by

division, planted into 200mm pots filed with soil-less potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, no pest and disease treatments needed. Trial design: twenty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Iain Dawson,** Aranda, ACT.

Table 2 *Agapanthus* varieties

	'Silver Sword'	*'Tinkerbelle'	*_Agapanthus praecox_ subsp _orientalis_
PLANT FOLIAGE HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	234	149	322
std deviation	22	27	50
LSD/sig	32	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (longest leaf) (mm)			
mean	345	157	309
std deviation	43	25	43
LSD/sig	33	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (widest point on widest leaf) (mm)			
mean	16.4	11.4	26.2
std deviation	1.7	1.6	2.8
LSD/sig	4.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF VARIEGATION	present	present	absent
LEAF BLADE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	137A-B/191A	189A/189B	137A
LEAF MARGIN COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	157B-C	158B-C	137A

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

'Staprilan' syn **Angela**

Application No: 1997/251 Accepted: 11 Nov 1997.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 1) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage very dense. Leaf: shape narrow ovate, longitudinal axis of blade recurved, length very short, width very narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number few, length short, pedicel length short. Flower: colour yellow, size medium, tepal spread medium; outer tepal shape obovate, depth of emargination shallow, stripes present very few, colour yellow RHS 8B-8C at centres, green at the tip and pink at the base; inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 9A-9B at the centre, RHS 8C at the base and pale pink at the apex, stripes few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes few. Stamens: filament pale yellow, spots absent, anther colour brownish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak, style pale yellow, stigma colour pale yellow, spots absent. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 87D1262-5 x pollen parent 89G1041-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Staprilan' was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Staprilan' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staarveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Staprimil'ⓅⒽ (*PVJ* Vol. 12 No. 1) and 'Inca Gold' were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge because both are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. 'Staprimil'ⓅⒽ is a variety, which arose from the same breeding program.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Staprimil'ⓅⒽ and 'Inca Gold'. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the 'Staprimil'ⓅⒽ are derived from a previous description in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Characteristics of 'Inca Gold' are based on Dutch Descriptions. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Staprilan'
EU	1996	Granted	'Staprilan'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Staprilan'
USA	1996	Granted	'Staprilan'
South Africa	1997	Granted	'Staprilan'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Staprilan'

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

Table 3 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Staprilan'	* 'Staprimil'ⓅⒽ	*'Inca Gold'
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
length	very short	very short	short
thickness	very thin	very thin	thin
density of foliage	very dense	dense to very dense	dense
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
length	very short	very short	short to medium
width	very narrow	very narrow	narrow to very narrow
shape of blade	narrow ovate	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	recurved	recurved	recurved

Table 3 Continued

INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
number of umbel branches	few	very few to few	few
length of umbels	short	short	medium
pedicel length	short	short	medium
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
main colour	yellow	yellow and white	yellow
size	medium	medium	small to medium
spread of tepals	medium	medium	broad
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	broad ovate	elliptic
depth of emargination	shallow	medium	very deep
main colour (RHS)	8B-8C	11D	14A
stripes	present	present	absent
number of stripes	very few	very few	absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
shape of blade	obovate	elliptic	elliptic
yellow colour (RHS)	9A-9B	15A	14A
number of stripes	few to medium	medium	few to medium
stripe thickness	medium	medium	small
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS			
yellow colour	present	present	n/a
stripes	few	medium	n/a
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS			
filament colour	pale yellow	pale pink	yellow
filament spots	absent	absent	absent
anther colour	brownish	greenish	brownish
style colour	pale yellow	pale pink	n/a
stigma colour	pale yellow	pale pink	n/a
spots on stigma	absent	absent	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	absent to very weak	absent to very weak	weak

'Staprimar' syn **Margaret**

Application No: 1998/151 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 2) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage dense to very dense. Leaf: shape narrow ovate, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length very short, width very narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number very few, length short to very short, pedicel length short to short. Flower: colour red, size medium, tepal spread medium to broad; outer tepal shape broad obovate, depth of emargination very deep, stripes present very few, colour red RHS 55B-55C at the apex RHS 56D at the margins and RHS 56D at the base; inner lateral tepals shape obovate, colour yellow RHS 12A at centre, red RHS 55B-55C at the apex RHS 56D at the rim of the base and cream at the centre of the base; stripes medium to many; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes medium. Stamens: filament pink, spots absent, anther colour greenish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak, style green white, stigma colour green white, spots present. (Note: all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 91D211-11 x pollen parent 87G1069-2 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Staprimar' was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Staprimar' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staarveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Staprizsa'Φ (*PVJ* Vol. 12 No. 1), 'First Love'Φ (*PVJ* Vol. 10 No. 3) and 'Amazon'Φ (*PVJ* Vol. 12 No. 2) were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge because these are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. 'Staprizsa'Φ is a variety, which arose from the same breeding program.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Staprizsa'Φ, 'First Love'Φ and 'Amazon'Φ. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from previous descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Staprimar'
EU	1997	Granted	'Staprimar'
South Africa	1997	Applied	'Staprimar'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Staprimar'
USA	1998	Granted	'Staprimar'

'Staprimar' was first sold in USA in Feb 1998.

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

Table 4 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Staprimar'	***'Staprisza'**(Þ)	***'First Love'**(Þ)	***'Amazon'**(Þ)
STEM CHARACTERISTICS				
length	very short	very short	short	short
thickness	very thin	very thin	very thick	thin
density of foliage	dense to very dense	dense to very dense	dense	medium
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS				
length	very short	very short	short	medium
width	narrow to very narrow	very narrow	narrow	medium
shape of blade	narrow ovate	narrow ovate	narrow ovate	narrow elliptic
Longitudinal axis of blade	straight	recurved	recurved	straight
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS				
number of umbel branches	very few	very few	few	medium to many
length of umbels	very short to short	short	short	short
pedicel length	very short to short	short	very short	medium
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS				
main colour	light pink	pink purple	pink	purple pink
size	medium	medium	medium	small
spread of tepals	medium to broad	medium	medium	medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS				
shape of blade	broad-obovate	broad-obovate	obovate	obovate
depth of emargination	very deep	medium	medium	very shallow
main colour (RHS)	55B-55C	52C	42A-54A	42A
stripes	present	present	absent	absent
number of stripes	few to medium	very few	absent	absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS				
shape of blade	obovate	obovate	elliptic	elliptic
yellow colour (RHS)	12A	12A	13B	5A
number of stripes	medium to many	medium	few to medium	few to medium
stripe thickness	medium	medium	small to medium	small to medium
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS				
yellow colour	absent	present	n/a	present
stripes	medium	medium	n/a	medium
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS				
filament colour	pale pink	pink	pink	red
filament spots	absent	absent	absent	absent
anther colour	greenish	greenish	greenish	brownish
style colour	green white	pink	n/a	pink
stigma colour	green white	pink	n/a	pink
spots on stigma	present	absent	present	absent
anthocyanin in ovary	absent to very weak	absent to very weak	absent to very weak	strong

'Stapripal' syn **Paola**

Application No: 1998/150 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 3) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage dense to very dense. Leaf: shape elliptic to ovate, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length very short, width narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number very few, length very short to short, pedicel length short. Flower: colour red purple, size medium, tepal spread medium; outer tepal shape broad obovate, depth of emargination shallow to medium, stripes present (absent), colour red purple RHS 58B-58C at centre, RHS 58A at the apex, RHS 58D at the base and cream at the margins; inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 9A (RHS 13A) at centre, red purple RHS 70B 58A at the apex, stripes large, few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes medium. Stamens: filament pink, spots absent; anther colour red brown (greenish). Ovary: anthocyanin weak to medium, style colour green white, stigma colour green

white, spots absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denotes Dutch observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 91D174-1 x pollen parent 86G713-1 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross, 'Stapripal' was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Stapripal' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staarveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Stapristef', 'Staprisis'ⓅⒷ (*PVJ* Vol. 12 No. 1) and 'Delta'ⓅⒷ (*PVJ* Vol. 12 No. 2) were chosen because these are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. 'Staprisis'ⓅⒷ and 'Stapristef' are varieties, which arose from the same breeding program.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Stapristef', 'Staprisis'ⓅⒷ and 'Delta'ⓅⒷ. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from previous descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Stapripal'
EU	1997	Granted	'Stapripal'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Stapripal'
South Africa	1998	Applied	'Stapripal'
USA	1998	Granted	'Stapripal'

'Stapripal' was first sold in USA in Feb 1998.

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

'Stapristef' syn **Stefanie**

Application No: 1998/149 Accepted: 10 May 1999.
Applicant: **Van Staaveren BV,** Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 4) Plant: stem length very short, stem thickness very thin, density of foliage dense. Leaf: shape narrow elliptic, longitudinal axis of blade straight, length very short, width narrow to very narrow. Inflorescence: umbel branch number few to medium, length short, pedicel length short. Flower: colour red purple, size medium to large, tepal spread medium to broad; outer tepal shape broad obovate, depth of emargination medium, stripes present, very few, colour red purple RHS 62A in an apical spot, 62B-62C at the margins and rim of the base, white at the margin of the apex and cream at the centre of the base; inner lateral tepals shape elliptic, colour yellow RHS 3A (RHS 17A) at the centre, red purple RHS 62B-62C at the apex and cream at the base, stripes few to medium; inner median tepal yellow colour absent, stripes few. Stamens: filament pale pink, spots absent, anther colour greenish. Ovary: anthocyanin absent to very weak, style green white, stigma colour green white, spots absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denotes Dutch observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on the 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 91D186-5 x pollen parent 87G1069-2 in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery at Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Both parents are proprietary breeding lines developed by the applicant. Selection criteria: from this cross 'Stapristef' was selected on the basis of flower characteristics and dwarf growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by tissue culture through 10 generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Stapristef' will be commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Van Staaveren BV, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators 'Stapripal', 'Staprisis'ⓅⒷ (*PVJ* Vol. 12 No. 1) and 'Delta'ⓅⒷ (*PVJ* Vol. 12 No. 2) were chosen because all are dwarf varieties with similarities in flower colour. 'Staprisis'ⓅⒷ and 'Stapripal' are varieties, which arose from the same breeding program.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Stapripal', 'Staprisis'ⓅⒷ and 'Delta'ⓅⒷ. Comparisons of most of the characteristics are based on Dutch trials, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. Characteristics of the comparators are derived from previous descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Detailed flower descriptions of the candidate variety are based on plants growing in 200mm pots in a standard soilless potting mixture under shade cover in Silvan, VIC. Flowers from these plants were assessed at Rye, VIC.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Stapristef'
EU	1997	Granted	'Stapristef'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Stapristef'
USA	1998	Granted	'Stapristef'

'Stapristef' was first sold in USA in Feb 1998.

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

Table 5 *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'Stapripal'	'Stapristef'	*'Staprisis'	*'Delta'
STEM CHARACTERISTICS				
length	very short	very short	very short	short
thickness	very thin	very thin	very thin	thin
density of foliage	dense to very dense	dense	very dense	dense

LEAF CHARACTERISTICS				
length	very short	very short	very short	medium
width	narrow	very narrow to narrow	very narrow	narrow to narrow
shape of blade	elliptic to ovate	narrow elliptic	narrow ovate	narrow elliptic
longitudinal axis of blade	straight	straight	straight	straight
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS				
number of umbel branches	very few	few to medium	very few	medium
length of umbels	short to very short	short	short	short
pedicel length	short	short	short	long
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS				
main colour	red purple	red purple	red purple	red purple
size	medium	medium to large	medium	small
spread of tepals	medium	medium to broad	small to medium	small to medium
OUTER TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS				
shape of blade	broad obovate	broad obovate	broad obovate	elliptic
depth of emargination	shallow to medium	medium	shallow	shallow
main colour (RHS)	58B-58C	62B-62C	65A-65B	64C-64D, 11C
stripes	absent	present	absent	present
number of stripes	absent	very few	absent	few
INNER LATERAL TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS				
shape of blade	elliptic	elliptic	obovate	obovate
yellow colour (RHS)	9A	3A	8D	9B
number of stripes	few to medium	medium	few to medium	few
stripe thickness	large	medium to large	small to medium	small
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL CHARACTERISTICS				
yellow colour	present	absent	absent	present
stripes	medium	few	few	few to medium
OTHER FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS				
filament colour	pink	pale pink	pink	pink
filament spots	absent	absent	absent	absent
anther colour	red brown	greenish	brownish	brownish
style colour	green white	green white	pink	pink
stigma colour	green white	green white	pink	pink
spots on stigma	absent	absent	present	present
anthocyanin in ovary	weak to medium	absent to very weak	absent to very weak	medium to strong

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Summer Melody'

Application No: 1997/190 Accepted: 12 Sep 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 6, Figure 20) Plant: habit compact, height medium (mean 51cm), width medium (mean 75cm). Stem: multi-basal branching. Leaf: alternate, simple, sessile, blade attenuate, width above first and below second segment wide (mean 7.06mm) margins entire, bipinnatisect, length medium (mean 62.52mm), width medium (mean 20.73mm), length to width ratio of 3.06, lobes linear, apex acuminate, colour is green, adaxial surface (RHS 146A), abaxial surface (RHS 146B). Inflorescence: capitulum, fully double, diameter medium (mean 44.142mm). Inflorescence colour: pink and alters as the flower matures; at bud opening (RHS 67A), fully open (RHS 72D), and older fully open (RHS 75C). Flowering: early and continuous flowering habit. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent X94 4147.1 x pollen parent X94 3817.2 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was a breeding line characterised by anemone flower type and compact bushy habit. The pollen parent, also a breeding line, was characterised by compactness and single flower type. Hybridisation took place in The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW in 1995. Selection criteria: from this cross, seedling number X95 1420.1 was chosen in 1996 on the basis of compact growth habit, early and prolific flowering, flower morphology and colour. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Summer Melody' is commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Dr T Cunneen, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Dahlia Pink' was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour and plant habit. The new variety 'Summer Stars' was also selected for its similarity in flower colour and plant habit. 'Rosaline' was initially considered but later was excluded because of its smaller single flower heads and less compact growth habit. The parents were not included for characteristics as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Summer Stars' and 'Dahlia Pink'. Location: Glenfield Wholesale Nursery, Glenfield, NSW, (Latitude 30° South, elevation 40m), May - Aug 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in open. All plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 250mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated nursery 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, pest

and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 plants each of the candidate and comparators arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Summer Melody'
Japan	1997	Accepted	'Summer Melody'
EU	1998	Granted	'Summer Melody'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Summer Melody'

First Australian sale March 1998.

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

'Summer Stars'

Application No: 1998/051 Accepted: 27 Oct 1998.
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 6, Figure 20) Plant: habit compact, mean height tall (mean 64cm), width wide (mean 93cm). Stem: multi-basal branching. Leaf: alternate, simple, sessile, blade attenuate, width below first segment narrow (mean 2.8mm), margins entire, bipinnatisect, length medium (mean 53.49mm), width medium (mean 21.73mm), length to width ratio 2.61, lobes linear, apex acuminate, colour green, adaxial surface (RHS 146A), abaxial surface (RHS 146B). Inflorescence: single, capitulum, anenome form, 2-3 rows of outer petals of varying lengths and intermingling petaloids on the disc centre, diameter medium (mean 47.05mm). Inflorescence colour: pink and alters as the flower matures; at bud opening (RHS 67B), fully open (RHS 75C - 75D), and older fully open (RHS 72D – 73A). Flowering: early and continuous flowering habit. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent X93 1909.1 x pollen parent X94 3817.2 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was a breeding line characterised by single flower type, early flowering, and compact bushy habit. The pollen parent, also a breeding, line was characterised by later flowering, paler pink colour flowers and finer foliage. Hybridisation took place in The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW in 1995. Selection criteria: from this cross, seedling X951933.2 was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour and flower type, and compact growth habit. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling by vegetative means and were found to be uniform and stable over seven generations. 'Summer Stars' is commercially propagated from stock plants by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Dr T Cunneen, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Dahlia Pink' was chosen because it is the most similar variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour and plant habit. The new variety 'Summer Melody' was also selected for its similarity in flower colour and plant habit. 'Rosaline' was initially considered but later was excluded because of its smaller flower heads and less compact growth habit. The parents were not included for characteristics as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Summer Melody' and 'Dahlia Pink'. Location: Glenfield Wholesale Nursery, Glenfield, NSW, (Latitude 30° South, elevation 40m), May - Aug 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in open. All plants were propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 250mm plastic pots filled with a well aerated nursery 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, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 plants each of the candidate and comparators arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1998	Granted	'Summer Stars'
USA	1998	Applied	'Summer Stars'

First Australian sale February 1998.

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

Table 6 *Argyranthemum* varieties

	'Summer Stars'	'Summer Melody'	*'Dahlia Pink'
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO (LSD P≤0.01=0.15)			
mean	2.61b	3.06c	2.26a
std deviation	0.59	0.39	0.40
LEAF BLADE WIDTH ABOVE FIRST SEGMENT (mm) (LSD P≤0.01=0.35)			
mean	2.86a	7.06b	8.54c
std deviation	0.52	1.28	1.95
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm) (LSD P≤0.01=1.54)			
mean	47.05b	44.14a	58.67c
std deviation	3.16	2.53	4.95
PETAL LENGTH TERMINAL FLOWER (mm) (LSD P≤0.01=0.93)			
mean	18.45b	16.17a	25.16c
std deviation	1.72	0.96	3.42
INFLORESCENCE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
bud	67B	67A	70B
fully open	75C-73D	72D	75B ray floret 73A disc floret
fully open mature	72D-73A	75C	76D ray floret 75A disc floret

LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
adaxial surface	137A	146A	146A
abaxial surface	146B	146B	146A

Note: mean values followed by different letters are significantly different according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Avena sativa
Oat

'Targa'

Application No: 1999/218 Accepted: 3 Aug 1999.
Applicant: **University of Tasmania and The Crown in Right of the State of Tasmania through the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment,** Hobart, TAS.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 44) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height medium, maturity late. Stem: uppermost node hairs absent. Leaf: sheath hairs on lowest leaves absent, blade hairs on leaf below flag very weak, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves very high. Panicle: long, branch orientation equilateral, branch attitude semi-erect, spikelet attitude pendulous. Glume: long, glaucosity weak. Primary grain: lemma long, lemma glaucosity weak to medium, husk present, tendency to be awned weak, lemma colour cream, hairs on back of lemma absent, hairiness of base very weak, basal hair length short, rachilla length medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent F_1 of 'Quamby'/'Nile' x pollen parent 'Nile' at Launceston, TAS in 1990. 'Nile' was characterised by intermediate growth habit, medium length flag leaf and panicle, absence of lemma glaucosity, medium-strong tendency to be awned, light brown grains and very strong medium-long grain base hairs. 'Quamby' was characterised by very late panicle emergence, medium length glume and lemma, variable lemma glaucosity, medium length panicles and variable grain colour. Selection criteria: following three generations of pedigree selection at Cressy, TAS based on growth characteristics, disease resistance, grain yield and quality, the F5 line 95-507 was selected for field testing and subsequently named 'Targa'. Propagation: by seed. Breeders: Mr Wayne Vertigan and Mr Stewart Salter, Launceston, TAS.

Choice of Comparators 'Nile' and 'Quamby' were chosen as the comparators as these were the parents, and considered to be the most similar varieties to 'Targa'.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Nile' and 'Quamby'. Location: Mt Pleasant Laboratories, Launceston, TAS, May-Dec 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in a bird-proof enclosure in a well-fertilised grey loam soil in open beds. Insecticide was applied to control an early infestation of aphids, but some Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus infection still occurred. Waterlogging affected growth in winter (mainly replication 3). Trial design: randomised complete block with three replications, plots 3 rows by 4 metres, planted on 4 May to give approximately 200 plants per plot. Measurements and observations: taken from 20 randomly selected plants in each plot.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Wayne Vertigan**, Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research, Launceston, TAS.

Table 7 *Avena* varieties

	'Targa'	***'Nile'**	***'Quamby'**
DAYS TO PANICLE EMERGENCE			
mean	179.8	183.1	191.7
std deviation	2.8	2.5	3.6
LSD/sig	6.0	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (cm)			
mean	40.9	32.4	22.8
std deviation	2.4	0.5	0.7
LSD/sig	5.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PANICLE LENGTH (cm)			
mean	35.8	27.9	28.8
std deviation	1.9	1.7	0.8
LSD/sig	5.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	intermediate	semi-erect
GLUMES: glaucosity	weak	very weak	strong
GLUMES: length	long	long	medium
PRIMARY GRAIN: glaucosity of lemma	weak - medium	absent	varies: absent to medium
PRIMARY GRAIN: tendency to be awned	weak	medium - strong	weak
PRIMARY GRAIN: lemma length	long	long	medium
PRIMARY GRAIN: lemma colour	cream	light brown	varies: pale to dark brown
PRIMARY GRAIN: hairiness of base	very weak	very strong	varies: very weak to very strong
PRIMARY GRAIN: length of basal hairs	short	medium - long	short
PRIMARY GRAIN: length of rachilla	medium	short-medium	medium

'Wandering'

Application No: 1999/229 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia,** South Perth, WA and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 45) Plant: semi dwarf, high quality feed grade oat, maturity medium, height medium, habit erect. Foliage: colour light green (RHS 146A, 1995) Leaf: sheath hairiness weak, sheath glaucosity medium, blade hairiness medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves medium to strong. Stem: strength good, stem node hairiness strong. Panicle: shape open, orientation equilateral, branch attitude semi erect, spikelet attitude pendulous. Glume: length medium, glaucosity weak. Primary grain: lemma glaucosity weak, lemma length short to medium, husk present; tendency to be awned absent, colour cream, hairiness of base intensity weak, hair length long, rachilla length short. Lemma: back hairs absent. Disease Resistance: susceptible to stem and crown rust, susceptible to Barley yellow dwarf virus.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent fixed line SA Seln 41 ('Mortlock'/'Echidna') x pollen parent fixed line 75Q36-144-31 ('OT207'/'Swan'). 'Morlock' and 'Echidna' used in the seed parent both have resistance to stem rust, the candidate is susceptible to stem rust. The pollen parent was characterised by high grain yield but poor grain quality. The candidate has high grain yield and high grain quality The original cross was made in 1986 at Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA. Breeding was by the F2 bulk progeny method and reselected at the F5 from a F2 single plant derived bulk. Selection criteria: improved grain quality and grain yield and agronomic adaptation to Western Australian conditions. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Robyn McLean, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators 'Dalyup' and 'Needilup'$^{\phi}$ were chosen as comparators because they share the same parent 'OT207' with the candidate. ('OT207' is a Canadian dwarf mutant, which imparted the semi-dwarf characteristic to both comparators and the candidate).

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Dalyup', 'Needilup'$^{\phi}$. Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam, WA. Sown 2/6/99. Conditions: plants were in red loam pH 5.6 in $CaCL_2$ in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99 as a knockdown. Brodal® at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control. No treatment for insect or disease control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale March 1999.

Description**: David Collins,** David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

Table 8 *Avena* varieties

	'Wandering'	*'Dalyup'	*'Needilup'$^{\phi}$
DAYS TO PANICLE EMERGENCE			
mean	113.73	113.95	126.05
std deviation	1.51	1.47	0.82
LSD/sig	2.34	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	251.48	219.1	222
std deviation	29.73	27.09	23.99
LSD/sig	23.63	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	21.22	16.71	15.48
std deviation	2.27	1.76	1.91
LSD/sig	3.03	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
MATURE HEIGHT: including stem, panicle, glume (mm)			
mean	1004.68	886.65	941.45
std deviation	47.41	38.01	52.12
LSD/sig	40.39	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PANICLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	252.63	234.35	241.9
std deviation	19.22	16.18	18.78
LSD/sig	16.03	P≤0.01	ns
FOLIAGE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	146A	137A	147A
PANICLE SHAPE			
	open	open	compact
STEM NODE HAIRINESS			
	strong	medium	absent

Brachyscome multifida Brachyscome

'Compact Amethyst'

Application No: 1999/167 Accepted: 27 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute,** Cobbitty, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 21). Plant: compact, non-suckering, spreading perennial herb. Leaves: simple, alternate, bipinnatisect, glabrous, mean length 21.7mm, mean width 14.1mm, Length to width ratio 1.5:1. Inflorescence: capitulum of disk florets surrounded ray florets (mean number 27.8), mean diameter 20.6mm. Ray floret colour violet (RHS 86B, 1995), mean scape length 66.8mm.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Brachyscome* 'Bright Eyes' x pollen parent *Brachyscome* 'Break O Day'. Hybridisation took place at University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW in 1994. Seed was germinated in punnets, then planted in the field. Selection criteria: landscape performance, flower colour and presentation as well as plant habit and foliage. Propagation: a number of stock plants have been produced from this seedling plant by vegetative cuttings, and have

been uniform and stable over 8 generations. 'Compact Amethyst' is commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Peter Abell, University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW, Australia.

Choice of Comparators The comparator used as the most similar variety is 'Break O Day' It has very similar flower colour and size but differs in habit, flower scapes and leaf shape. This variety is the pollen parent. The seed parent 'Bright Eyes' was also included in the trial but is considerably different in flower size, colour and plant habit. The commonly cultivated form of *Brachyscome multifida* lacks the spreading habit of the candidate, as well as having a much lighter flower colour. No other varieties of common knowledge were considered to be appropriate as they differ notably in flower colour, habit, leaf shape and form.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Break O Day' and 'Bright Eyes'. Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW (latitude 34°01´, longitude 150°40´, elevation 75m), spring/summer 1999/2000. Conditions: trials were conducted in the ground in an open sunny condition. Plants propagated from cuttings planted into a sandy loam in three rows (one for each variety) at around 500mm spacing with slow release fertiliser added to the soil surface at planting. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were planted in rows for clarity. Measurements: taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Applied	'Compact Amethyst'

First sold in the USA Jan 1999. Prior Australian sale nil.

Description: **Peter G. Abell,** University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty NSW.

Table 9 *Brachyscome* varieties

	'Compact Amethyst'	*'Break O Day'	*'Bright Eyes'
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	20.6	19.1	12.1
std deviation	0.5	0.9	0.6
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SCAPE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	66.8	87.2	28.8
std deviation	10.6	11.1	6.4
LSD/sig	11.03	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	violet 86B	violet 86B	violet 86D
NUMBER OF RAY FLORETS			
mean	27.8	23.4	21.4
std deviation	2.7	1.6	2.7
LSD/sig	2.73	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	139A	137A	143A
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	21.7	20.2	18.0
std deviation	2.7	2.3	1.3
LSD/sig	2.5	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	14.1	10.6	12.8
std deviation	1.6	2.2	2.4
LSD/sig	2.38	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	1.5	2.0	1.4
std deviation	0.2	0.3	0.3
LSD/sig	0.3	P≤0.01	ns
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SCAPE			
	absent	present	absent

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'46C01'

Application No: 1998/228 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.** Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd,** Toowoomba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 60) Plant: height tall (mean 115.0cm), maturity medium. Seedling: variable for hairs on the first true leaf. Leaf: length medium (mean 102.8mm), width medium (mean 51.7mm), dentation of margin small with few lobes. Flower: petals length/width ratio of 2.07. Pod: length medium (mean 60.1mm). Peduncle: length medium (mean 19.8mm). Beak: length medium (9.1mm). Disease reaction: moderately resistant to blackleg disease (*Leptosphearia maculans*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Kristina'/'Garrison' x pollen parent 'Oscar' in a planned breeding program followed by a modified pedigree breeding method. The seed parent is characterised by susceptibility to blackleg disease while the candidate is moderately resistant. Selection criteria: yield, canola quality oil, protein and blackleg resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Jay Patel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Georgetown, Ontario Canada.

Choice of Comparators 'Oscar'(ϕ), 'Dunkeld'(ϕ), 'Grouse'(ϕ) and '47C02' were considered for the comparative trial as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Oscar'(ϕ) is a widely available variety and is also the pollen parent of the candidate. The new variety '47C02' was chosen because it has some similarities as it shares the same pollen parent with the candidate. The female parents were not considered as they have very minimal resistance to blackleg disease.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Oscar'(ϕ), 'Dunkeld'(ϕ), 'Grouse'(ϕ) and '47C02'. Location: Wagga Wagga, NSW, Jun - Dec 1999. Conditions: field trial conducted on heavy grey cracking clay soil supplemented with nitrogen and phosphorus fertilisers. Trial design: 1m wide x 3m long field plots, 4 replicates of each variety arranged in a

randomised block design. Measurements: fifteen samples selected at random for each replicate of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Milton Jaeger**, **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.,** Wagga Wagga, NSW.

'47C02'

Application No: 1998/229 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.** Des Moines, Iowa, USA.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd,** Toowoomba, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 60) Plant: height tall (mean 123.7cm), maturity late. Seedling: variable for hairs on the first true leaf. Leaf: length medium (mean 102.7mm), width medium (mean 52.4mm), dentation of margin medium predominantly lobed. Flower: petals length/width ratio of 1.86. Pods: length medium (mean 57.6mm). Peduncle: length short (mean 17.7mm). Beak: length medium (8.8mm). Disease reaction: resistance to blackleg disease (*Leptosphearia maculans*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Barossa'/'Bullet' x pollen parent 'Oscar' in a planned breeding program followed by a modified pedigree breeding method. The seed parent is characterised by moderately resistant to blackleg disease while the candidate is resistant. Selection criteria: yield, canola quality oil, protein and blackleg resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Jay Patel, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Georgetown, Ontario Canada.

Choice of Comparators 'Oscar'Φ, 'Dunkeld'Φ, 'Grouse'Φ and '46C01' were considered for the comparative trial as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Oscar'Φ is a widely available variety and is also the pollen parent of the candidate. The new variety '46C01' was chosen because it has some similarities as it shares the same pollen parent with the candidate. The female parents were not considered as they have very minimal resistance to blackleg disease.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Oscar'Φ, 'Dunkeld'Φ, 'Grouse'Φ and '46C01'. Location: Wagga Wagga, NSW, Jun - Dec 1999. Conditions: field trial conducted on heavy grey cracking clay soil supplemented with nitrogen and phosphorus fertilisers. Trial design: 1m wide x 3m long field plots, 4 replicates of each variety arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: fifteen samples selected at random for each replicate of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Milton Jaeger**, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Wagga Wagga, NSW.

Table 10 *Brassica* varieties

	'47C02'	***'46C01'**	***'Oscar'Φ**	***'Grouse'Φ**	***'Dunkeld'Φ**
LEAF: COLOUR (Light, Medium, Dark; Shades of Green)					
	medium	medium	light	medium	light
LEAF: LOBES (Present, Absent)					
	present	present	absent	absent	present
LEAF: LOBE NUMBER (Few, Medium, Many)					
	medium	few	none	none	few
LEAF: DENTATION OF MARGIN (1=Small 9=Large)					
	5.3	3	4.3	5.5	5.3
LEAF LENGTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 =6.66)					
mean	102.73ab	102.85ab	100.8a	110.82c	108.33bc
std deviation	13.2	12.93	12.97	12.86	16.69
LEAF WIDTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 =3.53)					
mean	52.4ab	51.68ab	49.68a	53.77b	54.52b
std deviation	7.99	3.72	7.53	7.95	8.36
TIME OF FLOWERING (Days after sowing: 9-6-99)					
	120	107	108	105	113
PETAL LENGTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 =0.45)					
mean	13.78b	14.18b	13.77b	13.28a	14.86c
std deviation	0.98	1.01	0.71	0.75	1.16
PETAL WIDTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 =0.44)					
mean	7.47b	6.93a	6.61a	6.61a	7.8b
std deviation	0.79	0.82	0.83	0.79	0.82
PETAL: LENGTH WIDTH RATIO (LSD P≤0.01 =0.12)					
mean	1.86a	2.07b	2.12b	2.03b	1.92a
std deviation	0.2	0.23	0.33	0.24	0.2

PLANT HEIGHT (cm) (LSD P≤0.01 = 4.87)					
mean	123.75c	115b	105a	103.75a	111.25b
std deviation	4.79	4.08	4.08	4.79	4.79
SILIQUA LENGTH (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 = 4.15)					
mean	57.62a	60.11ab	61.41ab	63.49b	75.2c
std deviation	6.9	8.97	6.18	9.59	10.61
SILIQUA: LENGTH OF BEAK (mm) (LSD P≤0.01 =0.82)					
mean	8.89a	9.12a	9.25a	9.29a	13.05b
std deviation	1.12	1.91	1.17	1.48	2.44
SILIQUA: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)					
mean	17.77a	19.8b	18.5ab	18.89ab	24.24c
std deviation	1.95	3.15	3.02	2.79	3.91

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

Capsicum annum var *longum*
Paprika

'Szegedi 80' syn **Mellow Scarlet**

Application No: 1996/254 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Füszerpaprika Kutató-Fejlesztökft** [Red Pepper Research-Development Ltd], H-6300 Kalocsa, Obermayer Ter 9. Hungary.
Agent: **Prof. N.F. Derera AM,** ASAS Pty Ltd, Winston Hills, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 41) Seedling: anthocyanin colouration absent. Plant: growth habit indeterminate, height medium at flowering. Stem: anthocyanin colouration at level of nodes very weak, shortened internodes absent, length of internode (average 50.6mm). Leaf: length long, width broad, length/width ratio=2.4, colour green (RHS 137A-C). Flowers: borne on pendulous penduncles, colour white. Fruit: colour before maturity green (RHS 137A, 143A), attitude pendulous, length long, diameter small, volume large, predominate shape of longitudinal section narrow triangular, predominant shape of cross section at level of placenta circular, colour at maturity red (RHS 42A, 46A-B), glossiness strong, stalk cavity absent, apex shape acute, predominant number of locules 2-3, flesh thickness thin, dry matter content high (16-18%). Milled product: sweet, aroma and taste typical Hungarian paprika quality, pigment content very high (272 ASTA units). Time of beginning of flowering medium, time of beginning of ripening medium. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Szegedi 20' x 'Szegedi 1'. Both parents were commercial lines in production in Hungary. Hybridisation took place at Szeged, Hungary. The progenies in both the F_1 and F_2 generations were backcrossed with 'Szegedi 20' and then pedigree selection was used to develop 'Szegedi 80'. Selection criteria: high yield, large fruit, superior pigment content and disease tolerance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Director of the Condiment Paprika Research Station, Hungary.

Choice of Comparator 'Szegedi 20' was chosen as it is the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Szegedi 20' is also the seed parent of 'Szegedi 80'.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Szegedi 20'. Location: Cobbitty, NSW (latitude 34°01′S, longitude 150°40′E, elevation 75m) and Merriwa, NSW (latitude 32°10′S, longitude 150°21′E, elevation 267m), spring-autumn 1997/98. Conditions: trials were conducted in the field at both locations, seedlings (from one source) transplanted at 6 weeks; irrigation, fertilisation and plant protection as required. Trial design: completely randomised block design with 3 replicates, 3m long 3 row plots, 40cm row spacing, 20cm plant spacing (Cobbitty), completely randomised block design with 3 replicated, 4m long 4 row plots, 40cm row spacing, 20 cm plant spacing (Merriwa). Measurements: from 10 plants from the centre row of each plot with 3 replications (Cobbitty), from 10 plants from the two centre rows of each plot with 3 replications (Merriwa).

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Hungary in 1990. First sold in Australia in 1996.

Description: **Sue Fiffer**, ASAS Pty Ltd, Winston Hills, NSW.

Table 11 *Capsicum* varieties

	'Szegedi 80'	***'Szegedi 20'**
FRUIT: SHAPE LONGITUDINAL		
	narrow triangular/horned	narrow triangular
FRUIT: COLOUR BEFORE MATURITY (RHS, 1995)		
	green	yellow-green/green
	137A, 143A	144A, 137A
FRUIT: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	110.3	95.0
std deviation	16.4	9.4
LSD/sig	8.87	P≤0.01
FRUIT: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	25.5	25.0
std deviation	4.6	4.3
LSD/sig	3.19	ns

Table 11 Continued

FRUIT: LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO		
mean	4.5	3.9
std deviation	1.0	0.76
LSD/sig	0.57	P≤0.01
FRUIT: COLOUR AT MATURITY (RHS, 1995)		
	red	red
	42A, 46A/B	43A, 46A

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Waxflower, Geraldton Wax

'Jurien Brook'

Application No: 1997/140 Accepted: 19 Jun 1997.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia,** South Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 37) Plant: tall, erect vigorous. Stem: thickness medium, branch angle medium. Leaf: length medium, thickness thick, angle medium, apex hooked. Flowering time: early. Flower: arrangement narrow distal, density medium to dense, diameter small. Bud: main colour with cap yellow-green to red (RHS 145D-41B), without cap purple violet (RHS 81D). Petal: colour first opened violet (RHS 84B), at mid-maturity purple (RHS 77C). Flower nectary: colour first opened yellow orange (RHS 22B), at mid-maturity greyed purple (RHS 184C). Staminodia: outline narrow triangular, collar colour red purple (RHS 65D). Style: colour red purple (RHS 65D). Calyx tube: longitudinal furrowing medium, outline flared. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Single plant selection: from open pollination of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* at Jurien Bay, Western Australia. The selected plant was distinctly different from the rest of the population and all other population surveyed in the following combination of characteristics; earlier time of flowering, smaller terminal flowers and longer stem. Selected in Oct 1991 and following a series of trials was successfully propagated vegetatively in 1992. Subsequent cutting propagated generations produced in 1995, 1996 and 1997. All of these plants were found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: early flowering, small terminal flowers, vigour. Propagation: cutting. Breeder: University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA.

Choice of Comparators 'Mullering Brook' was considered as the sole comparator as the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Early Hard' was not considered for trial because 'Jurien Brook' is clearly distinguishable by its small flowers, compact and erect growth habit, deepened petal colour at base with maturity and its purple style at maturity. The original population was not considered because it is distinctly different from 'Jurien Brook' in the characteristics stated above.

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

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 12 *Chamelaucium* varieties

	'Jurien Brook'	***'Mullering Brook'**
BRANCH ANGLE (degree)		
mean	35.6	46.5
std deviation	1.08	2.37
LSD/sig	1.35	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	18.1	22.2
std deviation	0.72	0.93
LSD/sig	0.61	P≤0.01
LEAF THICKNESS (mm)		
mean	1.35	1.07
std deviation	0.05	0.05
LSD/sig	0.04	P≤0.01
LEAF ANGLE (degree)		
mean	22.9	30.8
std deviation	0.75	1.96
LSD/sig	1.09	P≤0.01
FIRST FLOWERING (date)		
	25-Jun	27-Aug
	early	mid-late
FLOWER LOCATION		
	narrow distal	narrow distal
FLOWER DENSITY		
	medium-dense	medium-dense
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	12.40	13.68
std deviation	0.5	0.41
LSD/sig	0.34	P≤0.01
BUD MAIN COLOUR WITH CAP (RHS, 1986)		
	145D - 41B	43B
	yellow green - red	red
BUD COLOUR WITHOUT CAP (RHS, 1986)		
	81D	75A
	purple violet	purple
PETAL COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 1986)		
	84B	75B
	violet	purple
PETAL COLOUR AT MID-MATURITY (RHS, 1986)		
	77C	75B
	purple	purple
NECTARY COLOUR AT FIRST OPENING (RHS, 1986)		
	22B	168D
	yellow orange	greyed orange

Continued on page 33

Fig 1 *Alstroemeria* – flowers of 'Staprilan' syn Angela

Fig 2 *Alstroemeria* – flowers of 'Staprimar' syn Margaret

Fig 3 *Alstroemeria* – flowers of 'Stapripal' syn Paola

Fig 4 *Alstroemeria* – flowers of 'Stapristef' syn Stefanie

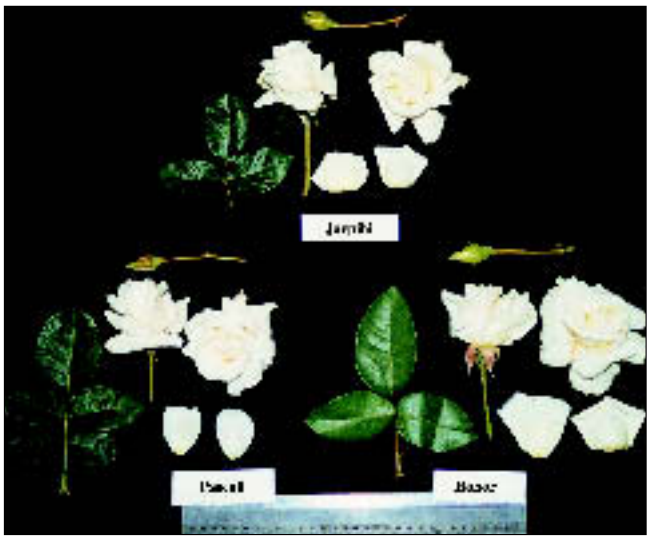

Fig 5 *Rosa* – 'Jacpihi' syn Grand Finale '98 with comparators 'Pascali' and 'Honor'

Fig 6 *Rosa* – 'Jacolber' syn Opening Night with comparators 'Avon' and 'Legend'

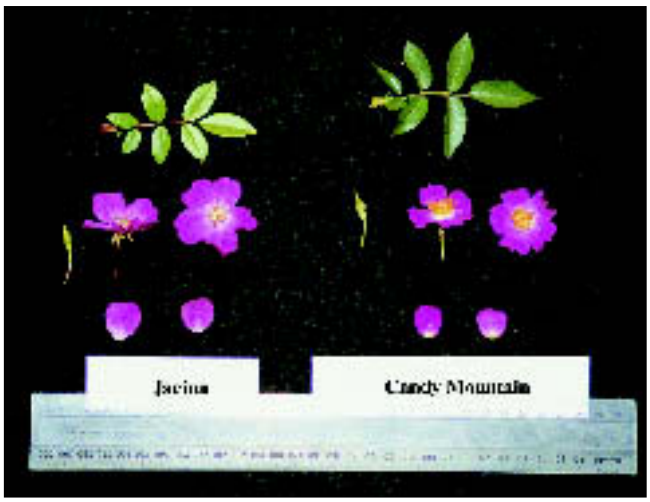

Fig 7 *Rosa* – 'Jacina' syn Wild Dancer with comparator 'Candy Mountain'

Fig 8 *Rosa* – 'Jaczor' syn Fame '98 with comparator 'Maria Callas'

Fig 9 *Rosa* – 'Jacirst' syn Artistry with comparator 'Fragrant Cloud'

Fig 10 *Rosa* – 'Wekdykstra' syn Rose of Narromine with comparator 'Broadway'

Fig 11 *Rosa* – 'Wekplapep' syn Scentimental with comparator 'Candy Stripe'

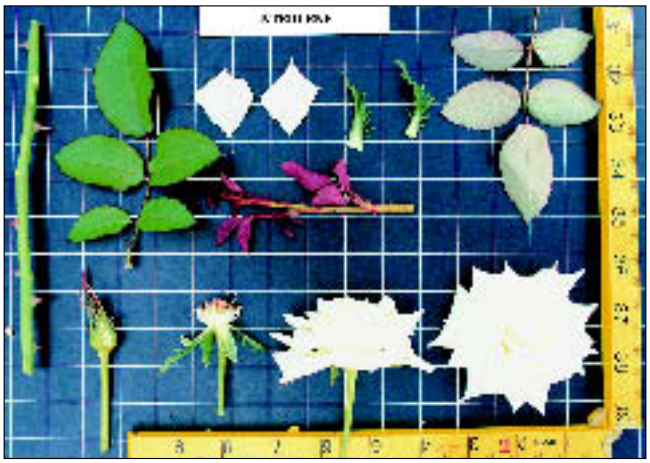

Fig 12 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of 'Interlene'

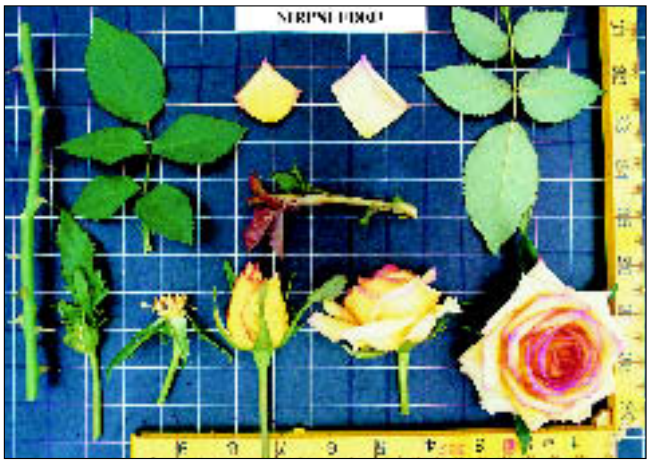

Fig 13 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of 'Nirpnufdeu'

Fig 14 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of 'Ruiconti' syn Yellow Unique

Fig 15 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of 'Ruioran' syn Orange Unique

Fig 16 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of 'Sunluck'

Fig 17 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of 'Dorothea Howard'

Fig 18 *Rosa* – flowers and plant parts of 'Fryxotic' syn Warm Wishes

Fig 19 ***Agapanthus*** **– 'Silver Sword' (left) with comparators, showing foliage height, leaf size and leaf colour**

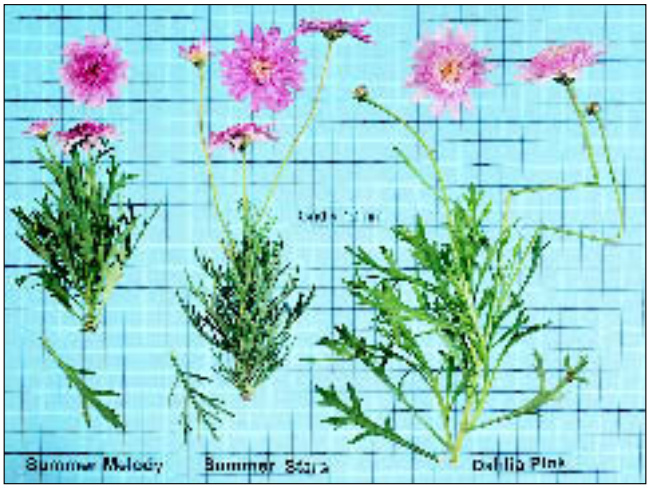

Fig 20 ***Argyranthemum*** **– flowers, scape, stem and leaves of (left to right) 'Summer Melody', 'Summer Stars' and 'Dahlia Pink' showing differences in colour and size of these characters. Grid size = 10mm**

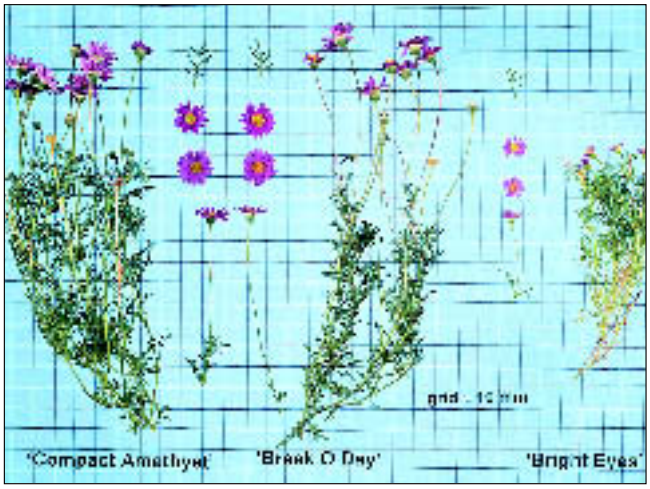

Fig 21 ***Brachyscome*** **– flowers, scape, stem and leaves of (left to right), 'Compact Amethyst', 'Break O Day' and 'Bright Eyes' showing the differences in colour and size. Grid = 10mm**

Fig 22 ***Convolvulus*** **– 'Star Struck' (left) and comparators, 'White Gladys' (centre) and** ***C. sabatius*** **(right)**

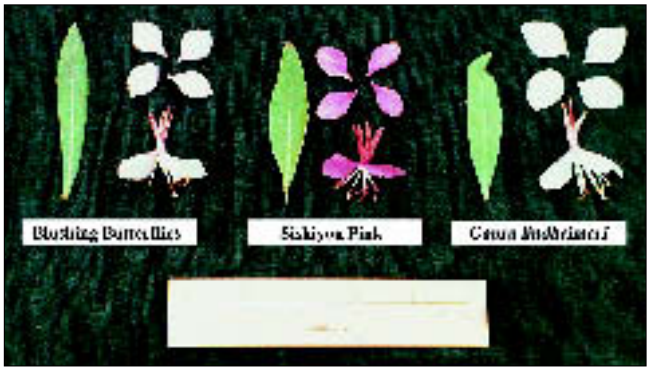

Fig 23 ***Gaura*** **– flowers and leaves of 'Blushing Butterflies'(left), 'Siskiyou Pink' (centre),** ***G. lindheimeri*** **(right)**

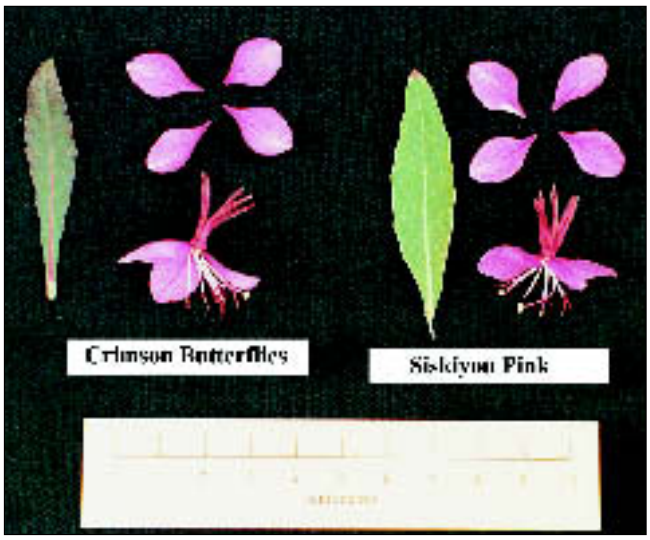

Fig 24 *Gaura* – flowers and leaves of 'Crimson Butterflies' (left), 'Siskiyou Pink' (right)

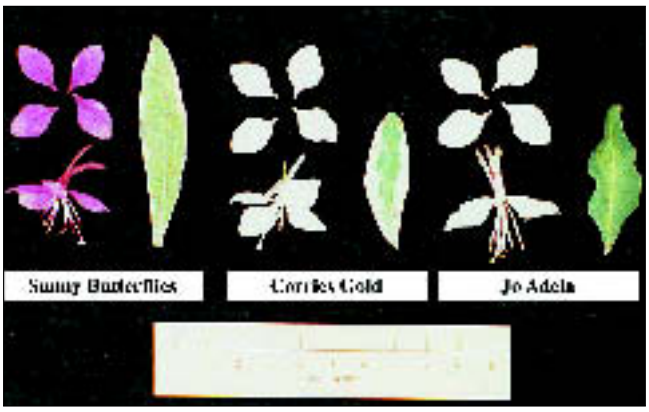

Fig 25 *Gaura* – flowers and leaves of 'Sunny Butterflies'(left), 'Corries Gold' (centre), 'Jo Adela' (right)

Fig 26 *Lonicera* – upper surface of leaves of 'Little Nikki' (top) with comparators 'Silver Beauty' (middle) and Common form (bottom)

Fig 27 *Scabiosa* – 'Samanthas Pink' (left) with comparator 'Pink Mist'Φ showing difference in growth habit

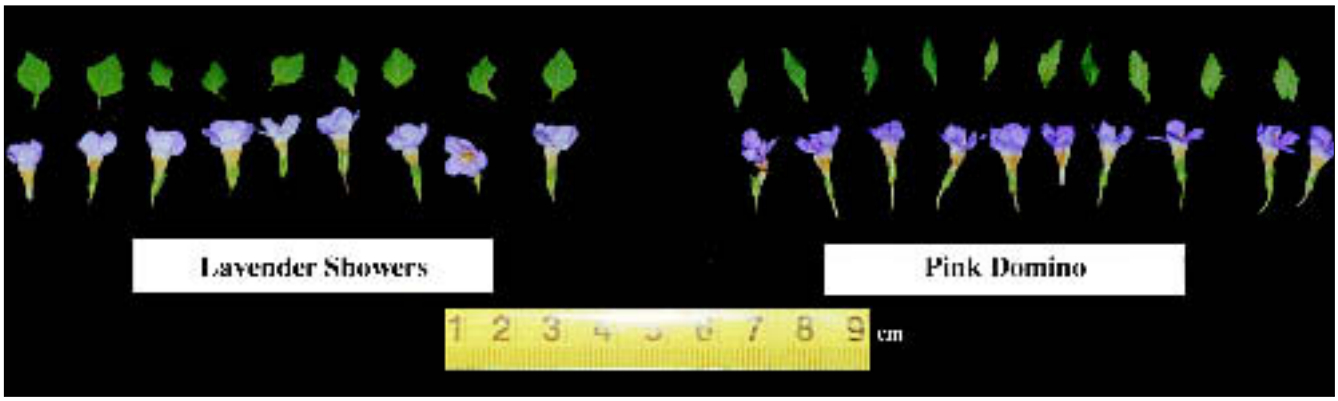

Fig 28 *Sutera* – 'Lavender Showers' (left) with comparator 'Pink Domino'Φ (right) showing differences in flower colour and leaf width

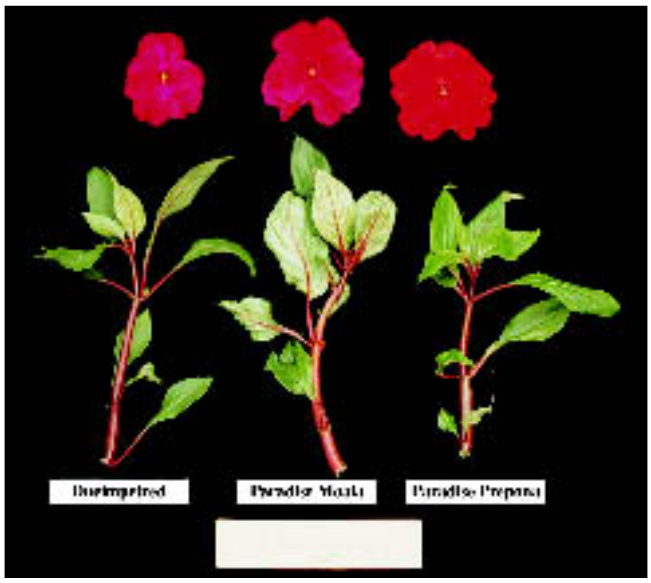

Fig 29 ***Impatiens*** **– flower and leaves of 'Dueimpetred' syn Red Fox Riviera Red with comparators 'Paradise Moala' and 'Paradise Prepona'**

Fig 30 ***Impatiens*** **– flowers and leaves of 'Dueribluni' syn Red Fox Riviera Blue Night with comparators 'Paradise Bonaire' and 'Butterfly Noctua'**

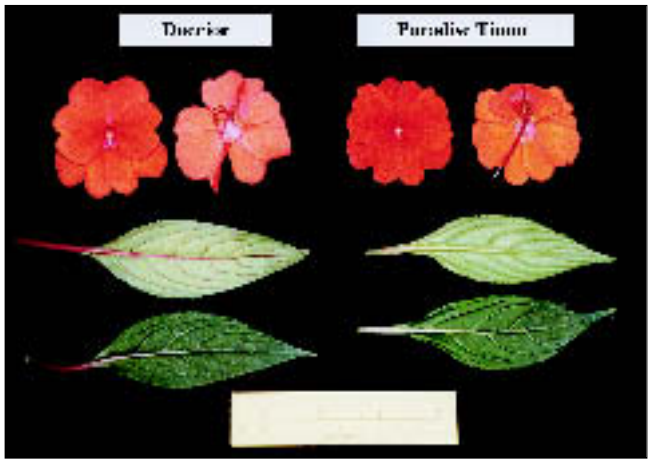

Fig 31 ***Impatiens*** **– flowers and leaves of 'Duerior' syn Red Fox Orange Riviera with comparator 'Paradise Timor'**

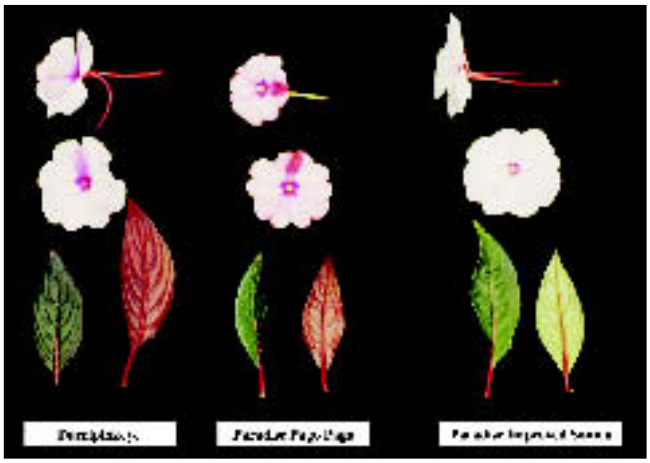

Fig 32 ***Impatiens*** **– flowers and leaves of 'Dueripinkeye' syn Red Fox Riviera Pink Eye with comparators 'Paradise Pago Pago' and 'Paradise Improved Samoa'**

Fig 33 ***Impatiens*** **– flowers and leaves of 'Duerirest' syn Red Fox Riviera Red Star with comparators 'Paradise Tagula' and 'Paradise Pago Pago'**

Fig 34 ***Impatiens*** **– flowers and leaves of 'Dueriwhiteye' syn Red Fox Riviera White Eye with comparator 'Paradise Improved Samoa'**

Fig 35 *Coleonema* – 'Mellow Yellow' (right) with comparator *C. pulchrum* (left)

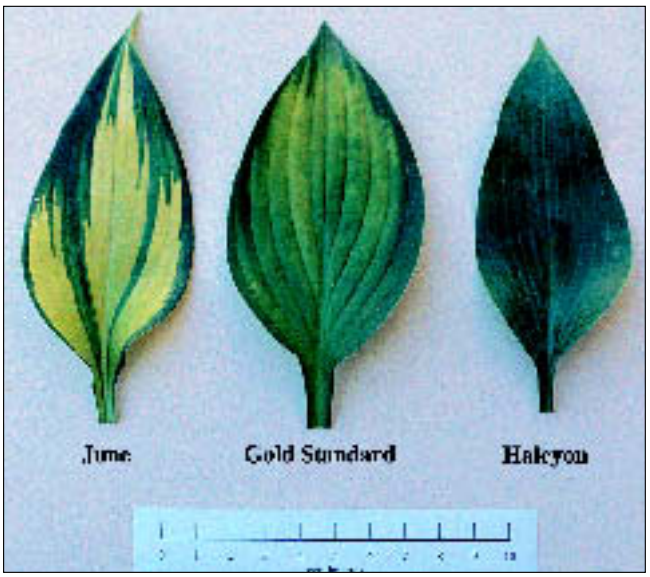

Fig 36 *Hosta* – 'June' (left) with comparators 'Gold Standard' (centre) and 'Halcyon' (right)

Fig 37 *Chamelaucium* – 'Jurien Brook' (left) with comparator 'Mullering Brook' (right)

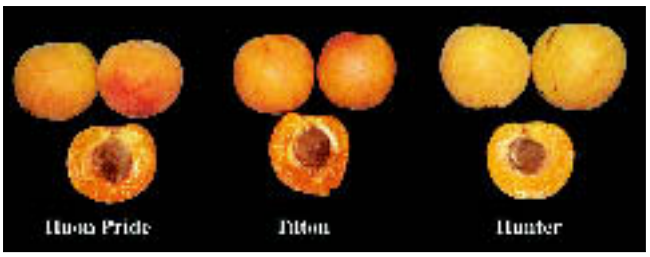

Fig 38 *Prunus* Fruits of 'Huon Pride' (left) 'Tilton' (centre) and 'Hunter' (right) . Note differences in fruit/stone size

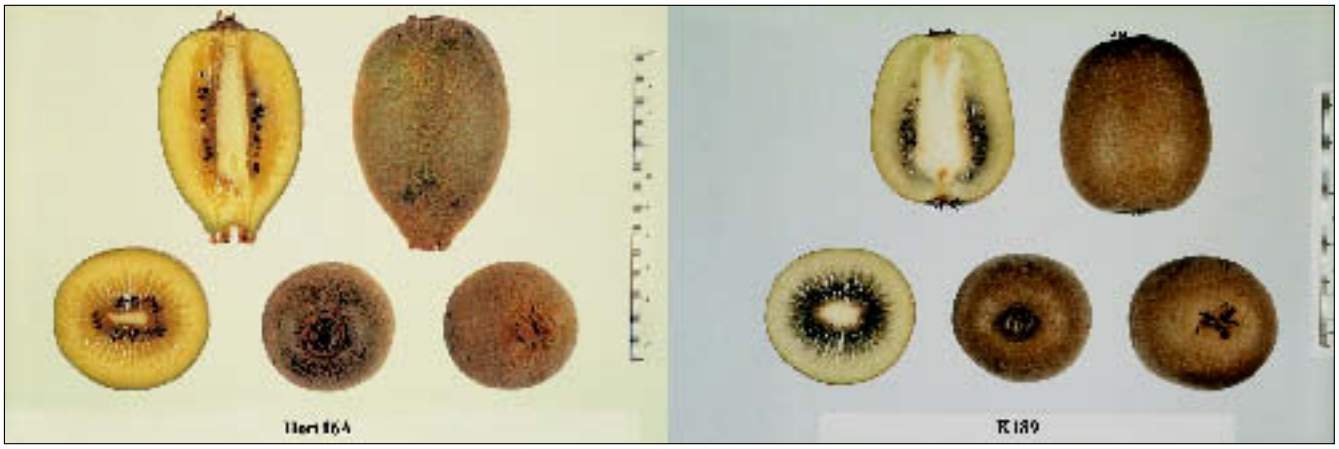

Fig 39 *Actinidia* – longitudinal section, profile, bottom view, top view and cross section of fruits 'Hort 16A' (clockwise in left) compared with fruits of 'KI89' (clockwise in right)

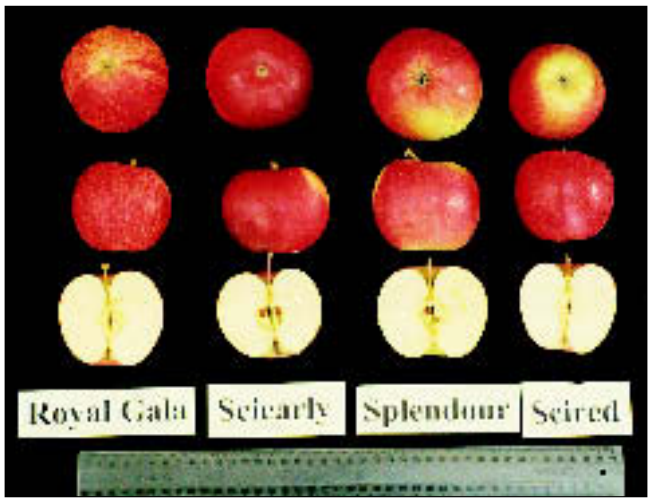

Fig 40 ***Malus*** **– 'Sciearly' and 'Scired' with comparators 'Royal Gala' and 'Splendour' showing differences in fruit size and shape**

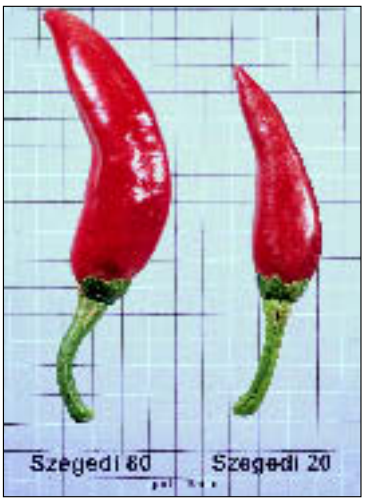

Fig 41 ***Capsicum*** **– 'Szegedi 80' with comparator 'Szegedi 20' showing difference in fruit size**

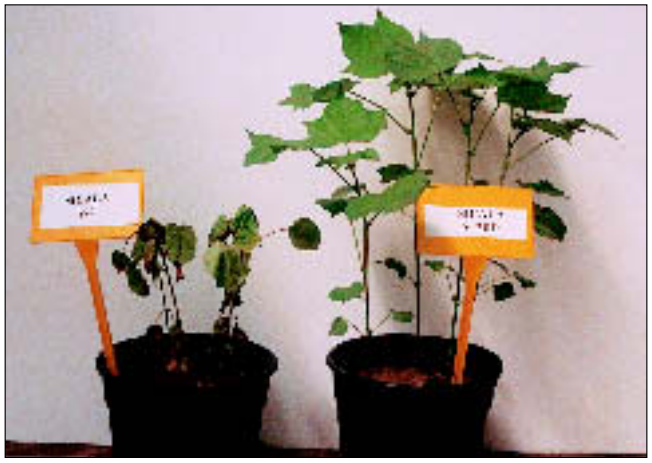

Fig 42 ***Gossypium*** **– 'Sicala V-2RR' (right) showing no sign of wilting when its comparator 'Sicala V-2'Φ (left) showing severe wilting seven days after glyphosate application**

Fig 43 ***Gossypium*** **– 'Sicot 189RR' (right) showing no sign of wilting when its comparator 'Sicot 189'Φ (left) showing severe wilting seven days after glyphosate application.**

Fig 44 ***Avena*** **– panicles and grains of 'Targa' with comparators 'Nile' and 'Quamby' showing differences in size and colour**

Fig 45 ***Avena*** **– 'Wandering' (left – 2 generations) showing distinct earlier maturity than comparator 'Needilup'Φ (centre) and taller mature height than comparator 'Dalyup' (right)**

Fig 46 *Triticum* **– 'Chara' (right) showing distinct mature height difference to 'Condor' (centre) and distinct time to maturity difference to 'Mira' (left).**

Fig 47 *Triticum* **– 'Karlgarin' (centre) showing distinct time to maturity difference to comparators 'Bodallin' (left) and 'Spear' (right). Also note auricle anthocyanin colouration in 'Karlgarin' is strong while it is absent in both 'Bodallin' and 'Spear'**

Fig 48 *Triticum* **– 'Lang' and its comparators 'Sunco', and Cunningham', showing differences in ear length and awn length**

Fig 49 *Triticum* **– 'Petrie' and its comparators 'Vasco', 'Batavia' and 'Sunvale'Φ, showing differences in ear length and awn length**

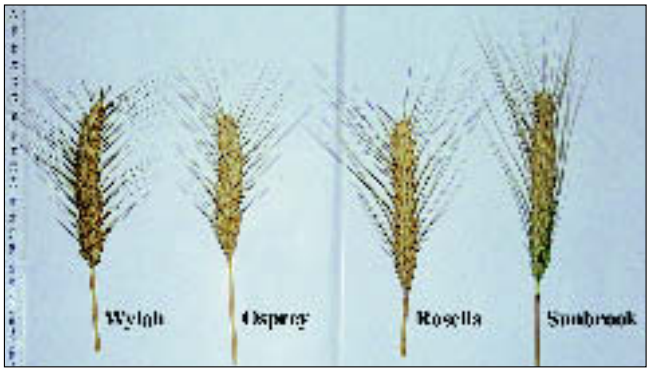

Fig 50 *Triticum* **– ear of 'Wylah' (left) compared with 'Osprey', 'Rosella' and 'Sunbrook'Φ (from left to right)**

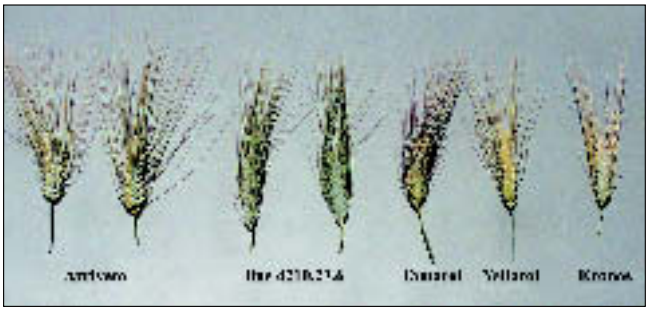

Fig 51 *Triticum* **– ears of 'Arrivato' and 'line 4210.23.6' with comparators 'Tamaroi', 'Yallaroi' and 'Kronos'**

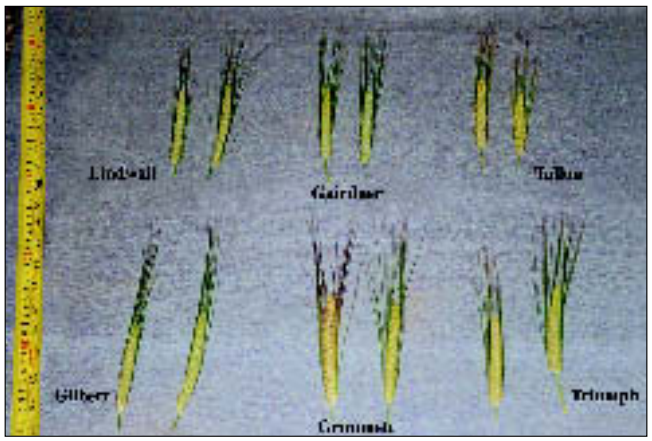

Fig 52 *Hordeum* – ears of 'Lindwall' (top left) showing differences in awn length (as compared to ear length) from comparators 'Gairdner' (top centre), 'Tallon' (top right), 'Gilbert' (bottom left), 'Grimmett' (bottom centre) and 'Triumph' (bottom right)

Fig 53 *Medicago* – salinity tolerance of 'Salado' compared with 'CUF 101'

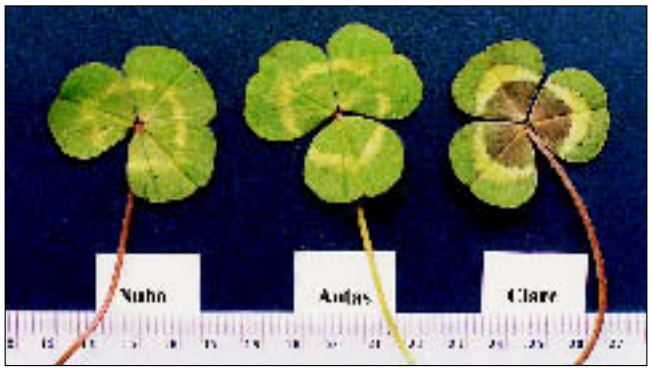

Fig 54 *Trifolium* – leaf markings and petiole colouration of 'Antas' (centre) in comparison with 'Clare' (right) and 'Nuba' (left)

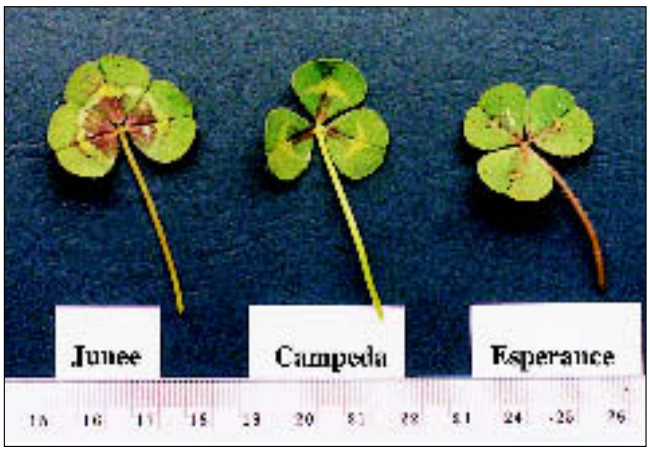

Fig 55 *Trifolium* – leaf markings and petiole colouration of 'Campeda' (centre) in comparison with 'Junee' (left) and 'Esperance' (right)

Fig 56 *Trifolium* – 'Frontier' (flowering) matures 2-3 weeks earlier than 'Paradana' (front right) and 4 weeks earlier than 'Bolta' (front left)

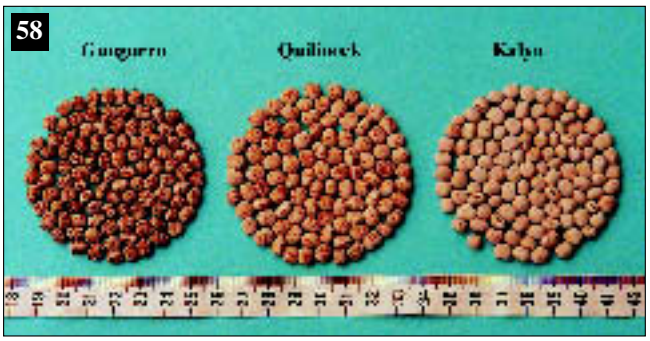

Fig 57 ***Trifolium*** **– 'Lightning' (bottom left) showing earlier flowering than comparators 'Laser', 'Leeton' and 'Stemher'**

Fig 58 ***Lupinus*** **– 'Quilinock' (centre) showing medium seed ornamentation as distinct from 'Gungurru' (left) strong and 'Kalya' (right) weak**

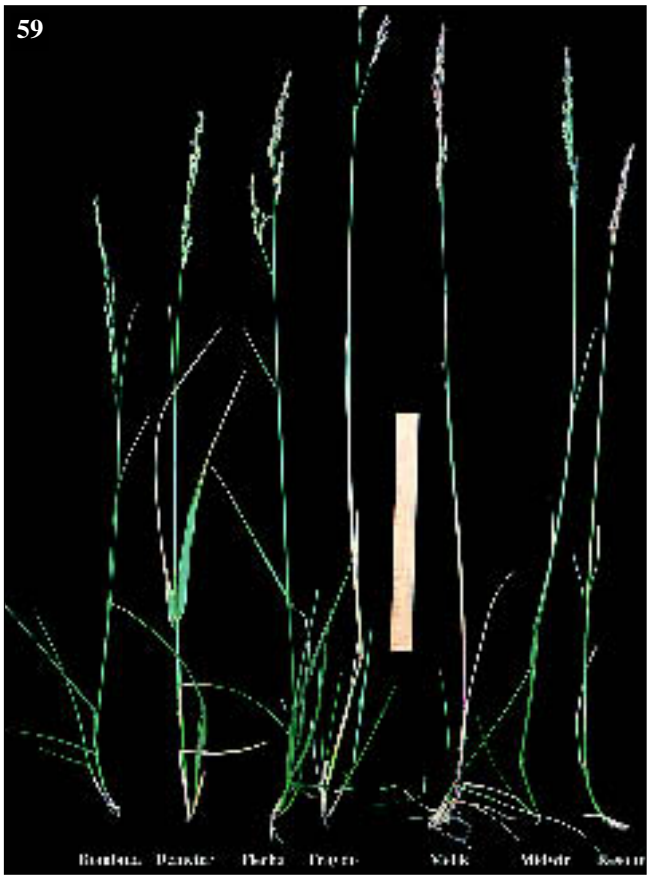

Fig 59 ***Festuca*** **– 'Fraydo' (centre) has a longer stem less spike length than 'Bombina', 'Demeter', 'Flecha', 'Melik', 'Midwin', and 'Resolute'**

Fig 60 ***Brassica*** **– '46C01'(left) and '47C02' (2nd from left) with comparators 'Oscar' (2nd from right) and 'Grouse' (right)**

Table 12 Continued from page 32

NECTARY COLOUR AT MID-MATURITY (RHS, 1986)		
	184C	185B
	greyed purple	greyed. purple
STAMINODIA COLLAR COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
	65D	75D
	red purple	pale purple
STYLE COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
	65D	75D
	red purple	pale purple
CALYX TUBE FURROWING		
	medium	strong
CALYX TUBE OUTLINE		
	flared	flared

Coleonema pulchrum
Coleonema, Confetti Bush

'Mellow Yellow'

Application No: 99/008 Accepted: 2 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Stephen James Membrey,** Frankston, VIC.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd,** Warragul, VIC**.**

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 35) Plant: evergreen shrub to 50cm at year 4. Stem: prostrate to semi- prostrate, slender, much branched, colour greyed-orange RHS 173A to 175B, leaf arrangement alternate, bushy. Leaf: sessile, linear, acute, glabrous, gland-dotted, length short (to 8mm) width narrow (1mm) colour yellow green RHS 144C with tips RHS 150A when young to RHS 149B with tips RHS 151B-C when mature. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of common non-variegated form of *Coleonema pulchrum* (also known as 'Golden Diosma', 'Golden Sunset' or 'Sunset Gold') at Dromana, VIC. The parental plant is characterised by golden foliage colour and upright growth habit. A variegated mutation was observed in 1993, which was selected through 3 generations to develop 'Mellow Yellow'. Selection criteria: variegated pale lemon foliage colour and semi-prostrate growth habit. Propagation: by cuttings through several generations to ensure the uniformity and stability of the selection. 'Mellow Yellow' is commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Stephen Membrey, Frankston, VIC.

Choice of Comparators common non-variegated form of *Coleonema pulchrum* was chosen because it is the parent plant. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: *Coleonema pulchrum*. Location: Dromana, (Lat. 38°S) VIC. Conditions: ambient outdoor, plants raised as cuttings and transplanted (May 1999) to 150mm pots in a standard soilless media fertilised with controlled release fertiliser. Trial design: paired replicates of 10 plants per variety. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants; time of measurement Feb 2000. Observations were also made on mature plants at Dromana and Devon Meadows where characteristics appeared to vary from the trial plants.

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

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

Table 13 *Coleonema* Varieties

	'Mellow Yellow'	**C. pulchrum*
PLANT CHARACTERISTICS		
trial plant attitude of stem	horizontal	erect
trial plant shape	flattened convex	convex
trial plant stem colour	greyed orange	greyed orange
RHS (1986)	173A	174A
mature plant stem colour	greyed orange	brown
RHS (1986)	175A	200C
TRIAL PLANT HEIGHT (cm) to top of foliage		
mean	10.1	15.2
std deviation	2.0	1.1
LSD/sig	1.8	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF BRANCHLETS IN TRIAL PLANTS (longer than 10 cm)		
mean	12.5	37.0
std deviation	3.5	7.5
LSD/sig	6.3	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
main colour (trial plant)	144C	144B
tip colour (trial plant)	150A	145A
main colour (mature plant)	149B	151B
tip colour (mature plant)	151B-151C	151B

Convolvulus sabatius
Morrocan Glory Bind

'Star Struck'

Application No: 1999/118 Accepted: 3 May 1999.
Applicant: **Peter Lalor & Robert Gourlay,** Forest Hill, VIC.
Agent: **D & A Mansfield and Sons Pty Ltd,** Box Hill, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 22) Plant: habit prostrate, compact, height short, width medium. Stem: long. Leaf: small (mean length 22.40 mm, mean width 17.40 mm), shape orbicular-oval, apex obtuse, margin weakly undulating, base obtuse. Flower: small (mean diameter 23.60 mm), 5 semi-fused petals, flower shape starshaped

(viewed from above), petal colour front violet-blue (RHS 91D), main back colour violet-blue (RHS 91D), colour of stripe on flower back white (RHS 155C). (Note: All RHS colours chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as the result of a single cycle of seedling selection from open pollinated plants of *Convolvulus sabatius* at applicant's property at Forest Hill, VIC. Selection criteria: flower colour and shape. Propagation: vegetative through at least 5 generations. Breeder: Peter Lalor, Forest Hill, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'White Gladys'(ф) was chosen because it is the closest variety of common knowledge. *Convolvulus sabatius* was chosen because it is the parental material from which the candidate variety was selected.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'White Gladys'(ф), *Convolvulus sabatius*. Location: Skye, VIC, spring-summer 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm 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 14 *Convolvulus* varieties

	'Star Struck'	*'White Gladys'(ф)	**C. sabatius*
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	22.40	24.20	25.90
std deviation	1.78	3.08	2.64
LSD/sig	2.95	ns	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	17.40	19.70	23.30
std deviation	2.41	2.63	2.31
LSD/sig	2.85	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	23.60	28.00	32.70
std deviation	1.43	1.63	1.57
LSD/sig	1.77	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	violet-blue 91D	white 155C	violet 87C
MAIN FLOWER BACK COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	violet-blue 91D	white 155C	violet 85B
FLOWER SHAPE			
	star	round	round
FLOWER PETAL FUSION			
	semi-fused	fused	fused

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Fraydo'

Application No: 98/182 Accepted: 21 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 59) Plant: habit erect and bushy, height medium to high (113.25cm), early maturing. Leaf: length medium (17.1cm) width medium (7.27 cm). Inflorescence: early emergence, early flowering, spike length short to medium (259.0 mm), spikelet length large (14.76 mm).

Origin and Breeding Polycross: a base population of plants of the winter active/summer dormant cultivar 'Melik' was established as a spaced plant nursery at the Pastoral and Veterinary Institute, Hamilton, VIC in 1989. Genotypes expressing superior winter activity were selected and polycrossed under isolation in 1992 to generate 49 half-sib families. The families underwent a three year period of evaluation at two locations for seedling vigour, plant density, seasonal productivity, autumn recovery, rust resistance, leaf texture and nutritive value. The best ten genotypes based on the half-sib family performance across both sites were polycrossed under isolation to form the synthetic cultivar 'Fraydo'. Selection criteria: good seedling vigour, rust resistance, winter growth and summer recovery. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Agriculture Victoria, Hamilton, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Melik' was selected as a comparator as it is the original source from which the variety was developed. The source material represents a variety released in 1971 from which adapted genotypes were identified and became the base population. 'Bombina', 'Demeter' 'Fletcha', 'Midwin' and 'Resolute' were included as comparators as they represent similar varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators(s): 'Melik', 'Bombina', 'Demeter', 'Fletcha', 'Midwin', and 'Resolute'. Location: Agriculture Victoria – Rutherglen, VIC (Latitude 36°S, Longitude 146°E) winter – summer 1999- 2000. Conditions: plants grown from seed in tree tubes in a polyhouse from 1 May 1999 to transplanting on 6 Aug 1999 into a field site. Field site was prepared to remove weed competition for two years prior to planting. Woven weed mat was layed down and plants transplanted on a grid into the field site. The trial was fertilised with superphosphate at planting and standard pest control conducted to control slugs and insects. Each treatment/comparator was replicated ten times with each replicate consisting of ten individual plants with treatments randomised within and between replicates. Measurements: carried out on each individual plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
First sold in Australia in 1999.

Description: **Angela Avery and Malcolm Anderson,** Agriculture Victoria, Rutherglen/Hamilton, VIC

Table 15 *Festuca* varieties

	'Fraydo'	*'Bombina'	*'Demeter'	*'Flecha'	*'Melik'	*'Midwin'	*'Resolute'
EARLY LEAF COLOUR (1= light green and 3=dark green)							
	1.83	1.99	2.22	1.96	1.83	1.74	2.15
WINTER GROWTH (1= poor and 5=vigorous)							
	2.42	2.45	2.79	2.05	2.53	2.53	3.00
VEGETATIVE LEAF LENGTH (cm) - tip to base of leaf							
mean	17.70	19.53	19.57	15.43	18.19	19.51	22.86
std deviation	3.316	4.237	3.877	3.622	3.673	4.640	4.998
LSD/sig	1.629	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
VEGETATIVE LEAF WIDTH (mm) - widest part of the leaf							
mean	7.16	8.22	9.15	6.50	7.23	7.29	8.62
std deviation	1.108	1.291	1.653	1.178	1.370	1.320	1.384
LSD/sig	0.434	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01
MEAN HEADING DAY (Day 1 = 01-09-99)							
mean	52	66	55	54	50	64	54
std deviation	6.146	7.504	6.940	6.759	6.567	6.666	9.059
LSD/sig	2.793	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
MEAN HEADING RANGE IN DAYS							
mean	16	21	19	16	18	19	23
std deviation	4.849	4.690	5.301	6.395	6.912	7.947	6.329
LSD/sig	6.30	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (cm) - tip to top of flag leaf							
mean	17.10	21.00	19.10	15.70	18.00	18.60	22.50
std deviation	4.038	4.869	4.827	4.268	4.050	6.362	3.943
LSD/sig	2.481	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm) - widest part of the flag leaf							
mean	7.27	7.87	9.20	6.69	7.28	7.64	7.22
std deviation	4.038	1.407	2.018	1.205	1.369	1.283	1.779
LSD/sig	0.589	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns
STEM LENGTH (cm) - base of the stem to top of spike							
mean	118.17	85.55	100.74	106.28	111.30	109.54	100.21
std deviation	11.873	14.475	10.907	16.163	16.271	13.219	14.217
LSD/sig	6.833	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
MUMBER OF NODES							
mean	2.73	2.56	2.61	2.13	2.49	2.80	2.70
std deviation	0.573	0.548	0.606	0.487	0.528	0.563	0.540
LSD/sig	0.242	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
SPIKE LENGTH (mm) - base to top of spike							
mean	259.0	326.9	307.2	321.1	271.3	345.7	249.8
std deviation	4.073	4.364	4.333	6.418	4.275	6.015	2.841
LSD/sig	24.33	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns
STEM LESS SPIKE LENGTH (cm) - base of the stem to base of spike							
mean	92.26	52.87	70.02	73.96	84.17	74.96	75.23
std deviation	10.847	11.571	10.095	13.912	14.488	10.311	13.220
LSD/sig	5.636	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)							
mean	14.76	12.01	13.04	13.64	14.15	11.93	13.60
std deviation	1.708	2.041	1.634	1.808	1.814	1.624	1.773
LSD/sig	0.0761	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUME LENGTH (mm)							
mean	5.89	5.65	4.99	5.73	6.55	6.41	5.42
std deviation	0.885	0.785	1.020	1.040	1.126	0.869	0.912
LSD/sig	0.606	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns
SPRING HABIT (1= erect and 9= prostrate) -25 days after heading							
	3.96	3.47	6.47	5.52	5.46	3.89	6.45

Table 15 Continued

PLANT HEIGHT (cm) - ground to highest point of plant							
mean	113.25	78.25	95.05	101.72	115.07	104.45	92.67
std deviation	15.307	12.059	12.800	18.031	14.462	13.011	17.578
LSD/sig	8.293	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKE SHAPE (branch numbers)							
mean	11.40	9.46	12.37	12.41	12.04	12.04	11.75
std deviation	2.253	2.018	3.757	2.703	1.970	1.650	2.601
LSD/sig	1.807	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
STEM NUMBER PER PLANT (0= none and 9=many)							
	3.01	3.93	4.15	3.66	3.69	3.53	2.54

Gaura lindheimeri **Gaura**

'Blushing Butterflies'

Application No: 2000/080 Accepted: 22 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo,** Medford, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia,** Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 23) Plant: perennial, dense spreading evergreen shrub, medium compact. Stem: reddish green. Leaf: linear to lanceolate, colour green (RHS 137B). Flower: raceme length long, bud greyed-red (RHS 179B), flower tubular, petals 4-5, petal background colour white (RHS 155C), vein and margin colour red (RHS 55B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: first observed as a sport from *Gaura* 'Siskiyou Pink' at Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC in 1999. The parental variety is characterised by pink flower colour. This pale pink mutant was isolated in 1999 and since then has been selected through one cycle of selection to develop 'Blushing Butterflies'. Selection criteria: growth habit, and flower colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Howard Bentley, Wonga Park, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Siskiyou Pink' was chosen because it is the source material from which the variety was selected and is the most similar variety. *Gaura lindeimeri* was chosen because it represents the natural form of the species. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Siskiyou Pink', *Gaura lindheimeri*. Location: Wonga Park, VIC spring-autumn 1999/2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled 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 16 *Gaura* varieties

	'Blushing Butterflies'	*'Siskiyou Pink'	**G. lindheimeri*
PLANT HABIT	dense	sparse	sparse
OVERALL HEIGHT	medium	medium	tall
RACEME LENGTH	long	very long	very long
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	green 137B	green 137B	green 137D
FLOWER BUD TIP COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	greyed-red 179B	greyed-purple 183C	yellow-green 149C
FLOWER BUD BASE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	greyed-red 179B	greyed-purple 183C	greyed-red 182A
FLOWER PETAL BACKGROUND COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	white 155C	red 55A	white 155C
FLOWER PETAL COLOUR VEINS AND MARGINS (RHS, 1995)	red 55B	absent	absent

'Crimson Butterflies'

Application No: 1998/252 Accepted: 3 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo,** Medford, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia,** Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 24) Plant: perennial, dense spreading evergreen shrub, very compact. Stem: reddish green. Leaf: linear to lanceolate, length mean 51.97mm, width mean 10.97mm, base colour greyed-purple (RHS 187A), tip colour greyed-purple (RHS 183C). Flower: raceme length very short, bud greyed-purple (RHS 183A), flower tubular, diameter 30.69mm, petals 4-5, petal main colour red (RHS 53D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: first observed as a open-pollinated

seedling in a trial bed at Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC in 1997 among a crop of seedlings raised from *Gaura lindheimeri* 'Siskiyou Pink'. This very compact variant was isolated in 1997 and since then has been selected through several cycles of selection to develop 'Crimson Butterflies'. Selection criteria: growth habit, foliage markings and flower colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Howard Bentley, Wonga Park, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Siskiyou Pink' was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected and is the most similar variety. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Siskiyou Pink'. Location: Wonga Park, VIC, spring-autumn 1999/2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled 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 17 *Gaura* varieties

	'Crimson Butterflies'	***'Siskiyou Pink'**
PLANT HABIT		
	dense	sparse
OVERALL HEIGHT		
	very compact	medium
RACEME LENGTH		
	very short	very long
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	51.97	73.14
std deviation	4.12	9.55
LSD/sig	7.99	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	10.97	15.19
std deviation	1.87	1.63
LSD/sig	2.38	P≤0.01
LEAF BASE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	greyed-purple	green
	187A	137B
LEAF TIP COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	greyed-purple	green
	183C	137B
FLOWER BUD COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	greyed-purple	greyed-purple
	183A	183C
FLOWER PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	red	red
	53D	55A

'Sunny Butterflies'

Application No: 1999/081 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo,** Medford, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia,** Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 25) Plant: perennial, medium sparse, variegated, spreading evergreen shrub, medium compact. Stem: green. Leaf: linear to lanceolate, untwisted, colour outer edge yellow-white (RHS 158A), centre colour green (RHS 137C). Flower: raceme length medium-long, bud greyed-purple (RHS 185B), flower tubular, petals 4-5, petal colour red (RHS 55B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: first observed as a sport from *Gaura* 'Siskiyou Pink' at Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC in 1998. The parental variety is characterised by non-variegated leaves. The variegated mutant was isolated in 1998 and since then has been selected through four cycles of selection to develop 'Sunny Butterflies'. Selection criteria: growth habit, leaf variegation, and flower colour. Propagation: by cuttings. Breeder: Howard Bentley, Wonga Park, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Corries Gold' and 'Jo Adela' were chosen they are the closest known variegated varieties. The parent plant, 'Siskiyou Pink' was excluded because it is not variegated. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Corries Gold' and 'Jo Adela'. Location: Wonga Park, VIC spring-autumn 1999/2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled 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 18 *Gaura* varieties

	'Sunny Butterflies'	***'Corries Gold'**	***'Jo Adela'**
PLANT HABIT			
	medium-sparse	medium-dense	medium-sparse
RACEME LENGTH			
	medium-long	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995) outer edge			
	yellow-white	yellow-green	green
	158A	150D	137B
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995) centre main colour			
	green	green	yellow-green
	137C	137C	146D

Table 18 Continued

LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	centre	secondary colour	
	green	yellow-green	yellow-green
	137C	147C	146D
FLOWER BUD COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	greyed-purple	yellow	yellow-green
	185B	13D	149B
FLOWER PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	red	white	white
	55B	155C	155C
LEAF TWISTING			
	absent	absent	present
STEM COLOURATION			
	green	green	yellow-green

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicala V-2RR'

Application No: 1999/036 Accepted: 16 March 1999.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit,** Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 42) Plant: shape conical, height medium (mean 95.9cm), medium maturity (178 days to mature), medium foliage density. Leaf: palmate, very slight pubescence of midrib, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream. Boll: size large, shape elliptical, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 25mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (44x29mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.40), length medium (28.8mm), strength high (32g/tex), micronaire value medium (3.4). Disease reaction: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Herbicide reaction: tolerant to glyphosate.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 94608 x pollen parent 'Sicala V-2'ϕ at Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent is distinguished by its segregating glyphosate tolerance. The pollen parent is distinguished by its susceptibility to glyphosate. This cross was the third backcross of 'Sicala V-2'ϕ onto a line transformed with a Monsanto glyphosate tolerance gene. The first cross was carried out at St. Louis, USA and the F1 sent to quarantine at CSIRO Plant Industry in Canberra, Australia where the first backcross was carried out using 'Sicala V-2'ϕ. Two subsequent backcrosses using 'Sicala V-2'ϕ as the recurrent parent were carried out at ACRI. At all stages progeny were screened for the glyphosate tolerance gene and a marker gene. Following the final backcross selfing was done and single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: glyphosate tolerance, resistance to bacterial blight and Verticillium wilt, leaf hairiness, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: by seed.

Breeder: Mr P E Reid, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Sicala V-2'ϕ was chosen because it is the recurrent parent and the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parent 94608 was not considered as a comparator because it is easily distinguished from 'Sicala V-2RR' because of its segregating glyphosate tolerance.

Comparative Trials Comparator: 'Sicala V-2'ϕ . Trial location: ACRI, Narrabri, NSW, 1998 - 99 summer. Morphology and fibre quality trial conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15 entry trial in a row and column design with three replicates and three row x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 50 boll sample from the centre row of each plot. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument. Glyphosate tolerance trial conditions: glasshouse trial using 255mm pots. Trial design: four pots containing four plants each for each treatment in a completely randomised design. Standard commercial dose of Glyphosate was sprayed onto plants at the 4 leaf stage.

Prior Application and sales Nil.

Description: **Peter Reid,** CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Table 19 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicala V-2RR'	*'Sicala V-2'ϕ
PLANT WILTING 7 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION		
	no wilting	severe wilting
PLANT DAMAGE 14 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION		
	no damage	dead

'Sicot 189RR'

Application No: 1999/037 Accepted: 16 March 1999.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit,** Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 43) Plant: shape conical, height medium (mean 91.9cm), late maturity (180 days to mature), medium foliage density. Leaf: palmate, very slight pubescence of midrib, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream. Boll: size medium, shape elliptical, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 24mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size medium (41x24 mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.38), length medium (29.8mm), strength high (33g/tex), micronaire value medium (3.4). Disease reaction: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Herbicide reaction: tolerant to glyphosate.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 94606 x pollen parent 'Sicot 189'Φ at Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent is distinguished by its segregating glyphosate tolerance. The pollen parent is distinguished by its susceptibility to glyphosate. This cross was the third backcross of 'Sicot 189'Φ onto a line transformed with a Monsanto glyphosate tolerance gene. The first cross was carried out at St. Louis, USA and the F1 sent to quarantine at CSIRO Plant Industry in Canberra, Australia where the first backcross was carried out using 'Sicot 189'Φ. Two subsequent backcrosses using 'Sicot 189'Φ as the recurrent parent were carried out at ACRI. At all stages progeny were screened for the glyphosate tolerance gene and a marker gene. Following the final backcross selfing was done and single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: glyphosate tolerance, resistance to bacterial blight and Verticillium wilt, leaf hairiness, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr P E Reid, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Sicot 189'Φ was chosen because it is the recurrent parent and the most similar variety of common knowledge. The parent 94606 was not considered as a comparator because it is easily distinguished from 'Sicot 189RR' because of its segregating glyphosate tolerance.

Comparative Trials Comparator: 'Sicot 189'Φ. Trial location: ACRI, Narrabri, NSW, 1998 – 99 summer. Morphology and fibre quality trial conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 15 entry trial in a row and column design with three replicates and three row x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 50 boll sample from the centre row of each plot. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument. Glyphosate tolerance trial conditions: glasshouse trial using 255mm pots. Trial design: four pots containing four plants each for each treatment in a completely randomised design. Standard commercial dose of Glyphosate was sprayed onto plants at the 4 leaf stage.

Prior Application and sales Nil.

Description: **Peter Reid,** CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Table 20 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicot 189RR'	* 'Sicot 189'Φ
PLANT WILTING 7 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION		
	no wilting	severe wilting
PLANT DAMAGE 14 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION		
	no damage	dead

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Lindwall'

Application No: 1998/044 Accepted: 18 May 1998.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD and **The Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 52) Plant: growth habit intermediate, height medium. Lower leaves: hairiness of leaf sheath absent. Flag Leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium, glaucosity of sheath strong. Inflorescence: time of ear emergence medium-late. Awns: length compared to ear short, anthocyanin colouration of tips present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tips medium, spiculation of margins present. Ear: attitude semi-erect, length medium, number of rows two, density medium, shape parallel, glaucosity weak. Rachis: length of first segment short, curvature of first segment weak. Sterile spikelet: attitude divergent. Median spikelet: length of glume and awn relative to grain equal. Grain: rachilla hair type short, husk present, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma medium, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, disposition of lodicules clasping. Kernel: colour of aleurone layer whitish.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Triumph' x pollen parent 'Grimmett'. The seed parent is characterised by semi-prostrate growth habit, medium-strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the awns, tapering ear shape, equal length of awns compared to the ears and long rachilla hair. The pollen parent is characterised by semi-erect growth habit, very strong anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium time to ear emergence, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the awns, medium plant height, lax ear density, equal length of awns compared to the ears, medium length of the first rachis segment, strong curvature of the first rachis segment and parallel to weakly divergent attitude of the sterile spikelets. Hybridisation took place in Warwick, Queensland, Australia in 1981. From this cross, F2 derived line number 121 was tested in field trials between 1984 and 1989 and selected on the basis of agronomic, plant pathology and grain quality data. Reselection number 121-1 was selected in trials from 1990 to 1995 on the basis of agronomic, plant pathology and grain quality data. Selection criteria: high grain-yield potential, suitable agronomic characteristics for cultivation in Queensland and northern New South Wales and potential for use in industrial malting and brewing. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Raymond Paul Johnston, Queensland Department of Primary Industries – Farming Systems Institute, Hermitage Research Station, Warwick, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Gairdner'Φ, 'Gilbert' and 'Tallon' were chosen for the comparative trial, as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Gairdner'Φ and 'Gilbert' have similar maturity to 'Lindwall'. 'Tallon' has slightly earlier maturity. 'Tallon' is

a full-sib of 'Lindwall', while 'Gairdner'ϕ (Onslow//Triumph/Shannon) is related to 'Lindwall' through the common parent 'Triumph'. The parents of 'Lindwall' ('Triumph' and 'Grimmett') were also included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Gairdner'ϕ, 'Gilbert', 'Tallon', 'Triumph', 'Grimmett'. Location: Hermitage Research Station, via Warwick, QLD (28° 12´ 45´´S 152° 06´ 15´´E). Conditions: sown into a deep cracking black clay soil on Jul 2nd, 1999. Sowing Rate 60,000 plants/ha. No irrigation applied. The trial was subjected to light moisture stress prior to anthesis (during Jul-Aug, 1999). A light infection with powdery mildew (*Erisyphe graminis*) was observed on susceptible cultivar 'Grimmett'. Trial design: a 3-replicate latinised row column design. Measurements: 30 random plants sampled per trial entry per characteristic (10 observations per replicate).

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

Description: **David M. E. Poulsen**, Queensland Department of Primary Industries – Farming Systems Institute, Warwick, QLD.

Table 21 *Hordeum* varieties

	'Lindwall'	*'Gairdner'ϕ	*'Gilbert'	*'Tallon'	*'Triumph'	*'Grimmett
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT						
	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate	semi-erect	semi-prostrate	semi-erect
FLAG LEAF INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES						
	medium	medium	very weak	very strong	medium-strong	very strong
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE						
	medium-late	medium-late	medium-late	medium	medium-late	medium
AWNS ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF THE TIPS						
	present	present	present	present	present	present
AWNS INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF THE TIPS						
	medium	weak-medium	strong	medium-strong	weak	strong
PLANT LENGTH (stem, ear and awns) (cm)						
– to tip of awns						
mean	86.3	93.5	95.2	93.0	90.2	96.4
std deviation	4.81	6.27	6.03	9.25	5.90	3.48
LSD/sig	4.29	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
EAR SHAPE						
	parallel	parallel	parallel	parallel	tapering	parallel
EAR DENSITY						
	medium	lax	medium	medium	medium	lax
EAR LENGTH (mm)						
– base to tip of awns						
mean	108.8	114.4	109.8	102.8	99.4	105.9
std deviation	8.45	6.81	7.00	10.45	6.94	8.49
LSD/sig	5.65	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
AWN LENGTH (compared to ear)						
	short	equal	long	equal	equal	equal
AWN SPICULATION OF MARGINS						
	present	very weak	present	present	present	present
RACHIS LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT						
	short	short	short	short	short	medium
RACHIS CURVE OF FIRST SEGMENT						
	weak	weak-medium	medium	weak-medium	weak	strong
STERILE SPIKELET ATTITUDE						
	divergent	divergent	divergent	parallel to weakly divergent	divergent	parallel to weakly divergent

GRAIN RACHILLA HAIR TYPE						
	short	short	long	long	long	short
GRAIN SPICULATION OF INNER LATERAL NERVES OF LEMMA						
	medium	weak	strong	weak	weak-medium	weak-medium
GRAIN HAIRINESS OF VENTRAL FURROW						
	absent	absent	present	absent	absent	absent

Hosta hybrid
Plantain Lily

'June'

Application No: 97/238 Accepted: 24 Oct 1997.
Applicant: **Notcutts Nurseries**, Woodbridge, Suffolk, UK.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd,** Warragul, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 36) Plant: compact, rhizomatous, clump forming, herbaceous perennial. Stem: absent, with leaves radical in a basal mount. Leaf: flat to slightly undulate, petiolate, glabrous, glossy, ovate to lanceolate, apex acute, entire, variegated; veins prominent beneath, flat above; ground colour above, a mixture of greyed green (RHS 189A) and yellow green (RHS 147A-B), arranged at the margins and in stripes; variegated colour above is prominently green yellow (RHS 151A); ground colour below is greyed green (RHS 191A) at the margins and stripes; variegated colour below, yellow green RHS 152D; petiole fleshy, revolute. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of *Hosta* 'Halcyon'. The parental variety is characterised by compact growth habit but with non-variegated leaves. ⟨ variegated mutation was observed in breeder's property in Lancashire, UK. The central tip of the mutation was excised and placed in tissue culture and selected through several generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the original selection. Selection criteria: variegated foliage colour. Propagation: 'June' is commercially propagated by tissue culture. Breeder: Neo Plants Ltd, Freckleton, Lancashire, UK.

Choice of Comparators 'Halcyon' was selected, as it is the parental variety from which the candidate variety was developed. 'Gold Standard' was selected on the basis that it is the closest in appearance of known varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Halcyon' and 'Gold Standard'. Location: Nilma North (Lat. 38°S) VIC. Conditions: ambient under 50% shade; 'June' was raised from tissue culture and 'Halcyon' and 'Gold Standard' from division, all plants were grown in 70mm tubes from Sep 1998 and transferred to 150 mm pots in Sep 1999 in a standard soilless media fertilised with controlled release fertiliser. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants; time of measurement Feb 2000.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
UK	1991	Granted	'June'
The Netherlands	1992	Granted	'June'
EU	1996	Granted	'June'

'June' was first sold in UK in November 1993.

Table 22 *Hosta* varieties

	'June'	*'Gold Standard'	*'Halcyon'
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	23.5	36.8	36.3
std deviation	5.2	10.3	5.4
LSD/sig	8.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF LEAF CLUMPS PER PLANT			
mean	1.8	4.8	3.2
std deviation	0.6	1.1	0.4
LSD/sig	1.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
variegation	striped	regular	absent
ground colour of upper side (RHS, 1986)	189A, 147A-B	147A	189A
variegated colour of upper side (RHS, 1986)	151A	146C, 151A	absent
ground colour of lower side (RHS, 1986)	191A	191B	189B
variegated colour of lower side (RHS, 1986)	152D	147C	absent
PETIOLE LENGTH (cm) largest leaf			
mean	8.9	9.9	12.3
std deviation	1.7	3.2	1.6
LSD/sig	2.8	ns	P≤0.01

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea hybrid Impatiens

'Dueimpetred' syn **Red Fox Riviera Red**

Application No: 1999/370 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 29) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium, very early flowering.

Stem: anthocyanin colouration of stem dark (RHS 59A), abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side dark green, anthocyanin colour concentration in petiole dark (RHS 59A-60A). Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 2-7. Flower: size medium, number of colours (eye zone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 53A), eye zone absent, main colour of under side of petal red (RHS 47B) colour of spur red-purple (RHS 59A), anther colour red. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent S269 x pollen parent S015 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by good flower stability, mid to late season flowering time. The pollen parent was characterised by medium to strong vigour, bluish red flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany pre 1996. Selection criteria: early flowering, very good flower stability, vigour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. 'Dueimpetred' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Paradise Moala' and 'Paradise Prepona' were considered for the comparative trial as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Paradise Moala', 'Paradise Prepona'. Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Aug-Dec 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Dueimpetred'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Dueimpetred'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Dueimpetred'
USA	1998	Applied	'Dueimpetred'

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 23 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Dueimpetred'	*'Paradise Moala'	*'Paradise Prepona'
PLANT COMPACTNESS	medium	strong	medium
LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)	green (137A)	green (137A-146A)	green (137A)
LEAF BLADE GROUND COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	light green	light green	light green
FLOWER DIAMETER	medium	large	large
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)	one	one	one
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	53A	53A	46B
TIME OF FLOWERING	early	very late	medium
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF THE STEM	dark	medium	medium

'Dueribluni' syn Red Fox Riviera Blue Night

Application No: 1999/369 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 30) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early flowering. Stem: anthocyanin colouration of stem grey-brown (RHS 199B), abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side dark green (RHS 139A) anthocyanin colour concentration in petiole light. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 2-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal dark red-purple (RHS 74A-B), eye zone present, size of eye zone small, colour of eye zone solid dark red purple (RHS 74A), colour of spur red purple (RHS 58A), anther colour red purple (RHS 57B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent K2OP x pollen parent D5 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by more magenta (red) in flower colour with less branching and not as compact as 'Dueribluni'. The pollen parent was characterised by green foliage and more compact growth habit. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany pre 1998. Selection criteria: blue flowers, dark foliage. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. 'Dueribluni'

will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Paradise Bonaire' and 'Butterfly Noctua' were considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Paradise Bonaire', 'Butterfly Noctua'. Location: trials conducted at F& I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC Aug – Dec 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

First sold in Germany in 1998. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 24 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Duerbluni'	*'Paradise Bonaire'	*'Butterfly Noctua'
LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	green	green	green
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE	none	none	none
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF MID VEIN ON UPPER SURFACE	present in full length of the leaf blade	present only in bottom half	present only in bottom half
LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	red	green	green
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR OF MID VEIN OF LOWER SIDE	present to the full length	present to the full length	present to the full length
PETIOLE: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR	light	dark	medium-dark
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)	one	one	one
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	74A-B	74B-C	66B
TIME OF FLOWERING	early	medium	medium
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL	not present	not present	not present
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	present	present	present
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE	small	medium	medium
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE	dark red purple– solid	dark red purple– with a paler halo	dark red purple – solid
FLOWER: COLOUR OF SPUR	deep red, not strongly pigmented	deep red, strongly pigmented	deep red strongly pigmented
PISTIL COLOUR	red purple	red purple	red

'Duerior' syn Red Fox Orange Riviera

Application No: 1999/178 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 31) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early maturing. Stem: reddish, abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side strong, marking of upper side absent, serrations white with ends curved inwards, petiole colour red. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 2-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) one, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 40A), secondary colour of upper side of petal absent, eye zone present, size of eye zone small, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 58B), colour of spur red, anther colour red-orange (RHS 34C). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent D8 x pollen parent D0/39 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by very compact growth habit. The pollen parent was characterised by darker green foliage. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1996. From this cross, seedling number 11 was selected in 1996. Selection criteria: flower colour, flower shape, plant architecture. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. 'Duerior' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the

stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Paradise Timor' was considered for the comparative trial as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Paradise Timor'. Location: trials conducted at F& I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar – Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1998	Granted	'Duerior'
USA	1998	Accepted	'Duerior'

First sold in Germany in 1998. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 25 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Duerior'	*'Paradise Timor'
LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	green	green
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	strong	medium
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF UPPER SIDE	weak	very weak
LEAF BLADE: SERRATIONS	white, ends curved inwards	red-brown, ends pointed outwards
PETIOLE: COLOUR	red	green
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)	one	one
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	red (40A)	red (40A)
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL	absent	absent
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	present	present
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE	small	small
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (58B)	red-purple (58B)
FLOWER: COLOUR OF SPUR	red	red with green tip
ANTHER COLOUR	red-orange (34C)	red (40A)

'Dueripinkeye' syn Red Fox Riviera Pink Eye

Application No: 1999/371 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 32) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium to broad, early flowering. Stem: deep red purple (RHS 60B), abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side very dark, colour of lower side red, extent of colour of veins of upper side full length, petiole length long, colour red. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 4-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal pink (RHS 56D), secondary colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 73A), distribution of secondary colour _ on flag petal, eye zone present, size of eye zone medium, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 57A), colour of spur red, anther colour red-purple (RHS 57A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: cross between two unidentified seedlings in a planned breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1994. Germination, screening and continuous trials conducted in 1994. Selection criteria: flower colour, flower size, plant stability. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. 'Dueripinkeye' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Paradise Pago Pago' and 'Paradise Improved Samoa' were considered for the comparative trial as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Paradise Pago Pago', 'Paradise Improved Samoa'. Location: trials conducted at F& I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar – Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Dueripinkeye'
USA	1998	Accepted	'Dueripinkeye'

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 26 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Dueripinkeye'	*'Paradise Pago Pago	*'Paradise Improved Samoa'
LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	green	green	green
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	very dark	dark	light-medium
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE	red	red	green
PETIOLE: LENGTH	long	short	long
PETIOLE: COLOUR	red	green	red
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF UPPER SIDE	green, slightly red at base	green	generally red
LEAF BLADE: SERRATIONS	many, crème, ciliate	n/a	few, brown, ciliate
PETIOLE: LENGTH	long	n/a	short
PETIOLE: RED COLOURATION	present	n/a	present
PETIOLE: INTENSITY OF RED COLOURATION	weak	n/a	strong
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)	two	two	two
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL	white	red -purple	white
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (63D)	red (50A)	red-purple (63D)
FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	on margins	on margins	on midline
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	present	present	present
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE	medium	medium	medium
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (66A)	red-purple (57A)	red-purple (66D)
PETAL: DISSECTION OF MARGINS	weak	strong	strong
ANTHER COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (66D)	red-purple (66A)	red-purple (66B)

'Duerirest' syn Red Fox Riviera Red Star

Application No: 1999/176 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 33) Plant: habit large spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early maturing. Stem: greenish, abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side strong, marking of upper side absent, petiole long. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 3-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 55C), secondary colour of upper side of petal orange-red (RHS 33A), distribution of secondary colour on other petals is on the mid line, amount of secondary colour on the flag petal is 50%, eye zone present, size of eye zone large, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 66A), pistil colour green-red with white tip, anther colour red purple (RHS 66A), intensity of colouration strong. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sarabande' x pollen parent K10. The seed parent was characterised by bicolour flower with good contrast of the two colours and very tall growth. The pollen parent was characterised by bicolour flower and vigorous growth. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1994. From this cross, seedling number 3 was selected in 1995. Selection criteria: good vigour, good contrast in flower, flower shape, flower size. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. 'Durirest' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from

stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Paradise Tagula' and 'Paradise Pago Pago' were considered for the comparative trial to be the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Paradise Tagula', 'Paradise Pago Pago'. Location: trials conducted at F& I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar – Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper/pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Duerirest'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Duerirest'
USA	1998	Granted	'Duerirest'

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy**, F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 27 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Duerirest'	*'Paradise Tagula'	*'Paradise Pago Pago'
LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	green	green	green
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	strong	very strong	strong
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE	absent	absent	absent
PETIOLE: LENGTH	long	short	medium
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)	two	two	two
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	red (55C)	red (55C)	red-purple (62B)
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	orange-red (33A)	orange-red (33A)	red group (43C)
FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON OTHER PETALS	mid-line	absent	absent
FLOWER: AMOUNT OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON FLAG PETAL	50%	15%	30%
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	present	present	present
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE	large	large	medium
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (66A)	red-purple (66A)	red-purple (66A)
PISTIL: COLOUR	green-red with white tip	reddish all over	green-red with white tip
ANTHER COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (66A)	red-purple (66A)	red-purple (66A)
ANTHER: INTENSITY OF COLOURATION	strong	strong	medium

'Dueriwhiteye' syn Red Fox Riviera White Eye

Application No: 1999/178 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen,** Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 34) Plant: habit spreading, height tall, width medium-broad, early maturing. Stem: greenish, abundant branching. Leaf blade: ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side dark, marking of upper side absent, colour of veins of upper side green slightly red at base, serrations many creme ciliate, petiole long with red colour present but of weak intensity. Inflorescence: number of flowers per axil 4-7. Flower: number of colours (eye zone excluded) two, main colour of upper side of petal white, secondary colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 63D), distribution of secondary colour is on margins, eye zone present, size of eye zone medium, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 66A), petal margin weakly dissected, anther colour red-purple (RHS 66D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent D6 x pollen parent K2 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by irregularly round flower shape and medium to large flower size. The pollen parent was characterised by medium sized eye zone and large flower size. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1995. From this cross, seedling number 1 was

selected in 1996. Selection criteria: flower shape, flower size, plant stability, foliage colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and found to be uniform and stable. 'Dueriwhiteye' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dummen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators 'Paradise Improved Samoa' was considered for the comparative trial as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The Red Fox Riviera series varieties are similar to the Paradise series varieties in flower size, number, colour and earliness. All other varieties available in Australia were excluded because of their lack of similarity to either of the above series varieties.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Paradise Improved Samoa'. Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC, Mar-Jul 1999. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 150mm pots in commercial pine bark potting mix on raised glasshouse benches. Pots were watered and fed using a drip system (one dripper / pot). The glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash at the start of the trial. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 12 plants of each variety were arranged in rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Granted	'Dueriwhiteye'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Dueriwhiteye'
USA	1998	Applied	'Dueriwhiteye'

First sold in Germany in 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC.

Table 28 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Dueriwhiteye'	*'Paradise Improved Samoa'
LEAF BLADE: GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	green	green
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF GROUND COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	very dark	light-medium
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE	red	green
PETIOLE: LENGTH	long	long
PETIOLE: COLOUR	red	red
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS OF UPPER SIDE	green slightly red at base	generally red
LEAF BLADE: SERRATIONS	many, crème, ciliate	few, brown, ciliate
PETIOLE: LENGTH	long	short
PETIOLE: RED COLOURATION	present	present
PETIOLE: INTENSITY OF RED COLOURATION	weak	strong
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS (eye zone excluded)	two	two
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL	white	white
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (63D)	red-purple (63D)
FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	on margins	on midline
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	present	present
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE	medium	medium
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1986)	red-purple (66A)	red-purple (66D)
PETAL: DISSECTION OF MARGINS	weak	strong
ANTHER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	red-purple (66D)	red-purple (66B)

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass, Shortlived Ryegrass

'Robust'

Application No. 1996/041 Accepted: 20 Mar 1996.
Applicant: **Upper Murray Seeds,** Tooma, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 29) Ploidy: tetraploid. Plant: habit upright, maturity early, height of fertile tillers at maturity medium (mean 105.43cm – pulled). Flag leaf: length long (mean 220.40mm), width wide (mean 11.65mm). Inflorescence: spike length long (mean 379.78mm), spikelet length medium (23.35mm), density medium, early heading (9th Nov).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: between *Lolium multiflorum* 'USA Tetilla' and 'Gulf'. The parental varieties were imported from USA and allowed to outcross at applicant's property in Tooma, NSW in 1988. The parental variety 'USA Tetilla' is characterised by shorter spike length and earlier maturity. During 1989-90 the open pollinated progenies were selected for autumn/winter growth and the ability to grow into the second and third years like diploid Italian ryegrasses. Further testing was

done for two more years to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: seed yield, larger leaf size and early maturity. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Stewart Sutherland, Tooma, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Tattoo', 'New Tetilla' and 'USA Tetilla' were chosen as the most similar tetraploid varieties of common knowledge on the basis of similar heading dates. 'USA Tetilla' is one of the original source materials from which 'Robust was developed. 'New Tetilla' is a further selection from 'USA Tetilla'.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Tattoo', 'New Tetilla' and 'USA Tetilla'. Location: Whittlesea, VIC, spring-summer, 1999. Conditions: planted as spaced plants in open beds, managed for even and uniform growth. Trial design: 60 plants of each variety arranged in randomised complete blocks with 6 replicates. Measurement: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sales in May 1997.

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

Table 29 *Lolium* varieties

	'Robust'	*'Tattoo'	*'New Tetilla'	*'USA Tetilla'
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)				
mean	220.40	267.23	209.31	218.29
std deviation	51.98	39.69	46.56	52.79
LSD/sig	21.32	P≤0.01	ns	ns
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	11.65	10.16	10.24	11.40
std deviation	1.82	1.45	1.69	1.61
LSD/sig	0.75	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
PULLED STEM LENGTH (cm)				
mean	105.43	102.05	90.06	103.40
std deviation	16.30	14.17	21.28	15.28
LSD/sig	7.63	ns	P≤0.01	ns
DAYS TO HEADING (from 30/09/99)				
mean	39.98	50.58	44.28	33.46
std deviation	9.16	7.03	11.67	8.98
LSD/sig	4.06	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	379.78	322.61	314.36	348.12
std deviation	69.47	51.84	79.03	66.23
LSD/sig	30.83	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKELET DENSITY (per 100 mm)				
mean	10.03	11.73	9.79	10.36
std deviation	2.16	2.93	3.10	2.05
LSD/sig	1.19	P≤0.01	ns	ns
SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)				
mean	23.35	19.68	21.65	22.32
std deviation	4.47	3.11	5.49	3.68
LSD/sig	1.96	P≤0.01	ns	ns

Lonicera nitida
Box Honeysuckle

'Little Nikki'

Application No: 1999/159: Accepted: 21 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **David George Kent**, Morayfield, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 26) Plant: vigour medium, habit erect, compact, height medium, width medium, size small to medium. Stem: slender straight many branched red brown anthocyanin present weakly and proximally. Leaf: opposite, simple, entire, shortly petioled, length long, width narrow, size small, shape elliptical, apex obtuse/mucronulate, base cuneate, incisions of margin absent, undulations of margin weak to medium, variegation present, primary colour green and yellow-green (137A, 141A and 144A), variegation colour white and yellow-white and yellow (155A and 158B and 11B, 12C, 2D) variegation occurrence/expression marginal irregular narrow to broad band, variegation intensity strong, variable, blistering of blade weak. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from common form of *Lonicera nitida*. The source material is an old variety, cultivated since the turn of the century, with mid to dark green non-variegated leaves. A variegated mutant was first observed in 1995 on the applicant's property, which was characterised by green and white-yellow variegated foliage. Selection criteria: selected for variegated leaves repeatedly for 5 selection cycles. Propagation: by cuttings through about 10 generations to confirm the uniformity and stability of the selection. 'Little Nikki' will be commercially propagated vegetatively, as cuttings, from stock plants. Breeder: David Kent, Morayfield, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Silver Beauty' with similar leaf shape and variegation and the common form of *Lonicera nitida* (the parent of the candidate variety) were chosen as the similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Paradise Royal Flush' and 'Aurea' initially considered as widely available varieties, however, were finally excluded as they lacked leaf variegation.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Silver Beauty' and *Lonicera nitida* common form. Location: trials conducted at D&N Tubestock Nursery, Morayfield, QLD, Jul-Dec 1999. Conditions: 3-5 cm cuttings struck on 10 Jul 1999 in cutting media in cells in igloo, planted on 7 Aug 1999 on their own roots into 140mm pots into commercial 80:20 pinebark/sand potting mix with normal osmocote: Plants were subsequently grown in full sun and watered as required. Trial design: forty pots of each variety were initially arranged in rows in four replicates. Measurements: twenty samples at random for each variety. One sample per plant. Leaf samples on the most recently matured leaf.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sales Nov 1999.

Description: **Peter Beal**, Cleveland, QLD.

Table 30 *Lonicera* varieties

	'Little Nikki'	*'Silver Beauty'	*_Lonicera nitida_ common form
PLANT VIGOUR			
	medium	weak	strong
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	erect, compact	erect, compact	slightly spreading, moderately compact
PLANT FOLIAGE DENSITY			
	medium	medium	medium to strong
PLANT HEIGHT (at 3 months) (cm)			
mean	12.40	10.92	16.80
std deviation	2.30	2.25	2.16
LSD/sig	1.12	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (at 3 months) (cm)			
mean	14.38	10.21	22.49
std deviation	3.12	3.58	2.50
LSD/sig	1.98	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT SIZE			
	small to medium	small	medium
STEM ANTHOCYANIN			
presence	present	present	present
occurrence	proximal	proximal	proximal
intensity	weak	weak	medium to strong
colour	red brown	red brown	red brown
TOTAL LEAF LENGTH (including petiole) (mm)			
mean	8.73	8.53	7.57
std deviation	0.99	1.13	0.65
LSD/sig	0.36	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (at widest point) (mm)			
mean	3.65	3.76	3.90
std deviation	0.29	1.60	0.42
LSD/sig	0.15	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
size	small	small	small
shape	narrow elliptical	narrow elliptical	ovate
tip	obtuse/ mucronulate	acute	obtuse/ mucronulate
base	cuneate	cuneate	obtuse
incisions of margin	absent	absent	absent
undulations of margin	weak to medium	weak to medium	absent absent
LEAF PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
leaf surface			
– upper	green and yellow-green 137A, 141A and 144A	green 137A, 137B	green and yellow-green 143B, 143C and 144A, 144B
– lower	green 138B, 138C	green 138B, 138C	green 138C, 138D
LEAF VARIEGATION COLOUR			
leaf surface	white and	white and	absent
– upper	yellow-white and yellow 155A,158B and 11B,12C,2D	yellow-white 155A, 155B and 158B	absent
LEAF VARIEGATION			
presence	present	present	absent
occurrence/ expression	marginal, irregular narrow to broad band, commonly extends to centre of leaf blade, consistently >1/2 leaf area.	distinctly marginal, regular narrow band, consistently much < 1/2 leaf area.	absent
intensity	strong, variable	very strong, consistent	absent
OTHER LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
pigmentation of margin	absent	absent	present (medium)
recurving of margin	medium	medium	weak
blistering of blade	weak	weak to medium	absent
pubescence of lower side	weak	weak	weak

Lupinus angustifolius
Narrow-Leafed Lupin

'Quilinock'

Application No: 1999/230 Accepted: 9 Nov 1999.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia,** South Perth, WA and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 58) Plant: habit semi-erect, early branching, height medium, start of anthesis early, maturity early. Terminal leaflet: length medium, width narrow, average number per leaf 9 (mean 8.94), petiole long, colour at flower bud stage mid to dark green. Stem: strength medium, anthocyanin colouration weak. Stipule: short. Main inflorescence: length short. Flower: colour white with purple hue at opening, wing develops stronger purple colour with age. Pod: length long, number of ovules usually 5 (mean 4.8). Grain: large, ground colour white, ornamentation brown, intensity medium, arrow above hilum narrow, brown, intensity weak, size medium, bitterness absent. Disease Resistance: moderate resistance to phomopsis stem blight, susceptible to phomopsis in pods and seeds. Intermediate resistance to brown spot and moderately resistant cucumber mosaic virus seed transmission. Susceptible to anthracnose.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: The final cross was made in 1986 between seed parent 79A078-14-10 x pollen parent F1 of 84A041 ('Gungurru'/CE2-1-1). The seed parent was characterised by higher phomopsis levels (score 3) and seed alkaloid levels (168% of standard), while 'Quilinock' has lower phomopsis levels (score 6) and lower seed alkaloid levels (80% of standard). From this cross, 'Quilinock' is a F7 derived single plant selection. The variety was selfed for 7 generations of selection and evaluation in small-scale breeder's trials and 6 years performance testing in the Crop Variety Testing program run by Agriculture Western Australia. Selection criteria: increased grain-yield, grain quality, adaptation to low and medium rainfall zones of WA, SA, VIC and NSW. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Wallace Cowling and Dr J Gladstones, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators 'Gungurru' and 'Kalya'(ϕ) were chosen as comparators because they are both early flowering varieties similar to 'Quilinock'. 'Gungurru' is also represented in the pollen parent of the candidate (F1 of 'Gungurru'/CE2-1-1) and 'Kalya'(ϕ) ('Warrah'/79A078-14-10) also shares the parent 79A078-14-10 with the candidate. Both comparators are varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Gungurru', 'Kalya'(ϕ). Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam, WA. Sown 2/6/99. Conditions: plants were raised in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCL2 in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate plus Bladex® at 2.2l/ha on 30/5/99. Hoegrass® at 1.5 l/ha on 1/7/99 and Sertin® at 250 ml/ha on 17/7/99 were applied for grass control. No treatment for disease or insect control was required. Agras No 1 w120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks 10 meters long by 1.42 meters wide (8 rows) by 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

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

Description: **David Collins,** David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

Table 31 *Lupinus* varieties

	'Quilinock'	*'Gungurru'	*'Kalya'(ϕ)
EARLY PLANT HEIGHT 6 weeks post sowing (mm)			
mean	80.00	70.40	104.85
std deviation	10.38	10.66	9.59
LSD/sig	8.43	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PRIMARY INFLORESCENCE LENGTH at maturity (mm)			
mean	135.25	221.13	187.40
std deviation	42.65	36.67	36.24
LSD/sig	31.68	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GRAIN:			
ornamentation	medium	strong	weak
PETIOLE: LENGTH at main inflorescence (mm)			
mean	59.98	52.73	54.92
std deviation	4.17	5.39	4.21
LSD/sig	4.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD: LENGTH AT GREEN RIPENING at main inflorescence (mm)			
mean	61.81	52.77	57.57
std deviation	3.63	4.24	4.19
LSD/sig	3.91	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD: LENGTH AT MATURITY from midst of main inflorescence (mm)			
mean	62.52	55.26	57.80
std deviation	3.29	3.01	3.93
LSD/sig	3.69	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
100 SEED WEIGHT from midst of main inflorescence (g)			
mean	16.58	13.70	14.81
std deviation	0.53	0.40	0.44
LSD/sig	2.48	P≤0.01	ns

Malus domestica
Apple

'Sciearly'

Application No: 1999/135 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd,**
Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **AJ Park & Son,** Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 40) Plant: type ramified, habit spreading, vigour medium to strong, bearing on shoots and spurs. Dormant one year old shoot: weak, pubescence on upper half, medium thickness, medium number of large lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, length of blade medium (9.1cm), width of blade medium (4.4cm), ratio length/width medium to large, shape of incisions serrate, petiole length medium. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) medium, unopened flower dark pink, diameter medium, pelative position free. Fruit: size large, shape uniform flat globose (obloid), symmetrical, ribbing absent to very weak, medium crowning at calyx, aperture of eye small to medium and closed, length of sepal long, depth of eye basin medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk medium, bloom of skin absent or weak, greasiness of skin absent or weak, ground colour of skin yellow (RHS 4C), amount of overcolour very high, colour of overcolour red (RHS 46A), solid flush, weak amount of russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels medium, firm crisp flesh, flesh colour cream (RHS 10D), aperture of locules partly open, time of maturity early (early February), strong sweetness, medium acidity, resistance to insects and disease good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Gala' x pollen parent 'Splendour'. The cross was made in 1975 at Havelock North, New Zealand. Seed from the cross was planted and grown onto fruiting where seedling GS494 was selected from the family for outstanding fruit quality. Trees were propagated onto clonal rootstock. GS494 was later commercially released as 'Sciearly'. The new variety

differs from the seed parent 'Gala' in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, block colour pattern, larger size and from the pollen parent 'Splendour' in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, firmer flesh and thicker skin, darker in colour. Selection criteria: eating and storage quality. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: Dr Don McKenzie and Mr Alan White, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Royal Gala' and 'Splendour' were considered as comparators as these are the similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Splendour' is also the pollen parent. 'Royal Gala' was chosen instead of 'Gala' (seed parent) because it is a highly coloured strain similar to the candidate, standard 'Gala' has very low colour therefore was excluded. 'Red Delicious' was initially considered but later excluded because of its oblong conical fruit shape.

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 1995-97. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person. The essential difference in fruit characteristics of 'Sciearly' and the comparators are presented in the comparative table.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Sciearly'
USA	1997	Granted	'Sciearly'
EU	1997	Applied	'Sciearly'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Sciearly'

First sold in New Zealand in June 1997. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Nicola Hall,** HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.

'Scired'

Application No: 1999/136 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999.
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd,**
Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Agent: **AJ Park & Son,** Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 40) Plant: type ramified, habit spreading, vigour medium, bearing on shoots. Dormant one year old shoot: weak, pubescence on upper half, medium thickness, medium to many number of lenticels. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot outwards, length of blade medium, width of blade broad, ratio length/width large, shape of incisions crenate, petiole length short. Flower: beginning of flowering (10%) medium to late, unopened flower dark pink, diameter medium, pelative position free. Fruit: size medium, shape uniform oblong, symmetrical, ribbing absent to very weak, medium crowning at calyx, aperture of eye medium to large and partly open, length of sepal medium, depth of eye basin medium, width of eye basin medium, thickness of stalk thick, length of stalk short to medium, bloom of skin absent or weak, greasiness of skin absent or weak, ground colour of skin yellow (RHS 4C), amount of overcolour medium-high, colour of overcolour red (RHS 46A), solid flush, high amount of russet around stalk cavity, size of lenticels large, firm crisp flesh, flesh colour yellowish (RHS 14D), aperture of locules closed, time of maturity medium to late, resistance to insects and disease good. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Gala' x pollen parent 'Splendour'. The cross was made in 1975 at Havelock North, New Zealand. Seed from the cross was planted and grown onto fruiting where seedling GS58 was selected from the family for outstanding fruit quality. Trees were propagated onto clonal rootstock. GS58 was later commercially released as 'Scired'. The new variety differs from the seed parent 'Gala' in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, block colour pattern and from the pollen parent 'Splendour' in the following combination of characteristics; earlier harvest timing, firmer flesh, darker in colour. Selection criteria: eating and storage quality. Propagation: vegetatively on clonal rootstock. Breeder: Dr Don McKenzie and Mr Alan White, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Royal Gala' and 'Splendour' were considered as comparators as these are the similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Splendour' is also the pollen parent. 'Royal Gala' was chosen instead of 'Gala' (seed parent) because it is a highly coloured strain similar to the candidate, standard 'Gala' has very low colour therefore was excluded. 'Red Delicious' was initially considered but later excluded because of its moderately crisp fruit texture.

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 1995-97. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person. The essential difference in fruit characteristics of 'Scired' and the comparators are presented in the comparative table.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1993	Granted	'Scired'
USA	1997	Granted	'Scired'
EU	1996	Applied	'Scired'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Scired'

First sold in New Zealand in Jun1995. First Australian sale Nil.

Description: **Nicola Hall,** HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.

Table 32 *Malus* varieties

	'Scired'	'Sciearly'	*'Royal Gala'	*'Splendour'
FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS				
size	medium	large	medium	large
shape	oblong	obloid	conical	round
ribbing	absent	absent	absent	absent
aperture of eye	partly	closed	open	open
size of eye	large	small	medium	medium
ground colour	yellow	yellow	cream	yellow – green
overcolour	red	red	red	pink/red
pattern of overcolour	flush	flush	stripe	flush
size lenticels	large	medium	medium	large
firmness of flesh	firm	firm	firm	medium
colour of flesh	yellowish	cream	white	cream
aperture of locules	closed	partly	open	partly
time of maturity	medium – late	very early	early	medium – late

Medicago sativa
Lucerne, Alfalfa

'Salado'

Application No: 1998/112 Accepted: 16 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **AgriPro Seeds, Inc.**, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, USA.
Agent: **SGB Australia,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 53) Plant: habit erect leafy, height tall, strong autumn and spring growth, winter active. Stem: internodes medium. Leaf: leaflets length medium, width medium. Inflorescence: raceme. Flower: early, light to dark blue or purple. Salt tolerance: strong by germinating seedlings.

Origin and Breeding Recurrent Phenotypic Selection: 'Salado' was derived from an advanced breeding population selected for increased germination and forage yield under saline (NaCl) stress. 'Salado' arose after 14 cycles of selection for salt tolerance; nine for germination performance, two for vigour and post-germination performance, three for combined tolerance in germination and forage yield. Parental materials trace to 'Mesa-Sirsa' and two germplasm releases by the University of Arizona, 'AZ-Germ Salt-II' and 'AZ90NDC-ST'. 'Salado' differs from the parental materials in the level of salt tolerance. The final 3 cycles of phenotypic recurrent selection were based on modifications of procedures described in Crop Science 29:493 and 31: 1098. The modification being that the two procedures were used in tandem, with increasing levels of salinity for each successive generation. 'Salado' is a synthetic cultivar derived from 200 plants in the final generation. Selection criteria: salt tolerance and forage yield. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Al Dobrenz, University of Arizona, Tucson, USA.

Choice of Comparators Comparators for laboratory germination tests in saline conditions are: 'Cuf 101', 'Siriver', 'Trifecta', 'Sequel HR', 'Aquarius', 'Sceptre', 'Quadrella', 'Pioneer L69', 'Pioneer 58N57' (L90), PR5939, 'Rapide' and 'Hallmark'. One of the parental material, 'AZ-Germ Salt-II', was used as a check in germination tests. 'Salado' was also compared in a field trial, with 'Aquarius' and 'Siriver', two widely grown varieties and 'CUF 101' an old standard variety. Comparators were selected on comparable high winter activity.

Comparative Trials Comparators for germination tests in saline conditions: 'CUF 101', 'Siriver', 'Trifecta', 'Sequel HR', 'Aquarius', 'Sceptre', 'Quadrella', 'Pioneer L69', '58N57' (L90), 'PR5939', 'Rapide' and 'Hallmark'. 'AZ-Germ Salt- II' is being used as a control. These are being conducted by Dr Steve Smith, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, USA using the protocol of Rumbaugh (1991). Comparators for field trial: 'Aquarius', 'Siriver' and 'CUF 101'. Location: Canberra, ACT, established in June 1998. Trial design: 3 replicates each of 30 spaced plants in 7m rows. Measurements: taken from 20 randomly selected plants per replication during the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 growing seasons.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Argentina	1998	Granted	'Salado'
USA	1998	Applied	'Salado'

First sold in USA in 1997. First Australian sale 1999.

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

Table 33 *Medicago* varieties

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
PERCENTAGE OF SALT (NaCl) TO REDUCE GERMINATION TO 50%														
mean	2.09	1.42	1.46	1.60	1.51	1.60	1.56	1.64	1.32	1.58	1.64	1.55	1.61	2.43
std deviation	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09
LSD/sig	0.25	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PERCENTAGE OF SALT (NaCl) TO REDUCE GERMINATION TO 75%														
mean	1.83	1.27	1.27	1.46	1.25	1.42	1.36	1.42	1.17	1.40	1.41	1.28	1.13	2.17
std deviation	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11
LSD/sig	0.29	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Key to variety names
A 'Salado'
B *'L90'
C *'Rapide'
D *'Hallmark'
E *'Sequel HR'*
F 'Aquarius'
G *'Sceptre'
H *'L69'
I *'Quadrella'
J *'Trifecta'
K *'Siriver'
L *'CUF 101'
M *'PR 5939'
N *'AZ-Germ- SaltII'

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Huon Pride'

Application No: 1995/197 Accepted: 15 August 1995.
Applicant: **Laszlo Kocsis,** Wattle Grove, TAS.
Agent: **Geoffrey Britton,** Neerim East, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 38) Tree: vigour strong, habit spreading, distribution of flower buds on spurs and on one-year old shoots. One year old shoots: anthocyanin on tip weak, lenticels many and prominent, feathering medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 64mm), width medium (mean 66mm). Leaf Blade: colour green (RHS 137A), shape of base sub-cordate, shape of tip cuspidate, angle of tip obtuse, incisions on margin bicrenate, undulation of margin medium, angle of cross section acute. Petiole: length long (mean 40mm), anthocyanin colouration of upper side strong, anthocyanin colouration of lower side weak, number of glands on petiole mean of 3.65, size of glands medium. Flower: size medium (mean width 30mm). Flower Petal: shape slightly elliptical, length long (mean 13mm), width medium (mean 12mm). Fruit: shape in profile triangular, shape in frontal view rectangular, fruit length medium (mean 45mm), fruit breadth medium (mean 48mm), symmetry along suture asymmetric, shape of tip flat, surface smooth, ground colour of skin orange RHS 21B, intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, extent of anthocyanin colouration medium, distribution of anthocyanin colouration isolated flecks, colour of flesh orange RHS 25B, texture of flesh medium, percentage of stone by weight medium (7.6%), adherence of stone to flesh present and medium. Stone shape oblong. Time of beginning of flowering: late (Sep 10th Cobram, VIC). Time of maturity: medium/late Dec 25 (Cobram, VIC) (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition)

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: a seedling plant was selected in the orchard of the breeder in 1992, which was characterised by large fruit size and later maturity. From this plant, budwood was taken for grafting onto H29-C rootstock in VIC from which 'Huon Pride' has been developed. The parentage of the original seedling plant is not known and DNA tests show no genetic match with known commercial varieties. Selection criteria: large fruit, with late maturity time. Propagation: vegetatively by budwood. 'Huon Pride' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Laszlo Kocsis, Wattle Grove, TAS.

Choice of Comparators 'Tilton' and 'Hunter' were considered for the comparative trial, as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Tilton' is a widely available commercial variety, which has a very similar maturity time and fruiting characteristics. 'Hunter' was selected on the basis of its late maturity time.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Tilton', 'Hunter'. Location: Cobram, VIC 1996-99. Conditions: trees 4 years old, grafted onto H29-C rootstocks. Trees planted on 3m spacings as free standing specimens. Pest and disease treatments applied as required. Fertiliser and irrigation followed commercial practice. Trial design: randomised complete block design with five replicates. Two trees per plot. Measurements: taken from 20 samples per replicate.

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

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

Table 34 *Prunus* varieties

	'Huon Pride'	*'Tilton '	*'Hunter'
TREE HABIT	spreading	upright	upright
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON TIP	weak	weak	moderate

Table 34 Continued

ONE YEAR OLD SHOOT: NUMBER OF LENTICELS			
	many	medium	many
LEAF BLADE COLOUR			
	RHS 137A	RHS 137B	RHS 137A
LEAF BLADE UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	medium	small	small
LEAF BLADE: ANGLE OF CROSS SECTION			
	acute	flat	acute
PETIOLE: NUMBER OF PETIOLE GLANDS			
mean	3.65	4.55	3.44
std deviation	0.37	0.40	0.25
LSD/sig	0.73	P≤0.01	ns
PETIOLE: SIZE OF GLANDS			
	medium	medium	small
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	strong	medium	absent
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF LOWER SIDE:			
	weak	weak	absent
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	30.31	29.5	26.88
std deviation	0.85	0.69	0.65
LSD/sig	1.57	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: PETAL LENGTH (mm)			
mean	12.80	13.00	11.65
std deviation	0.13	0.59	0.38
LSD/sig	0.78	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: PETAL WIDTH (mm)			
mean	12.26	13.17	10.99
std deviation	0.40	0.66	0.41
LSD/sig	0.78	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: PETAL LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO (mm)			
mean	0.97	1.06	1.06
std deviation	0.04	0.03	0.03
LSD/sig	0.05	P≤0.01	ns
FRUIT LENGTH (mm) at maturity			
mean	44.78	44.50	48.35
std deviation	1.36	1.09	1.68
LSD/sig	2.97	ns	P≤0.01
FRUIT GROUND COLOUR (at harvest maturity)			
	RHS 21B	RHS 24B	RHS 23B
FRUIT COLOUR OF FLESH (at harvest maturity)			
	RHS 25B	RHS 25B	RHS 21B
STONE TO FRUIT WEIGHT RATIO % (at harvest maturity)			
mean	7.58	8.30	5.62
std deviation	0.38	0.28	0.07
LSD/sig	0.59	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT ADHERANCE OF STONE TO FLESH (at harvest maturity)			
	strong	strong	absent
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (Cobram, VIC)			
	10th Sep	7th Sep	12th Sep
TIME OF MATURITY (Cobram, VIC)			
	25th Dec	27th Dec	10th Jan

Rosa hybrid
Rose

‘Dorothea Howard’

Application No: 1994/204 Accepted: 12 Oct 1994.
Applicant: **Mrs H M Barclay,** Findon, SA.
Agent: **Homewood Asset Pty Ltd,** Waterloo Corner, SA.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 17) Plant: habit bushy, height short to medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin strong reddish brown to purple. Thorns: present, shape of lower side concave, few short thorns, medium number long thorns (mean length 4.2mm). Leaf: size large, colour medium, glossiness weak, cross section slight convex, medium undulation of margin. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 50.0mm), width medium (mean 34.3mm), shape of base rounded, petiole length medium (mean 21.2mm). Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: hairs or thorns few. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many, colour pink, diameter medium (mean 86.5mm), viewed from above irregularly rounded, upper and lower profile flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length mean 36.8mm). Petal: size medium, colour of inner and outer side of midzone RHS 54D-55D, colour of inner and outer side of margin RHS 55C, basal spot present on inner side (RHS 4C) and outer side (RHS 9D), size small, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak; stamen filament colour pink; seed vessel size small, pitcher shaped; flowering habit almost continuous, time of beginning of flowering medium. (Note All RHS chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: open pollinated seedling selected from a rose bed between varieties ‘First Love’ and ‘Roundelay’ at applicant’s property in Findon, SA. ‘First Love’ is a hybrid tea with large light pink flowers, where as ‘Roundelay’ is also a hybrid tea but with dark red flowers. The seedling was characterised by unique flower colour, deep pink centre with dark pink streaks present on the petals, which is quite distinct from the above varieties. Cuttings were taken from the seedling and propagated through five generation to confirm uniformity and stability of the selection. Selection criteria: attractive flower characteristics. Propagation: vegetative through many generations. Breeder: Mrs H M Barclay, Findon, SA.

Choice of Comparators ‘Queen Elizabeth’ and ‘Sonia’ were chosen as comparators as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. ‘First Love’ and ‘Roundelay’ were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Sonia'. Location: Waterloo Corner, St Kilda, SA, 1997/98 – 1999/2000. Conditions: virus indexed Dr Huey rootstock; plant spacing 1m by 0.9m; pre-ripped, raised open beds, red loam soil; drip irrigated, complete fertiliser as required, chemical and mechanical weed control. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged in two rows in unreplicated blocks. Measurements: twenty random samples from each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 35 *Rosa* varieties

	'Dorothea Howard'	*'Queen Elizabeth'	*'Sonia'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	bushy	narrow bushy	bushy
PLANT: HEIGHT	short to medium	medium to tall	medium
PLANT: WIDTH	medium	narrow	medium
SHORT THORNS: NUMBER	few	few	many
LONG THORNS: NUMBER	medium	many	medium
LEAF: SIZE	large	large	medium
LEAF: COLOUR	medium	dark	medium
LEAF: GLOSSINESS	weak	medium	medium
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION	slight convex	slight concave	slight concave
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	strong	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	50.0	61.3	52.9
std deviation	6.3	5.6	6.4
LSD/sig	5.9	P≤0.01	ns
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	34.3	40.5	37.0
std deviation	5.4	4.5	4.5
LSD/sig	4.7	P≤0.01	ns
TERMINAL LEAFLET:SHAPE OF BASE	rounded	rounded	obtuse
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBERS OF FLOWERS	medium	many	many
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	ovate	broad ovate	ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS	many (41)	many (35)	many (31)
FLOWER FRAGRANCE	weak	medium	weak to medium
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS	weak	strong	weak
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)			
mean	36.8	30.9	31.2
std deviation	4.3	4.5	3.3
LSD/sig	3.9	P(0.01	P(0.01
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
midzone outside	55D	56A	50D
midzone inside	54D	56B	50D
margin outside	55C	55C	55C
margin inside	55C	55D	50C
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE	small	small	medium
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE	small	small	medium
COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1986)			
– outside	9D	8D	9D
– inside	4C	8C	4C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN	medium	weak	medium
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	weak	medium	weak to medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	pink	pink	yellow
SEED VESSEL: SIZE	small	large	medium
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	medium	late	late

'Fryxotic' syn Warm Wishes

Application No: 1998/024 Accepted: 25 Feb 1998.
Applicant: **Gareth Fryer,** Knutsford, Cheshire, England.
Agent: **Homewood Asset Pty Ltd,** Waterloo Corner, SA.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 18) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width narrow to medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin medium to strong reddish brown to purple. Thorns: present, shape of lower side concave, few short thorns, medium number long thorns (mean length 7.3mm). Leaf: size medium to large, colour medium, glossiness weak, cross section slight concave, medium undulation of margin. Terminal leaflet: length long (mean 53.5mm), width medium (mean 34.9mm), shape of base obtuse, petiole length medium (mean 19.5mm). Flowering shoot:

number of flowers medium to many. Flower pedicel: hairs or thorns few. Flower bud: shape broad ovate to ovate. Flower: type double borne both singly and in well spaced clusters, petal number many, colour peachy apricot, diameter large (mean 91.3mm), viewed from above irregularly rounded, upper and lower profile flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions weak to medium (length mean 32.9mm). Petal: size large, colour of inner and outer side of midzone RHS 23C and 23D, colour of inner and outer side of margin RHS 26D and 27A, basal spot present on inner side (RHS 14B) and outer side (RHS 13B), size small to medium, reflexing of margin weak to medium, undulation of margin medium; stamen filament colour yellow; seed vessel size large, pitcher shaped; flowering habit almost continuous, time of beginning of flowering medium. (Note All RHS chart numbers refer to 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent unnamed seedling x pollen parent 'Pot-O-Gold' in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery in Knutsford, England. The seed parent was characterised by very fragrant, pale peachy pink flowers tinged with salmon and gold borne both singly and in clusters, prolific flowering, bushy and vigorous habit, and disease resistance. The pollen parent was characterised by medium fragrance, golden yellow flowers borne both singly and in clusters of several together, medium flowering and disease resistance. Hybridisation took place in Knutsford, England in 1987. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of medium fragrant, beautifully formed large peachy apricot flowers that are borne both singly and in well spaced clusters of several together, bushy and vigorous growth, and prolific flowering. Propagation: vegetative through many generations. Breeder: Gareth Fryer, Knutsford, Cheshire, England.

Choice of Comparators 'Sunauck'(ф) syn Barossa Dream(ф) and 'Just Joey' were chosen as comparators as these are the most similar varieties of common knowledge based on flower colour. The parents were not considered for the trial as 'Fryxotic' syn Warm Wishes is clearly distinguishable from both parents on the basis of flower colour and growth habit as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Sunauck'(ф) syn Barossa Dream(ф), 'Just Joey'. Location: Waterloo Corner, St Kilda, SA 1997/98 – 1999/2000. Conditions: virus indexed Dr Huey rootstock; plant spacing 1m by 0.9m; pre-ripped, raised open beds, red loam soil; drip irrigated, complete fertiliser as required, chemical and mechanical weed control. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged in two rows in unreplicated blocks. Measurements: twenty random samples from each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
UK	1992	Granted	'Fryxotic'
Canada	1995	Granted	'Fryxotic'
USA	1995	Granted	'Fryxotic'
EU	1996	Granted	'Fryxotic'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Fryxotic'

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

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

Table 36 *Rosa* varieties

	'Fryxotic' syn **Warm Wishes**	***'Sunauck'** (ф)syn **Barossa Dream**(ф)	***'Just Joey'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT			
	bushy	broad bushy	bushy
PLANT: HEIGHT			
	medium	short to medium	medium
PLANT: WIDTH			
	narrow to medium	medium	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	medium to strong	strong	strong
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	reddish brown to purple	purple	reddish brown to purple
THORN LENGTH (mm)			
mean	7.3	5.2	5.2
std deviation	1.6	1.6	1.1
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: SIZE			
	medium to large	medium	large
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION			
	slight concave	concave	concave
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	53.5	45.9	60.6
std deviation	6.2	7.2	6.1
LSD/sig	6.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	34.9	30.2	40.6
std deviation	5.7	4.8	4.6
LSD/sig	4.9	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBERS OF FLOWERS			
	medium to many	many	many
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION			
	broad ovate to ovate	round	ovate
PETAL: NUMBER			
	many (54)	many (80)	many (44)
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	91.3	97.3	104
std deviation	7.4	6.2	11.5
LSD/sig	8.3	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER FRAGRANCE			
	medium	weak	medium

SEPAL: EXTENSIONS			
	weak to medium	weak	weak
PETAL: SIZE			
	large	medium	large
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
midzone outside	23D	10D	25D
midzone inside	23C	27A	24C
margin outside	27A	29D	27A
margin inside	26D	29D	24B
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE			
	small to medium	medium	small
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE			
	small	medium	small
COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1986)			
outside	13B	13C	14B
inside	14B	12A	14B
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN			
	weak to medium	weak	weak
SEED VESSEL: SIZE			
	large	medium	large
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION			
	pitcher	funnel	pitcher
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING			
	medium	medium	late

‘Interlene’

Application No: 1998/263 Accepted: 29 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.,** Ne Leersum, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 12) Plant: habit narrow bushy, width medium. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration very strong, purple. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size small, medium green, glossiness of upper side medium. Terminal leaflet: size medium, cross section slight concave, margin undulation absent, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: medium prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower: size small, double, flat upper and lower profile, sepal extensions medium, fragrance weak. Petals: size small, colour inner and outer side white (RHS 155D), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation weak, stamen filament white. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘unnamed seedling’ x pollen parent ‘unnamed seedling’ in a planned breeding program at the applicant’s nursery in Leersum, The Netherlands, in 1992. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder’s private collection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of vigorous growth, high production, pure white colour. Propagation: by vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: Mr. G. P Ilsink, Interplant B.V., Leersum, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparator ‘Tineke’ was initially considered as a comparator, however it was not finally included in the trial as it significantly differs from the candidate in stamen filament colour, which is yellow-green in ‘Tineke’ but white in ‘Interlene’. ‘Prebian’(Ф) syn Bianca(Ф) was finally chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour.

Comparative Trial Comparator: ‘Prebian’(Ф) syn Bianca(Ф). Location: Cranbourne, VIC, Jul – Dec 1999. Conditions: plants grown in the soil within environmentally controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a five month period.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	‘Interlene’
Zimbabwe	1996	Applied	‘Interlene’

First sold in The Netherlands Jan 1997.

Description: **Phil Elliott**, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 37 *Rosa* varieties

	‘Interlene’	***‘Prebian’**(Ф) syn **Bianca**(Ф)
PLANT HEIGHT	narrow bushy	narrow bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	very strong	weak
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	purple	bronze
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.0	8.0
std deviation	1.23	1.01
LSD/sig	0.86	P≤0.01
LEAF SIZE	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR	medium	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	69.5	68.0
std deviation	7.07	10.69
LSD/sig	6.95	ns
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	43.0	43.0
std deviation	5.87	5.03
LSD/sig	4.19	ns

Table 37 Continued

FLOWER BUD		
	ovate	ovate
NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	38.5	39.5
std deviation	5.46	9.74
LSD/sig	6.06	ns
FLOWER SIZE		
mean	91.0	112.0
std deviation	5.63	5.58
LSD/sig	4.30	P≤0.01
FLOWER PROFILE – UPPER		
	flat	flattened convex
FRAGRANCE		
	weak	weak
PETAL SIZE		
	small	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
midzone outside	155D	155B
midzone inside	155D	155A
margin outside	155D	155B
margin inside	155D	155A
BASAL SPOT SIZE		
	absent	absent
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	strong	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	white	yellow

'JACina' syn **Wild Dancer**

Application No: 1998/079 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit bushy, short, floribunda shrub style. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent. Thorns: present, shape concave, very few short prickles, many long prickles. Leaf: size small, colour medium green, upper surface medium gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat to slight convex, undulation of margin absent, obtuse base. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: single, flower diameter very small, view from above star shaped, side profile flat upper, flattened convex lower, fragrance absent. Petal: size very small, middle zone inner side RHS 63B, marginal zone inner side RHS 64B, middle zone outer side RHS 63B, marginal zone outer side RHS 64B, basal spot present, size medium to large, colour RHS 155B, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin strong. Stamen filament: colour yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'China Doll' (US Plant Patent 678) x pollen parent 'MORchari' syn Sweet Chariot (US Plant Patent 5,975) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent has a medium pink semi-double flower with a slight fragrance. The pollen parent has a strong fragrant bloom with a lavender to purple colouration. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of easy care growing, repeat blooming and growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: John. K. Walden, Somis, California. USA.

Choice of Comparator 'Candy Mountain' was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour and growth habit. The seed parent 'China Doll' was initially selected as a comparator but later excluded on because of medium pink flower colour, lower petal count and flower number. The actual flower heads of 'Jacina' is also larger than 'China Doll'. The pollen parent was not considered because of different flower colour as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Candy Mountain'. Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine , NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'JACina'

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 38 *Rosa* varieties

	'JACina'	***'Candy Mountain'**
PLANT GROWTH HABIT		
	bushy	broad bushy
PLANT WIDTH		
	medium	broad
PRICKLE SHAPE		
	concave	deep concave
LEAF COLOUR		
	medium green	dark green
LEAF GLOSSINESS		
	medium	weak
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION		
	flat to slight convex	concave
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	36.33	41.83
std deviation	4.22	3.43
LSD/sig	7.04	ns

TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	16.33	22.16
std deviation	1.96	1.47
LSD/sig	3.17	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	44.03	39.66
std deviation	1.48	2.75
LSD/sig	4.04	P≤0.01
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
midzone inside	63B	64B
margin inside	64B	64A
midzone outside	63B	63B
margin outside	64B	63B
BASAL SPOT SIZE		
	medium to large	very large
BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
inner side	155D	155D
outer side	155B	155D
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	weak	weak to medium

'JACirst' syn **Artistry**

Application No: 1998/074 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 9) Plant: growth habit bushy, upright, vigorous, hybrid tea. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, colour reddish brown. Thorns: present, shape of lower side flat, many long prickles, medium short prickles. Leaf size: large, colour dark green, upper surface medium gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section slight concave, margin undulation medium, rounded base. Flower bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: double, many petals, flower diameter large, view from above irregularly round, side profile flattened convex, fragrance very weak. Septal extensions: absent or very weak. Petal: size large, middle zone inner side RHS 48B/39B, margin inside RHS 48A/39A, middle zone outer side RHS 48D/49A, margin outer side RHS 51/50B, basal spot present, size large, colour RHS 2B, petal margin undulation medium, reflexing of margin weak. Stamen filament: colour pink. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'JACbor' (US Plant Patent 6,668) x pollen parent 'JACyo' (US Plant Patent 6,443) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent bears large red flowers (RHS 42B-C) and dark green foliage. The pollen parent has orange-red flower colour (RHS 32D) with a pale yellow and orange reverse colour with long flowering stems and has vigorous, upright growth habit. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of flower colour, plant growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Keith W. Zary, Somis, California. USA.

Choice of Comparator Initially 'Fragrant Cloud', 'Lady Rose' and 'Fascination' considered as comparators. Later 'Lady Rose' and 'Fascination' was excluded on the basis of flower colour and shape as well as bush size and foliage colour and texture. Finally 'Fragrant Cloud' was chosen to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour. The parents were not considered because of different flower colour as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator 'Fragrant Cloud'. Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
South Africa	1995	Refused	'JACirst'
USA	1996	Granted	'JACirst'

First sold in USA in 1996.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 39 *Rosa* varieties

	'JACirst'	***'Fragrant Cloud'**
PLANT GROWTH HABIT		
	bushy	bushy
PLANT HEIGHT		
	medium	short to medium
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN		
	reddish brown	bronze to reddish brown
PRICKLE SHAPE		
	flat	concave
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER		
	medium	absent
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER		
	many	medium
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION		
	slight concave	concave
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	medium	strong
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	77.00	105.50
std deviation	3.46	7.17
LSD/sig	10.31	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	56.00	56.66
std deviation	2.68	5.50
LSD/sig	7.91	ns

Table 39 Continued

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	120.61	104.70
std deviation	9.79	4.07
LSD/sig	14.80	P≤0.01
FLOWER SIDE VIEW LOWER PART		
	flattened convex	concave
FLOWER FRAGRANCE		
	absent or very weak	strong
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	absent	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
midzone inside	48B/39B	48B
margin inside	48A/39A	48A
midzone outside	48D/49A	48A
margin outside	51A/50B	48A-B
BASAL SPOT		
	present	present
SIZE OF BASAL SPOT		
	large	medium
BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
inner side	2B	155D/1D
outer side	2C	1C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	weak	medium
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	medium	weak
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR		
	pink	yellow

'JAColber' syn Opening Night

Application No: 1998/076 Accepted 3 Sept 1998
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit narrow, bushy, medium, hybrid tea. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, colour reddish brown. Thorns: short prickles absent, many long prickles, shape concave. Leaf: size medium, colour dark green. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave, margin undulation medium, shape of base obtuse. Flower bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: double, medium petal number, flower diameter large, viewed from above irregularly round, side profile upper flat, side profile lower flattened convex, fragrance weak. Petal: size very large, middle zone inner side ca RHS 45B, marginal zone inner side ca RHS 45A, middle zone outer side RHS 53D, marginal zone outer side RHS 53C, basal spot present, size small, colour RHS 1D, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Stamen filament: colour pink. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Macauck' syn Olympiad (US Plant Patent 5519) x 'Poulman' syn Ingrid Bergman (US Plant Patent 6264) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a hybrid tea rose bearing flowers of a brilliant red colouration (RHS 53A). The pollen parent has a significantly shorter plant habit bearing flowers of a cardinal red colouration (RHS 46A). Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of flower colouration and plant growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Keith W. Zary, Somis, California. USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Avon' and 'Legend' were considered to be the closest comparators for their similarity in flower colour. The parents were not considered because of different red colouration as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Avon' and 'Legend'. Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Applied	'JAColber'

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 40 *Rosa* varieties

	'JAColber'	*'Avon'	*'Legend'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	narrow bushy	bushy	bushy
PLANT HEIGHT			
	medium	medium	tall
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	weak	medium	medium
PRICKLE SHAPE			
	concave	deep concave	concave
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE			
	weak	medium	weak
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION			
	concave	slight concave to flat	flat to slight convex
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	medium	very weak	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	63.00	77.83	73.00
std deviation	4.64	5.49	8.00
LSD/sig	10.56	P≤0.01	ns

TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	34.66	46.66	55.16
std deviation	4.17	5.00	6.67
LSD/sig	9.16	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE			
	obtuse	obtuse	rounded
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS AND PRICKLES			
	few	few	medium
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	115.36	134.59	113.24
std deviation	11.15	6.34	7.59
LSD/sig	14.64	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER VIEW FROM ABOVE			
	irregularly round	irregularly round	round
FLOWER FRAGRANCE			
	weak	medium	weak
SEPAL EXTENSIONS			
	weak	absent	weak
PETAL SIZE			
	very large	very large	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
midzone inside	ca 45B	53B	53B
margin inside	ca 45A	53A	53A
midzone outside	53D	53D	53D
margin outside	53C	53C	53C
BASAL SPOT			
	present	present	present
BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
inner side	1D	5A	3C
outer side	1D	4A	3C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN			
	medium	strong	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	pink	red	pink

'JACpihi' syn **Grand Finale '98**

Application No: 1998/075 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 5) Plant: growth habit, upright, branching, hybrid tea. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, colour bronze to reddish brown. Thorns: prickles present, deep concave. Leaf: size large, colour medium green, cross section concave, upper surface medium gloss, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length long, width broad, base shape obtuse. Flower pedicel: many hairs and prickles. Flower bud: profile broad ovate. Flower: double, size medium, view from above irregularly round, side profile upper flat, lower flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size large, middle and marginal zone inner side RHS 155D, middle and marginal zone outer side RHS 155D, basal spot present, size large, colour RHS 1D, petal margin reflexing strong, undulation of margin medium, stamen filament yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'JAColite' syn Honor (US Patent 4,167) x pollen parent 'JACpico' syn Pristine (US Patent 3,997) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent produces a white flower on long stems. The pollen parent produces blooms of excellent form, white blushed pink. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of colouration of bloom and well branched growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Keith W. Zary, Somis, California. USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Jacolite' syn Honor (seed parent) and 'Pascali' were considered to be the closest comparators for their similarity in flower colour and growth habit. The pollen parent 'JACpico' syn Pristine was not considered because it has a pink tinge to the marginal zone where as the candidate is pure white. 'Crystalline'(Φ) was initially considered but later rejected on the basis of petal colour (RHS 155B) and basal spot colour (10D).

Comparative Trial Comparators 'Jacolite' syn Honor and 'Pascali'. Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'JACpihi'

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 41 *Rosa* varieties

	'JACpihi'	***'JAColite'** syn **Honor**	***'Pascali'**
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	bushy	bushy	bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	medium	strong	weak
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	bronze	reddish brown	reddish brown
PRICKLE SHAPE:			
	deep concave	deep concave	concave

Table 41 Continued

LEAFLET CROSS SECTION			
	concave	concave	slight concave
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	weak	weak	very weak
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	85.83	106.83	84.50
std deviation	5.84	4.75	6.28
LSD/sig	9.63	P≤0.01	ns
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	42.00	63.83	59.50
std deviation	3.74	3.43	7.44
LSD/sig	8.85	P(0.01	P(0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE			
	obtuse	rounded	rounded
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	99.35	106.95	99.93
std deviation	10.10	3.72	6.86
LSD/sig	12.54	ns	ns
SEPAL EXTENSIONS			
	weak	absent	weak
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
midzone inside	155D	155D	155D
margin inside	155D	155D	155D
midzone outside	155D	155D	155D
margin outside	155D	155D	155D
BASAL SPOT			
	present	present	present
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN			
	strong	medium	medium
PETAL UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	medium	weak	weak
OUTER STAMEN:PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	yellow	yellow	pink

'JACzor' syn **Fame '98**

Application No: 1998/073 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 8) Plant: growth habit bushy, medium, grandiflora. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, colour bronze to reddish brown. Thorns: present, shape concave, very few short prickles, many long prickles. Leaf: size medium, colour dark green, upper surface medium gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave, margin undulation medium, rounded base. Flower bud: shape broad ovate. Flower: double, petal number medium, flower diameter large to very large, viewed from above irregularly round, side profile concave, fragrance weak. Petal: size large, middle zone inner side RHS 67A-B and outer side RHS 67B, marginal zone inner and outer side RHS 67A, basal spot present, size small, colour RHS 4B, petal margin undulation very weak, reflexing of margin stong. Stamen filament: colour pink. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Jacient' syn Tournament of Roses (US Plant Patent 6,725) x 'Zorina' (US Plant Patent 2,321) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a grandiflora rose bearing flowers of a salmon pink colouration (RHS 49C –52B). The pollen parent has a significantly shorter plant habit bearing flowers of orange red colouration. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of flower colouration and plant growth habit. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Keith W. Zary, Somis, California. USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Maria Callas' was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour. 'Jacchry'(ϕ) syn Breathless(ϕ) was initially considered but later excluded on the basis of more erect plant habit and differences in flower colour (RHS 50A-C). Both parents were not considered because of differences in flower colour as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Maria Callas'. Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Pending	'JACzor'

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 42 *Rosa* varieties

	'JACzor'	***'Maria Callas'**
PLANT HEIGHT		
	medium	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	medium	weak
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	bronze to reddish brown	reddish brown
LEAF SIZE		
	medium	large
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	61.83	85.50
std deviation	4.30	7.17
LSD/sig	10.83	P≤0.01

TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	40.50	60.83
std deviation	3.27	6.14
LSD/sig	9.00	P≤0.01
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	medium	weak
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	120.44	120.63
std deviation	5.39	4.06
LSD/sig	8.74	ns
FLOWER PROFILE – LOWER		
	concave	flattened convex
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	medium	weak
PETAL COLOURS (RHS, 1995)		
midzone inside	67A-B	66C
midzone outside	67B	66D
margin inside	67A	67B
margin outside	67A	66C
PETAL UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	very weak	weak
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	pink	yellow

'Nirpnufdeu'

Application No. 1998/184 Accepted: 22 Oct 1998.
Applicant: **LUX Riviera s.r.l.,** Latte Di Ventimiglia (IM), Italy.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 13) Plant: habit narrow bushy. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, reddish brown. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size large, medium green, glossiness of upper side absent to weak. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower bud: profile rounded. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower: size large, double, rounded upper, flattened convex lower profile, sepal extensions weak, fragrance absent or weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side yellow (RHS 12C), margin inner side red purple (RHS 57C), middle zone outer side yellow (RHS 10B), margin outer side pale yellow (RHS 2D), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation weak. Stamen: filament yellow. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' ['Papa Meilland' x ('Ilona' x 'Marina')] x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' (dominated by JP 773372 prior relatives unknown) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by red flower colour and the pollen parent was characterised by fewer thorns. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of flower size, vase life, good bud and flower form and unusual yellow with red to purple edge colour. Propagation: by vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: GHIONE Luciano, Ventimiglia, Italy.

Choice of Comparator 'Cocktail' was chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Cocktail'. Location: Cranbourne, VIC, Jul – Nov 1999. Conditions: plants grown in the soil within environmentally controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a five month period.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1992	Granted	'Nirpnufdeu'
France	1993	Applied	'Nirpnufdeu'
Belgium	1994	Terminated	'Nirpnufdeu'
Israel	1994	Applied	'Nirpnufdeu'
Poland	1994	Applied	'Nirpnufdeu'
South Africa	1994	Granted	'Nirpnufdeu'
EU	1995	Granted	'Nirpnufdeu'
Colombia	1996	Granted	'Nirpnufdeu'

First sold in The Netherlands in April 1995.

Description: **Phil Elliott,** Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 43 *Rosa* Varieties

	'Nirpnufdeu'	*'Cocktail'
PLANT HEIGHT	narrow bushy	narrow bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	strong
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	reddish brown	reddish brown
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	11.0	9.0
std deviation	2.48	2.01
LSD/sig	1.73	P≤0.01
LEAF SIZE	large	medium
LEAF COLOUR	medium	dark
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	82.0	56.5
std deviation	9.85	10.02
LSD/sig	7.63	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	47.5	40.0
std deviation	6.72	6.35
LSD/sig	5.02	P≤0.01

Table 43 Continued

FLOWER BUD		
	round	ovate
NUMBER Of PETALS		
mean	61.5	19.0
std deviation	14.58	2.87
LSD/sig	8.06	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	89.5	120.0
std deviation	11.62	9.63
LSD/sig	8.19	P≤0.01
FLOWER PROFILE -UPPER		
	flattened convex	flattened convex
FRAGRANCE		
	absent	strong
PETAL SIZE		
	medium	very large
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
midzone outside	10B	11C
midzone inside	12C	12B
margin outside	2D	13D
margin inside	57C	11B
BASAL SPOT SIZE		
	absent	absent
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	strong	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	yellow	yellow

'Ruiconti' syn **Yellow Unique**

Application No: 1998/265 Accepted: 29 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.,** De Kwakel, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 44, Figure 14) Plant: habit narrow bushy. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, bronze. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave, large thorns few small thorns many. Leaves: size medium, medium green, glossiness upper side medium. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: many prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower: size medium, double, star shaped upper, concave lower profile, sepal extensions medium, fragrance weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side yellow orange (RHS 14B), margin inner side yellow (RHS 12B-D), middle zone outer side yellow (RHS 12B), margin outer side yellow (RHS 12B), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation strong, stamen filament orange. Seed vessel: medium, funnel shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands, in 1992. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of cutflower production in glasshouse or under other transparent condition. Propagation: by vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: Mr. A. A Pouw, De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V., De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparator 'Korbacol'ⓟ syn Texasⓟ was initially considered as a comparator, however it was not finally included in the trial as it is significantly larger in flower size compared to the candidate.
'Cocktail' was finally chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. 'Cocktail' is the pollen parent of 'Korbacol'ⓟ .

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Cocktail'. Location: Cranbourne, VIC, Jul – Dec 1999. Conditions: plants grown in the soil within environmentally controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a five month period.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Ruiconti'
Colombia	1996	Applied	'Ruiconti'
Ecuador	1996	Applied	'Ruiconti'
EU	1996	Granted	'Ruiconti'
Israel	1996	Granted	'Ruiconti'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Ruiconti'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Ruiconti'
Zimbabwe	1996	Applied	'Ruiconti'
Kenya	1997	Applied	'Ruiconti'
USA	1997	Granted	'Ruiconti'

First sold in The Netherlands in Apr 1996.

Description: **Phil Elliott**, Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 44 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ruiconti'	***'Cocktail'**
PLANT HEIGHT		
	narrow bushy	narrow bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	weak	strong
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	bronze	reddish brown
LEAF SIZE		
	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR		
	medium	dark

TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	65.5	56.5
std deviation	7.56	10.02
LSD/sig	6.81	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	46.0	40.0
std deviation	6.55	6.35
LSD/sig	4.95	P≤0.01
FLOWER PEDICAL: HAIRS OR PRICKLES		
	many	few
FLOWER BUD		
	ovate	ovate
NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	41.5	19.0
std deviation	9.43	2.87
LSD/sig	5.35	P≤0.01
FLOWER SIZE		
mean	78.0	120.0
std deviation	8.33	9.63
LSD/sig	6.91	P≤0.01
FLOWER PROFILE -UPPER		
	concave	flattened convex
FRAGRANCE		
	absent or very weak	strong
PETAL SIZE		
	medium	very large
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
midzone outside	12B	11C
midzone inside	14B	12B
margin outside	12B	13D
margin inside	12B-D	11B
BASAL SPOT SIZE		
	absent	absent
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	strong	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	orange	yellow

'Ruioran' syn **Orange Unique**

Application No: 1998/264 Accepted: 29 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.,** De Kwakel, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 45, Figure 15) Plant: habit narrow bushy. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration very strong, purple. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size medium, medium green, glossiness of upper side medium. Terminal leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation medium, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: many prickles. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower: size medium, double, star shaped upper, flat lower profile, sepal extensions medium, fragrance weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side orange (RHS 24B), margin inner side orange (RHS 29B), middle zone outer side yellow-orange (RHS 23C), margin outer side orange-red (RHS 37C), basal spot present on both sides, small, colour inner side yellow orange (RHS 15A), outer side yellow (RHS 9B-C), margin reflexing medium, undulation medium, stamen filament orange. Seed vessel: medium, funnel shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling' in a planned breeding program at the applicant's nursery in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands, in 1992. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of cutflower production in glasshouse or under other transparent condition. Propagation: by vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: Mr. A.A Pouw, De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V., De Kwakel, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparator 'Kordaba'(Φ syn Lambada(Φ was initially considered as a comparator, however it was not finally included in the trial as it significantly differs from the candidate in the following characteristics: anthocyanin colouration being weak to medium with a reddish purple hue compared to very strong and purple in the candidate. 'Tennessee'(Φ was finally chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Tennessee'(Φ. Location: Cranbourne, VIC, Jul – Dec 1999. Conditions: plants grown in the soil within environmentally controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a five month period.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Ruioran'
Colombia	1996	Granted	'Ruioran'
Ecuador	1996	Applied	'Ruioran'
EU	1996	Granted	'Ruioran'
Israel	1996	Granted	'Ruioran'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Ruioran'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Ruioran'
Zimbabwe	1996	Applied	'Ruioran'
Kenya	1997	Applied	'Ruioran'
USA	1997	Granted	'Ruioran'

First sold in The Netherlands in Apr 1996.

Description: **Phil Elliott,** Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 45 *Rosa* varieties

	'Ruioran'	*'Tennessee'(Ф
PLANT HEIGHT		
	narrow bushy	narrow bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	very strong	strong
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	purple	purple
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	6.0	11.0
std deviation	1.00	0.93
LSD/sig	0.74	P≤0.01
LEAF SIZE		
	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR		
	medium	dark
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION		
	slight concave	flat
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)		
mean	73.0	61.0
std deviation	10.65	6.11
LSD/sig	6.66	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	52.0	47.5
std deviation	6.20	4.74
LSD/sig	4.23	P≤0.01
FLOWER PEDICAL: HAIRS OR PRICKLES		
	many	few
FLOWER BUD		
	ovate	ovate
NUMBER Of PETALS		
mean	28.0	29.0
std deviation	4.73	8.49
LSD/sig	5.27	ns
FLOWER SIZE		
mean	79.0	81.0
std deviation	8.52	7.36
LSD/sig	6.11	ns
FLOWER PROFILE – UPPER		
	star shaped	star shaped
FRAGRANCE		
	weak	absent or very weak
PETAL SIZE		
	medium	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
midzone outside	23C	32D
midzone inside	24B	28C
margin outside	37C	35D
margin inside	29B	33D
BASAL SPOT SIZE		
	present	present
BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
	9B-C	14A
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	medium	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	orange	yellow

'Sunluck'

Application No. 1998/266 Accepted: 29 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **Frank Bart Schuurman**, Whenuapai, New Zealand.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 46, Figure 16) Plant: habit narrow bushy, medium width. Young vegetative shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, bronze to reddish brown. Stem thorns: present, lower surface concave. Leaves: size medium, light green, glossiness of upper side weak or absent. Terminal leaflet: size medium, cross section flat, margin undulation absent or very weak, leaf base obtuse. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower: size medium, double, rounded upper, lower profile flattened convex, sepal extensions weak, fragrance absent or very weak. Petals: size medium, colour middle zone inner side yellow-orange (RHS 15B), margin inner side yellow-orange (RHS 15C), middle zone outer side yellow-orange (RHS 16B), margin outer side yellow-orange (RHS 16B), basal spot absent on both sides, margin reflexing strong, undulation weak. Stamen: filament yellow. Seed vessel: small, pitcher shaped. Flowering: remontant cut flower rose. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination : seed parent 'Kordaba'(Ф syn Lambada(Ф x pollen parent 'Korbacol'(Ф syn Texas(Ф in a planned breeding program in New Zealand in 1994. The seed parent is characterised by orange-pink flower colour (RHS 33C-35B) and the pollen parent was characterised by yellow (RHS 12 B-C) flower colour but with fewer thorns. Selection criteria: selected on the basis of vigorous growth, high production, non fading golden yellow colour. Propagation: vegetative methods through many generations. Breeder: F B Schuurman, Franko Roses New Zealand Ltd, Whenuapai, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparator 'Cocktail' was chosen as the sole comparator as it is in the opinion of the qualified person the most similar cut flower variety of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. 'Cocktail' could be traced back in the pedigree of the candidate through the pollen parent 'Korbacol'(Ф ('Berolina' x 'Cocktail'). The parents were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Cocktail'. Location: Cranbourne, VIC, Jul - Nov 1999. Conditions: plants grown in the soil within environmentally controlled glasshouse. Measurements: 20 random samples of each variety collected over a five month period.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Granted	'Sunluck'
Zimbabwe	1997	Applied	'Sunluck'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Sunluck'
New Zealand	1998	Applied	'Sunluck'
EU	1998	Granted	'Sunluck'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'Sunluck'
USA	1998	Applied	'Sunluck'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Sunluck'
Israel	1999	Applied	'Sunluck'

First sold in New Zealand in Nov 1997.

Description: **Phil Elliott,** Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd, Cranbourne, VIC.

Table 46 *Rosa* varieties

	'Sunluck'	*'Cocktail'
PLANT HEIGHT		
	narrow bushy	narrow bushy
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	medium	strong
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	reddish brown	reddish brown
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.35	9.0
std deviation	1.25	2.01
LSD/sig	1.28	ns
LEAF SIZE		
	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR		
	light	dark
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	73.o	56.5
std deviation	7.65	10.02
LSD/sig	6.84	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	48.0	40.0
std deviation	3.89	6.35
LSD/sig	4.04	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD		
	ovate	ovate
NUMBER Of PETALS		
mean	54.5	19.0
std deviation	6.08	2.87
LSD/sig	3.65	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	72.1	120.0
std deviation	7.21	9.63
LSD/sig	6.53	P≤0.01
FLOWER PROFILE – UPPER		
	round	flattened convex
FRAGRANCE		
	absent or very weak	strong
PETAL SIZE		
	medium	very large
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
midzone outside	16B	11C
midzone inside	15B	12B
margin outside	16B	13D
margin inside	15C	11B
BASAL SPOT SIZE		
	absent	absent
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	strong	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	yellow	yellow

'WEKdykstra' syn Rose of Narromine

Application No: 1998/077 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998.
Applicant: **Week's Roses**, Upland, California. USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 10) Plant: growth habit narrow, bushy, tall, upright, grandiflora. Young shoot: green, prickles present. Thorns: very few long, short prickles. Leaf: size large, colour dark green, semi-glossy. Terminal leaflet: cross section slight concave, margin undulation weak, leaf base rounded. Flower pedicel: few prickles. Flower bud: profile broad ovate. Flower: double, size large, irregularly round above, flat upper, flattened convex lower profile. Sepal extensions: medium. Fragrance: medium to strong. Petals: size large, colour of middle zone inner side RHS 15A, marginal zone inner side RHS 38A, middle zone outer side RHS 16A, marginal zone outer side RHS 48A, basal spot absent, very weak margin reflexing, absent or very weak undulation, stamen filament yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Burway' (US Plant Patent 5,827) x pollen parent 'Aroyqueli' syn Gold Medal (US Plant Patent 5,177) in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a hybrid tea rose and has a significantly shorter plant habit. The pollen parent bears only slightly fragrant flowers of a deep yellow colouration (RHS 14B-C). Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of the following selection criteria: unusual fresh flower colouration, long stems and fruity fragrance. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: A. Michael Dykstra, Canton, Missouri, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Broadway' was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in flower colour. The seed parent was excluded because of a shorter plant habit. The pollen parent 'Aroyqueli' syn Gold Medal was initially considered as a comparator but later was excluded because of the differences as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Broadway'. Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'WEKdykstra'

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 47 *Rosa* varieties

	'WEKdykstra'	*'Broadway'
PLANT HEIGHT		
	tall	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	very weak	medium
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION		
	slight concave	slight convex
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	88.16	92.50
std deviation	3.54	9.81
LSD/sig	13.49	ns
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	46.33	54.33
std deviation	2.50	3.72
LSD/sig	5.80	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	107.35	110.21
std deviation	6.19	2.67
LSD/sig	8.73	ns
PETAL COLOURS (RHS, 1995)		
midzone inside	15A	15A
midzone outside	16A	14C
margin inside	38A	38A
margin outside	48A	48C
PETAL REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	very weak	medium

'WEKplapep' syn Scentimental

Application No: 1998/078 Accepted: 3 Sept 1998
Applicant: **Week's Roses**, Upland, California. USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 48, Figure 11) Plant: growth habit, medium, bushy, upright, floribunda. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, colour reddish brown. Thorns: very few prickles, many long prickles, concave. Leaf: size medium, colour medium green, cross section slight convex, upper surface dull to weak gloss, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length long, width broad, base shape obtuse. Flower pedicel: few hairs and prickles. Flower bud: profile broad ovate. Flower: double, size medium, view from above round, side profile flat, upper flat, lower flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle and marginal zone inner side RHS 155D and RHS 63A, middle and marginal zone outer side RHS 155D and RHS 63B, basal spot present, size small, colour RHS 4A, petal margin reflexing weak, undulation of margin absent or very weak, stamen filament yellow. Flowering habit: remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Playboy' x pollen parent 'JACraw' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent produces single flowers of an orange blend colouration. The pollen parent bears medium sized flowers with only slight fragrance. Selection criteria: seedlings from the cross were grown and selection was made on the basis of unusual striped petal colouration. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Thomas F. Carruth, Upland, California. USA.

Choice of Comparator 'Candy Stripe' was considered to be the closest comparator for its similarity in the striped flower appearance. The parents were not considered because of the differences as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparator 'Candy Stripe'. Location: Swane's Nursery, Narromine, NSW in Nov 1999. Conditions: plant were budded on root stocks and raised in open beds. Trial Design: completely randomised. Measurements: from 10 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1996	Applied	'WEKplapep'
South Africa	1998	Granted	'WEKplapep'
Canada	1997	Applied	'WEKplapep'
USA	1996	Granted	'WEKplapep'

First sold in USA in 1997.

Description: **Geoffrey Swane**, Swane Bros. Pty Ltd, Narromine, NSW.

Table 48 *Rosa* varieties

	'WEKplapep'	*'Candy Stripe'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT		
	bushy	broad bushy
PLANT HEIGHT		
	medium	tall
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	weak	absent
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	reddish brown	absent
LEAF GLOSSINESS		
	weak	medium
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION		
	slight convex	concave
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	weak	strong
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	58.50	79.66
std deviation	4.76	5.53
LSD/sig	9.45	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	40.16	46.00
std deviation	4.87	6.35
LSD/sig	10.36	ns
FLOWER BUD		
	broad ovate	ovate
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	69.94	73.67
std deviation	2.34	3.83
LSD/sig	6.36	ns
FLOWER VIEW FROM ABOVE		
	round	irregularly round
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
midzone inside	155D/63A	65D/64C
midzone outside	155D/63B	155D/64D
margin inside	1555D/63A	65D/64C
margin outside	155D/63B	155D/64D
SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE		
	small	small
COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)		
	4A	4C
PETAL RELFEXING OF MARGIN		
	weak	strong
PETAL UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	absent or very weak	medium

Scabiosa columbaria
Scabious, Pincushion

'Samanthas Pink'

Application No: 1999/238 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Super Perennials Ltd,** Auckland, New Zealand.
Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd,** Ballina, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 49, Figure 27) Plant: habit compact, height short-medium. Stem: internodes medium. Leaf: length and width medium, basal leaf shape oblanceolate, margin bipinnatisect with blunt lobes and obtuse apices, later leaf shape progressing to ovate-elliptical, margin bipinnatisect with acute apices, predominant colour green (RHS 137A). Inflorescence: capitulum, peduncle length medium. Ray floret: 5 lobed, width small (mean 13.8mm), outer lobe length and width short (mean length 9.6mm, mean width 6.9mm), shape spathulate, margin entire, lobe colour red-purple (RHS 74D) over white (RHS 155D), floret base colour white (RHS 155D). Bud: red-purple (RHS 74D) at opening. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as an open pollinated seedling in a bed of *Scabiosa* varieties. Most likely parents are 'Mauve Delight' and 'Pink Lace'. 'Mauve Delight' shares a similar growth habit and 'Pink Lace' was the only pink flowered variety at the site of selection. Selection took place in Auckland, New Zealand in 1995. Selection criteria: compact habit and pink flower colour. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Samanthas Pink' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Jacquelyn Coleman, Auckland, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Pink Mist'(ф), 'Passion', 'Pink Lace' and 'Mauve Delight' were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Passion' was excluded from the trial due to a taller growth habit with longer internodes. 'Mauve Delight' was excluded from the trial as it has mauve flower colour and 'Pink Lace' as it has a taller growth habit. 'Pink Mist'(ф) was included due to its similar growth habit and flower colour.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Pink Mist'(ф). Location: Kincumber, NSW, spring-summer 1999. Conditions: trial conducted open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1996	Granted	'Samanthas Pink'

First sold in New Zealand in June 1998. First Australian sale 1999.

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

Table 49 *Scabiosa* varieties

	'Samanthas Pink'	*'Pink Mist'(ф)
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	37.5	33.5
std deviation	2.4	3.1
LSD/sig	3.2	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	33.6	27.9
std deviation	3.6	1.3
LSD/sig	3.1	P≤0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	46.8	34.3
std deviation	8.6	6.5
LSD/sig	8.7	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	94.6	77.1
std deviation	7.4	14.7
LSD/sig	13.3	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	74.2	54.9
std deviation	7.1	9.8
LSD/sig	9.8	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	13.8	16.0
std deviation	1.4	1.1
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET OUTER LOBE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.6	11.1
std deviation	0.8	1.1
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01
MAIN FLORET COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
	red-purple 74D over white 155D, intensifies towards outer lobe margin	74D (deeper & more intense)
FLOWER BUD (just opening) (RHS, 1995)		
	74D	74C
FLORET LOBE OVERLAP		
	strong	weak
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	200	242
std deviation	27.1	21.2
LSD/sig	27.7	P≤0.01

Sutera cordata
Sutera, Bacopa

'Lavender Showers'

Application No: 1998/145 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd,** Ballina, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 50, Figure 28) Plant: habit prostrate, height very short (mean 13.0mm), width broad (mean 77.7mm). Stem: pubescent, internodes short-medium (mean 31.5mm) width narrow (mean 1.8mm), anthocyanin present. Leaf: arrangement opposite, sessile, small, length short (mean 23.7mm), width narrow-medium (mean 18.4mm), shape ovate-oval, margin dentate, acute apices, colour green (RHS 137A-B), pubescent. Inflorescence: solitary, pedicel length medium. Flower: rotate, 5 lobed, sub-equal, fused at base, diameter small (mean 13.3mm), colour violet (RHS 85A fading to RHS 85C-D), reverse colour violet (RHS 85B fading to RHS 85D), throat colour yellow orange (RHS 23A), calyx length short (mean 5.4mm). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as an open pollinated seedling in a bed of *Sutera* 'Snowflake'. The new variety was selected from 17 other seedlings due to its distinctly different violet flower colour. The parental variety is white flowered and shares similar growth habit. There were no other violet coloured *Sutera* present. Selection took place in Macquarie Fields, NSW in 1995. Selection criteria: violet flower colour and performance in Sydney region. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Lavender Showers' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings and micropropagation from the stock plants. Breeder: Malcolm Morgan, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Pink Domino'(ф) and 'Snowflake' were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Snowflake' was excluded from the trial due to white flower colour. 'Pink Domino'(ф) was included due to its similar growth habit and flower colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Pink Domino'(ф). Location: Kincumber, NSW, spring-summer 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1999	Applied	'Lavender Showers'
EU	2000	Applied	'Sunlav'

First sold in Australia in October 1997.

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

Table 50 *Sutera* varieties

	'Lavender Showers'	*'Pink Domino'(ϕ)
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	77.7	69.5
std deviation	7.2	3.7
LSD/sig	6.5	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	18.4	14.3
std deviation	2.3	1.8
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)		
lobe	briefly violet 85A fading to 85C-D	violet 85A fading to 85B
reverse lobe	violet 85B fading to 85D	violet 85A-B

Trifolium michelianum
Balansa Clover

'Frontier'

Application No: 1999/023 Accepted: 27 Jan 1999.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 51, Figure 56) Plant: annual, herbaceous, aerial seeding legume, habit prostrate as a single plant, becoming semi-erect in dense swards. Stem: glabrous, hollow when elongated, predominantly green with occasional red colouration. Leaf: trifoliate, alternate, glabrous, mid-green. Leaflets mainly obovate-elliptical to oval in shape, margins weakly-strongly serrate, apices truncate-retuse, anthocyanin pigmentation very low. Leaflets plain or display white, silver, brown and/or pink markers. Petioles glabrous, hollow when elongated, light green. Stipules entire, lanceolate-sagittate, green-red in colour. Inflorescence: umbellate, 20-25 mm in diameter. Florets 35-45 per inflorescence. Pedicels bracteate, green-red in colour. Peduncles glabrous, predominantly green with occasional red colouration. Flower: corolla white-pink, with pink flowers typically in the outer whorl of the inflorescence. Calyx 5mm long, 5 lobes, uneven in length, 2-3 times longer than the tube, green. Seed: typically 3-4/pod, approx. 1.2 x 10^6 per kg, 97% hard at maturity, shatters readily. Seed colour variable including olive green, yellow, light brown, dark brown and black. Other characters: susceptible to redlegged earth mite (*Halotydeus destructor*) and lucerne flea (*Sminthurus viridis*). Tolerant of clover scorch (*Kabatiella caulivora*) but susceptible to *Pythium spp*. at the seedling stage. Susceptible to spotted alfalfa, blue-green and cowpea aphids in glasshouse screening trials.

Origin and Breeding Recurrent Phenotypic Selection: 'Frontier' was developed through 3, and in some cases 4 cycles of single plant selection from 'Paradana'. Selection commenced in 1989 when 32 early flowering plants were identified in 'Paradana' (17 plants) and line WA 426B (15 plants). WA 426B is also a selection made within 'Paradana' by R. Snowball, Australian Trifolium Genetic Resource Centre, Perth. Seed was collected from these selections and re-sown in rows in 1990 to confirm flowering dates and for seed increase. In 1991, seed from the 15 earliest flowering lines was re-sown, with 23 new selections being made on the basis of early maturity. In addition, in 1991 another 20 early flowering plants were identified in new sown 'Paradana' pastures. In 1992, seed of each of the 1991 selections (43) was sown in rows and 50 selections made on the basis of early flowering and plant vigour. This process was repeated in 1993 (55 selections made). The 1993 selections were grown at Pinnaroo, South Australia in 1995 and assessed for maturity and dry matter yield. Thirty lines were retained and entered into a 3-year national evaluation. Upon completion, 20 of the 30 lines under test were selected and "bulked" in equal quantities to form 'Frontier'. 'Frontier' differs from the parental variety 'Paradana' in that it is earlier flowering, it has different leaf markings and degrees of leaf serration and its main stem elongates earlier than that of 'Paradana'. 'Frontier' also produces heavier seed than 'Paradana'. 'Frontier' is a composite cultivar of 20 individual lines. Selection criteria: early flowering and improved plant vigour. Propagation : seed. Breeder: A. D. Craig, Naracoorte, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'Paradana' and 'Bolta' were selected as comparators as they represent the only two balansa clover cultivars of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Paradana', 'Bolta'. Location: Naracoorte, SA (36°54´S., 140°56´E.), conducted over winter-spring-summer 1999/2000. Conditions: single plants (28 per replicate) sown and maintained in a glasshouse for six weeks prior to planting in the field on 31 Aug 1999. Fertilised in the glasshouse with foliar nutrients. Single plants sown 1m apart. Field plots (3m x 1m) sown at 30 kg/ha seed on 27 Jun 1999 and fertilised on 10 Aug 1999 with superphosphate (9% phosphorus) at 100 kg/ha. Trial design: single plants and field plots sown using a completely randomised block design, each with five replicates. Measurements: vivid pink leaf markings, leaf serration and length of main stem determined on single spaced plants. Date of full flower, white/silver central leaf markings and seed mass determined from replicated plots (swards). Leaf markings and degree of leaf serration determined as "counts".

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Andrew Douglas Craig,** South Australian Research & Development Institute, Naracoorte, SA.

Table 51 *Trifolium* varieties

	'Frontier'	*'Paradana'	*'Bolta'
LEAF MARKERS			
Frequency of a vivid pink marker			
	many (36.0%)	few (10.9%)	few (15.1%)
Frequency of a white/silver central marker			
	few	very many	very few
mean	9.4	106.6	0.4
χ^2/sig	711.8[a]/61.18[b]	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 51 Continued

LEAF SERRATION Frequency of heavily serrated (dentate/toothed) leaf margins	few (8.0%)	many (23.9%)	very few (0.7%)
STEM LENGTH (mm)			
mean	328.4	183.2	50.6
std deviation	24.73	5.59	12.74
LSD/sig	31.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
DAYS TO FULL FLOWER			
mean	101.6	114.0	125.6
std deviation	0.84	0.71	1.14
LSD/sig	1.34	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SEED WEIGHT (g/500 seeds)			
mean	0.477	0.453	0.519
std deviation	9.94×10^{-3}	8.53×10^{-3}	4.60×10^{-3}
LSD/sig	0.019	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

[a]chi-square value for 'Frontier' vs 'Paradana'
[b]chi-square value for 'Frontier' vs 'Bolta'

Trifolium resupinatum
Persian Clover

'Lightning'

Application No: 97/288 Accepted: 12 Nov 1997.
Applicant: **SEEDCO,** Hilton, SA.

Characteristics (Table 52, Figure 57) Plant: glabrous annual, rosette as seedlings, later erect to decumbent, height medium tall, medium maturity. Stems: few, to 80cm long, branched and hollow. Leaf: trifoliate, petioles long, leaflets vary in size and shape from ovate to wedge shaped, hairless, strongly veined and solid green, margins finely toothed. Inflorescence: small, globular on peduncles in leaf axils. Flower: sub-sessile, pink petals, strongly scented and cross-pollinated. Pod: woolly, bladder like. Seeds: very small, seedcoat dark brown or yellow.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by recurrent mass selection: In 1993, plants of 'Laser', 'Leeton', 'Stemher' and 'Accadia' were grown in pots in a glasshouse. They were induced to flower together through serial sowing and an extended photoperiod provided by incandescent lights. When flowering began, plants were removed from the glasshouse to allow cross pollination by bees. Open pollinated seed was harvested and resown. Plants were again cross pollinated by bees and seed was harvested from the earliest flowering plants. In the second and third generations, plants were selected on seedling vigour, early flowering and maturity, fine stems and high seed yield in the field in South Australia. Seed of selected plants was bulked for seed increase and evaluation in swards. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr. Ross Downes, Canberra, ACT.

Choice of Comparators The comparators selected for field trial were 'Leeton', 'Laser' and 'Maral'. 'Maral' is the variety most commonly grown in Australia. 'Maral' and 'Felix' are late flowering (191 days), 'Laser' and 'Leeton' are medium late flowering (186 days), 'Stemher' is early (168 days) and 'Lightning' is very early (161 days). 'Accadia' and 'Lupers' were not included because they are not grown in Australia and are extremely late flowering. In addition 'Accadia' has much larger seeds (0.17gm per 100 seeds) than 'Lightning' (0.13gm per 100 seeds). For glasshouse assessment of rust resistance, European varieties 'Felix', 'Stemher', 'Lupers' and 'Archibald' were considered in addition to the field-grown comparators.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Leeton', 'Laser' and 'Maral'. Location: field trial sown at the Struan Agricultural Research Station, Naracoorte, South Australia on 6 Jun 1997. Conditions: spaced plants in the field with observations on 15 plants from each of 4 replications. Rust resistance trial: screening for resistance to *Uromyces trifolii-repentis* was conducted by Mark Ramsay et al (SARDI). The trial was sown 2 Oct 1998 in a completely randomised design with 8 entries and 4 replications. Plants were inoculated 29 Oct 1998 and rated for rust infection on 14 December 1998. The rating scale was based on that of Trapero-Casas and Kaiser (1992) with a rating of 0 having 0% of leaf areas infected and 9 with 95-100% leaf area infected.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 52a *Trifolium* varieties

Field Trial

	'Lightning'	***'Leeton'**	***'Laser'**	***'Maral'**
LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)				
mean	13.4	29.6	22.0	23.3
std deviation	1.6	5.7	1.9	4.1
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)				
mean	6.3	12.9	12.8	13.0
std deviation	1.1	2.9	1.3	2.5
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	16.0	43.5	11.2	36.4
std deviation	8.5	18.6	7.9	17.8
LSD/sig	5.8	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
STEM WIDTH (mm)				
mean	3.7	5.7	4.3	4.2
std deviation	0.7	2.2	1.1	1.0
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Leaf measurements were taken from 3rd or 4th leaf from the top of the tallest flowering stem.

Table 52b *Trifolium* varieties

Rust resistance trial

	'Lightning'	*'Laser'	*'Leeton'	*'Maral'	*'Felix'	*'Stemher'	*'Lupers'	*'Archibald'
RUST RESISTANCE (rating)								
mean	8.0	6.0	3.5	6.75	7.25	6.25	7.75	6.25
std deviation	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.6
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01

Trifolium subterraneum subsp *brachycalycinum* Subterranean Clover

'Antas'

Application No: 1999/147 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere,** Lodi, Italy.
Agent: **SEEDCO,** Hilton, SA.

Characteristics (Table 53, Figure 54) Seedling: moderately upright, medium to large, vigorous. Plant: dense, spreading, prostrate to semi-prostrate, late maturing. Stem: glabrous with rare hairs, green, some red (anthocyanin) pigmentation where exposed to sun in spring. Petioles: sparsely to moderately pubescent, green or with red pigmentation as for stems. Leaf: large, moderately pubescent lower, sparsely pubescent upper surface. Leaf mark: pale green crescent and arms (C_1A_{1-2} type, Nicholls *et al*, 1996), but crescent may be faint or absent in some stages, no fleck or flush. Stipules: green with lower red pigmented veins. Peduncle: medium to long, moderately pubescent, green or red pigmented where exposed to sun. Inflorescence: spikelet of 4 to 5 florets, white to pink. Seed: large, black or dark purplish-brown. Burr: burial poor, calyx teeth moderately pubescent.

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: selection from a variable population designated as EP 19, segregating for flowering time, growth habit and leaf markers. Segregates were isolated, multiplied and trialed over 10 years and tested for persistance and seed yield in Sardinia. A number of elite lines were selected and then tested in various trials in Western Australia. One line, EP 19 brachy E was found to produce more herbage and burr, to have a higher percentage of hard seed at harvest and to regenerate more strongly than 'Clare'. EP 19 brachy E was then used to develop the uniform single line, 'Antas' through single plant selection. Selection criteria: winter vigour, dry matter yield, seed and burr yield, regeneration, persistence. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Efisio Piano and staff, Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere, Lodi, Italy.

Choice of Comparators 'Rosedale', 'Clare' and 'Nuba'(Φ) were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are the only commonly available varieties of *Trifolium subterraneum ssp brachycalicinum.* 'Rosedale' was excluded as a comparator, as it is clearly distinguishable from 'Antas' in having cream to white seeds ('Antas' has dark purplish-brown to black seeds) and flowers over three weeks earlier than 'Antas'. 'Clare' and 'Nuba'(Φ) have similar seed colour to and in most circumstances flower within 10 days of 'Antas', and were therefore chosen as comparators. The original source material (EP 19) was not considered because it is a heterogenous population and does not have well-defined C_1A_{1-2} type leaf markings.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Clare', 'Nuba'(Φ). Location: Currency Creek, about 75km SSE of Adelaide, SA, between Jun and Nov 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in the field. The soil was a moderately fertile, free draining sandy loam of approximately pH 6. A single spring irrigation of approximately 40mm rainfall equivalent was applied in mid Oct to allow plots to mature with minimum water stress. No chemical or fertiliser treatments were used and plots were hand weeded as required. Trial design: a randomised complete block with 4 replicates, each of 10 plants. Plants were seeded and raised in Jiffy 7 pellets in a shadehouse, and then transplanted into the field at approximately 4 weeks of age in late Jun, 1999. Each replicate was comprised of 10 plants in 4 rows, with 20 cm between plants and 50 cm between rows. Measurements: from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 53 *Trifolium* varieties

	'Antas'	*'Clare'	*'Nuba'Φ
DAYS TO FIRST FLOWER – days from germination in early June to first open floret			
mean	126.23	122.75	129.23
std deviation	0.287	0.661	0.320
LSD/sig	0.87	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
WINTER PETIOLE COLOR/PIGMENTATION			
	green	red-purple	red-purple
PROXIMAL ANTHOCYANIN FLUSH ON LEAFLET			
	absent	present	absent
LEAF MARK TYPE (Nicholls *et al*, 1996)*			
	$C_1 A_{1-2}$	$C_3 A_{2-3}$	$C_1 A_2$
LEAF MARK PROMINENCE			
	faint	prominent	faint
FLORET COLOUR			
	white or pink	white	white

* Nicholls P.G.H., Collins W.J. and Barbetti M.J. (1996). Registered cultivars of subterranean clover. Bulletin number 4327, Agriculture Western Australia.

Trifolium subterraneum subsp *subterraneum*
Subterranean Clover

'Campeda'

Application No: 1999/148 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere,** Lodi, Italy.
Agent: **SEEDCO,** Hilton, SA.

Characteristics (Table 54, Figure 55) Seedling: semi-prostrate, medium. Plant: dense, spreading, prostrate, mid season maturing. Stem: glabrous, green, not (anthocyanin) pigmented. Petioles: glabrous, rare single hairs, green, not pigmented. Stipules: medium, pubescent, pale green, prominent red pigmented veins. Leaf: medium, moderately pubescent lower, sparsely pubescent upper surface. Leaf mark: pale green crescent and arms (C_2A_{2-3} type, Nicholls *et al*), moderate to strong red-brown anthocyanin flush about midrib below crescent, slight to moderate anthocyanin flecking. Peduncle: medium length, moderately pubescent, green. Inflorescence: spikelet of 4 florets. Calyx: pale green, no red pigmentation. Corolla: white to cream, red veining sometimes visible on standard. Seed: medium, black, 4/burr (1/floret). Burr burial: fair to good.

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: selection from a variable population designated as EP 56, segregating for flowering time, growth habit and leaf markers. Segregates were isolated, multiplied and trialed for 10 years and tested under grazing condition for seed yield, regeneration density and persistence in Sardinia. A number of elite lines were selected and then tested in various trials in Western Australia. One line, EP 56 sub B was found to have greater early season herbage and sward density than all control mid-season cultivars. It was also shown to have superior seed yield (weight and number of seed) and hard seed levels. EP 56 sub B was then used to develop the uniform single line, 'Campeda', through single plant selection. Selection criteria: winter vigour, dry matter yield, seed yield, hard seededness, regeneration density, persistence. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Efisio Piano and staff, Istituto Sperimentale per le Colture Foraggere, Lodi, Italy.

Choice of Comparators 'Enfield', 'Esperance', 'Junee', 'Green Range' and 'Woogenellup' were all initially considered for the comparative trial, as all of these cultivars are of broadly similar maturity to 'Campeda'. However, 'Enfield' was excluded because it is very soft seeded ('Campeda' being relatively hard seeded), while 'Green Range' and 'Woogenellup' both flower a week later than 'Campeda'. All three of these potential comparators also have distinctly different individual leaf marks when compared to 'Campeda'. Hence, 'Esperance' and 'Junee' were selected as comparators, as they are the closest in maturity to 'Campeda'. The original source material (EP 56) was not considered because it is a heterogenous population having taller plant heights and later maturity.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Junee', 'Esperance'. Location: Currency Creek, about 75km SSE of Adelaide, SA, between Jun and Nov 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in the field. The soil was a moderately fertile, free draining sandy loam of approximately pH 6. A single spring irrigation of approximately 40mm rainfall equivalent was applied in mid Oct to allow plots to mature with minimum water stress. No chemical or fertiliser treatments were used and plots were hand weeded as required. Trial design: a randomised complete block with 4 replicates, each of 10 plants. Plants were seeded and raised in Jiffy 7 pellets in a shadehouse, and then transplanted into the field at approximately 4 weeks of age in late Jun, 1999. Each replicate was comprised of 10 plants in 4 rows, with 20 cm between plants and 50 cm between rows. Measurements: from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 54 *Trifolium* varieties

	'Campeda'	*'Junee'	*'Esperance'
STEM HAIRINESS			
	glabrous	pubescent	pubescent
STEM, PETIOLE, PEDUNCLE PIGMENTATION			
	none (green)	slight red	moderate red
STIPULE VEIN COLOUR			
	red	green	red
WINTER LEAFLET CRESCENT PRESENCE AND TYPE (Nicholls *et al,* 1996) *			
	prominent, C_2	medium, C_1	rare, C_1
LEAFLET ANTHOCYANIN FLUSH			
	proximal, about midrib	proximal, general	absent
LEAFLET ANTHOCYANIN FLECKING			
	sparse	sparse	moderate to heavy
CALYX TUBE COLOUR			
	pale green	pale green	deep red-purple

*Nicholls P.G.H., Collins W.J. and Barbetti M.J. (1996). Registered cultivars of subterranean clover.
Bulletin number 4327, Agriculture Western Australia.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Chara'

Application No: 1999/332 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Attwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 55, Figure 46) Plant: semi dwarf, spring wheat, habit intermediate, height medium, maturity medium to late. Foliage: colour dark green. Flag leaf: length short, width narrow, tendency to be recurved weak, auricle

anthocyanin colouration absent, sheath glaucosity strong. Stem: straw pith thin. Ear: glaucosity medium, semi recurved, tapering, white, lax, fully awned. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape elevated, internal hairs strong, glume beak length medium to long, slightly curved. Lemma: straight. Grain: Prime Hard (PH) grade, white, ovate to elongated, germ face shallow, width medium, brush length medium, end profile medium. Disease Resistance: moderate resistance to stem, leaf and stripe rust. Resistant and intolerant to Cereal Cyst Nematode (CCN), susceptible to flag smut and susceptible to very susceptible to yellow leaf spot.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent BD225 ('Cook'*2/ 'Millewa'//TM56) x pollen parent CD87 ('Pavon'S'/'Condor'). The seed parent BD225 is moderately susceptible to leaf rust, 'Chara' has moderate resistance to leaf rust. The pollen parent CD87 is susceptible to CCN 'Chara' is resistant to CCN. The original cross was made in 1988 at VIDA, Horsham, Victoria, single plants selected in the F_2 and F_2 derived F_3 lines were evaluated for disease resistance and agronomic type. Single spike selections were taken in F_4 and again in F_9 to ensure uniformity for disease resistance and agronomic characteristics. Selection criteria: Stem, leaf and stripe rust resistance, resistance to CCN, agronomic adaptation to southern New South Wales, central and north eastern Victoria. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Peter Martin, Agriculture Victoria Services, Horsham, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Condor' was chosen as a comparator because it is a semi dwarf, white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat of medium to late maturity similar to the candidate. 'Condor' is used extensively in the seed parent BD225 (Cook*2/Millewa//TM56) via TM56 (Aus10894/4*Condor) and in the pollen parent CD87 ('Pavon'S'/Condor). 'Mira' was chosen as a comparator because it is also a semi dwarf, spring wheat of similar mature height to the candidate. 'Mira' has a similar pedigree to 'Chara' via its pollen parent XD85 (TM56/Agent//4*Condor). Both comparators are varieties of common knowledge. 'Cocamba' (a sister line of TM56) was initially considered but later was excluded because it is susceptible to stem rust and leaf rust.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Condor', 'Mira'. Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam WA. Sown 9/6/99. Conditions: plants raised in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCl2 in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99 and Sprayseed® on 10/6/99, Hoegrass® at 1.5l/ha on 1/7/99 was applied for grass control. Brodal® at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control, no treatment for disease or insect control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and Urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale May 1999.

Description**: David Collins,** David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

Table 55 *Triticum* varieties

	'Mira'	'Chara'	*'Condor'
FLAG LEAF			
length	medium	short	medium
attitude	recurved	erect	recurved
FLAG LEAF LENGTH: at ear emergence (LSD at P≤0.01 = 23.35mm)			
mean	236.6b	187.07a	247.95b
std deviation	26.99	24.12	34.13
DAYS TO EAR EMERGENCE (LSD at P≤0.01 = 2.46mm)			
mean	103.1a	110.4b	112.2b
std deviation	1.12	1.37	1.28
MATURE HEIGHT: including stem, ear & awns (LSD at P≤0.01 = 33.4mm)			
mean	935.35b	909.97b	867.75a
std deviation	43.42	33.07	41.05
AWN LENGTH: at tip of primary ear (LSD at P≤0.01 = 6.28mm)			
mean	63.45c	49.11a	57.09b
std deviation	6.51	6.72	6.19
EAR: attitude at maturity	semi erect	semi prostrate	erect
LOWER GLUME: from mid third of ear			
shoulder shape	elevated	elevated	sloping
shoulder width	narrow	medium	wide
beak length	medium	medium-long	medium
internal hairs	medium	strong	strong
GRAIN: from mid third of ear			
shape	oval-truncated	ovate-elongated	oval
brush hair	short	medium	long
brush end	blunt	medium	medium

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

'Karlgarin'

Application No: 1999/226 Accepted: 9 Nov 1999.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia,** South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 56, Figure 47) Plant: semi dwarf, habit intermediate, height medium, maturity medium. Foliage: colour medium green. Flag leaf: length medium, width medium to wide, tendency to be recurved weak, auricle anthocyanin present, intensity very strong, sheath glaucosity medium. Stem: straw pith thin. Ear: horizontal to semi recurved, tapering, white, fully awned, lax. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow to medium, shoulder shape elevated, internal hairs absent to weak, glume beak length medium to long, straight. Lemma: slightly curved. Grain: Australian Premium White (APW) grade, hard, truncated, germ face shallow, width medium to wide, brush length short, end profile blunt. Disease Resistance: intermediate

resistance to stripe rust, susceptible to stem and leaf rust. Intermediate resistance to yellow spot, moderate resistance to flag smut, susceptible to both *Septoria tritici* and *Nodorum* blotch. Good tolerance to high levels of soil Boron and Aluminium. Season: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Spear' x pollen parent 79W:781 (fixed line 'Bodallin'/'Eradu') in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is a white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat as is 'Karlgarin'. The pollen parent is a soft grained, white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat. 'Karlgarin' is a hard grained wheat. The original cross was made in 1987 and the variety was developed by the F_2 bulk progeny method. The F_2 selection was carried out in 1988 with reselection at F_5 in 1991. Selection criteria: grain yield, grain quality, tolerance to soil Boron and Aluminium. Propagation: by seed through 5 generations of selection and testing in small scale breeders trials and 7 generations of performance testing by Agriculture Western Australia's Crop Variety Testing Program in various regional locations in Western Australia. Breeder: Dr Iain Barclay, Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators 'Spear' was chosen as comparator because it is a white chaffed, fully awned, spring wheat of similar mature height to 'Karlgarin'. 'Spear' is also the seed parent of 'Karlgarin'. 'Bodallin' was chosen as comparator because it is a hard grained, white chaffed, fully awned, spring wheat and constitute part of the pedigree of the pollen parent 79W:781 ('Bodallin'/'Eradu'). Both comparators are varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Bodallin', 'Spear'. Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam WA. Sown 2/6/99. Conditions: plants raised in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCL2 in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99, Hoegrass® at 1.5l/ha on the 1/7/99 was applied for grass control. Brodal® at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control, no treatment for disease or insect control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and Urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 plants per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description**: David Collins,** David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

Table 56 *Triticum* varieties

	'Karlgarin'	***'Bodallin'**	***'Spear'**
DAYS TO EAR EMERGENCE			
mean	106.62	96.25	113.1
std deviation	2.21	1.68	1.33
LSD/sig	2.89	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH: at ear emergence (mm)			
mean	196.83	233.6	221.45
std deviation	24.56	30.13	30.78
LSD/sig	23.48	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF			
attitude tendency	erect	recurved	recurved
auricle anthocyanin	very strong	absent	absent
AWN LENGTH: at tip of primary ear (mm)			
mean	53.04	50.69	63.52
std deviation	6.78	8.45	6.12
LSD/sig	6.1	ns	P≤0.01
GLUME BEAK LENGTH: from mid third of primary ear (mm)			
mean	5.93	4.13	3.24
std deviation	0.76	0.82	0.83
LSD/sig	2.48	ns	P≤0.01
STRAW PITH IN CROSS SECTION			
	thin	thick	thin

'Lang'

Application No: 1999/325 Accepted: 9 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 57, Figure 48) Plant: spring wheat, habit intermediate during tillering, height medium (mean 87cm), maturity medium. Stem: pith thin to medium. Leaf: flag leaf recurved to strongly recurved, flag leaf ligule anthocyanin absent or very weak, flag leaf sheath glaucosity weak to medium. Ear: density medium to dense (node length 4.34mm), length short (mean 87mm), shape in profile tapering to parallel, colour white, glaucosity medium, awns present and short (mean 50mm). Floret: lower glume beak length short to medium (mean 5.5mm) lower glume shoulder narrow. Grain: white and hard.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent QT3765 x pollen parent 'Sunco' in a planned breeding program in 1987. The selected F_5 line designated as QT7029, grown in 1993, comprised the progeny of a single F_4 plant. Five years of selection and/or evaluation, including field performance testing, milling, baking quality and disease resistance evaluation, and removal of off-types from QT7029 have occurred since 1993. QT7029 was renamed 'Lang' in 1999. 'Lang' was developed as a typically intermediate maturing winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat-growing region of Australia. Selection criteria: high yield, good agronomic characteristics and high disease resistance. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. Breeders: P S Brennan and J A Sheppard, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The seed parent QT3765 was a breeding line within the same breeding program, undergoing trial in 1987. It was subsequently discarded from the program, and seed is no longer available. The pollen parent 'Sunco' is a current variety with good agronomic performance in its agroecological range, and good yellow alkaline noodle quality characteristics. 'Lang' appears to have a higher yield but similar quality characteristics to 'Sunco'. 'Cunningham' was selected as

the other comparator, as it is believed to be morphologically and phenologically similar to 'Lang'. 'Lang' is expected to have a similar agroecological range to 'Cunningham', which is the dominant variety in its agroecological range and maturity class.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Sunco', 'Cunningham'. Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, QLD, Jul – Nov 1999. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: three-row plots of approximately 200 plants each, with two different seed sources (representing different generations) of 'Lang', arranged in a randomised block with five replications. Measurements: taken from 5 specimens selected at random from each plot, except for height, which was measured for the plot overall. Variation in height was measured from 10 plants from each of two replication and two generations.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 57 *Triticum* varieties

	'Lang'	*'Sunco'	*'Cunningham'
EAR NODE LENGTH (mean of six central nodes of ear), (mm)			
mean	4.3	4.7	4.5
std deviation	0.15	0.16	0.21
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01	ns
EAR LENGTH (excluding awns), (mm)			
mean	87	95	100
std deviation	5.0	4.6	3.8
LSD/sig	3.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
AWN LENGTH (at ear tip), (mm)			
mean	50	51	57
std deviation	4.7	3.6	2.9
LSD/sig	3.2	ns	P≤0.01
GLUME BEAK LENGTH (mm)			
mean	5.5	6.8	5.8
std deviation	1.1	1.1	1.1
LSD/sig	0.79	P≤0.01	ns

'Mira'

Application No: 1999/333 Accepted: 31 Jan 2000.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Attwood, VIC and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 58, Figure 46) Plant: semi dwarf, spring wheat, habit erect, height medium, maturity early to medium. Foliage: colour medium green. Flag leaf: length medium, width medium, tendency to be recurved strong, auricle anthocyanin colouration present, intensity weak, sheath glaucosity medium to strong. Stem: straw pith thin. Ear: glaucosity weak, semi erect, tapering, white, lax, fully awned. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow, shoulder shape elevated, internal hairs medium, glume beak length medium, straight. Lemma: slightly curved. Grain: Australian Premium White (APW) grade, hard, oval to truncated, germ face shallow, width narrow, brush length short, end profile blunt. Disease Resistance: resistant to leaf rust, moderate resistance to stem and stripe rust. Resistant and intolerant to Cereal Cyst Nematode (CCN), moderately susceptible to flag smut, susceptible to very susceptible to yellow leaf spot.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent CW-PC#162/'Matong' x pollen parent XD85 (TM56/'Agent'//4*'Condor') in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is susceptible to CCN while 'Mira' is resistant to CCN. The original cross was made in 1986 at Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture (VIDA), Horsham, VIC, single plants selected in the F_2 and F_2 derived F_3 lines were evaluated for disease resistance and agronomic type. Single spike selections were taken in F_4 and again in F_8 (100) as the line was segregating for CCN resistance. From these selections in F_9 one line was selected for superior CCN resistance and became VG127*14. A further 100 single spike selection was made at F_{12}, 50 of these were retained at F_{15} for uniformity in disease resistance and agronomic type. Selection criteria: resistance to CCN, resistance to stem, leaf and stripe rust, agronomic adaptation to clay and mallee soils of Victoria and southern New South Wales. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Peter Martin, Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Horsham, VIC.

Choice of Comparators 'Condor' was chosen as a comparator because it is a semi dwarf, white chaffed, fully awned spring wheat similar to the candidate variety 'Mira'. 'Condor' was used extensively in the pollen parent XD85 (TM56/'Agent'//4*'Condor'). 'Chara' was chosen as a comparator because it is a semi-dwarf, spring wheat of similar mature height to the candidate. 'Chara' has a similar pedigree to 'Mira' via its pollen parent BD225 (Cook*2/Millewa//TM56). Both comparators are varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Condor', 'Chara'. Location: Avon Districts Centre for Cropping Systems, Northam WA. Sown 9/6/99. Conditions: plants raised in red loam pH 5.6 in CaCl2 in open beds. The plots were treated with glyphosate on 30/5/99 and Sprayseed® on 10/6/99, Hoegrass® at 1.5l/ha on 1/7/99 was applied for grass control. Brodal® at 150 ml/ha on 7/7/99 was applied for wild radish control, no treatment for disease or insect control was required. Agras No 1 at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed and Urea at 80 kg/ha was topdressed at early tillering. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks in 10m x 1.42m plots (8 rows) with 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale May 1999.

Description**: David Collins,** David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

Table 58 *Triticum* varieties

	'Mira'	'Chara'	*'Condor'
FLAG LEAF LENGTH: at ear emergence (LSD at P≤0.01 = 23.35mm)			
mean	236.6b	187.07a	247.95b
std deviation	26.99	24.12	34.13
DAYS TO EAR EMERGENCE (LSD at P≤0.01 = 2.46mm)			
mean	103.1a	110.4b	112.2b
std deviation	1.12	1.37	1.28
MATURE HEIGHT: including stem, ear & awns (LSD at P≤0.01 = 33.4mm)			
mean	935.35b	909.97b	867.75a
std deviation	43.42	33.07	41.05
AWN LENGTH: at tip of primary ear (LSD at P≤0.01 = 6.28mm)			
mean	63.45c	49.11a	57.09b
std deviation	6.51	6.72	6.19
EAR: attitude at maturity	semi erect	semi prostrate	erect
LOWER GLUME: from mid third of ear			
shoulder shape	elevated	elevated	sloping
shoulder width	narrow	medium	wide
beak length	medium	medium - long	medium
internal hairs	medium	strong	strong
GRAIN: from mid third of ear			
shape	oval - truncated	ovate - elongated	oval
brush hair	short	medium	long
brush end	blunt	medium	medium
FLAG LEAF			
length	medium	short	medium
attitude	recurved	erect	recurved

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

'Petrie'

Application No: 1999/326 Accepted: 9 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 59, Figure 49) Plant: spring wheat, habit semi-erect to intermediate during tillering, height medium (mean 92cm), maturity medium. Stem: pith thin to medium. Leaf: flag leaf recurved to strongly recurved, flag leaf ligule anthocyanin absent or very weak to weak, flag leaf sheath glaucosity medium. Ear: density medium to dense (node length 4.23mm), length medium (mean 99mm), shape in profile parallel, colour white, glaucosity medium, awns present and medium (mean 64mm). Floret: lower glume beak length short (mean 3.5mm) lower glume shoulder narrow. Grain: white and hard.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Vasco' x pollen parent 'Batavia' in a planned breeding program in 1988. The selected F_5 line designated as QT7634, grown in 1994, comprised the progeny of a single F_4 plant. Five years of selection and/or evaluation, including field performance testing, milling, baking quality and disease resistance evaluation, and removal of off-types from QT7634 have occurred since 1994. QT7634 was renamed 'Petrie' in 1999. 'Petrie' was developed as a typically intermediate maturing winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat-growing region of Australia. Selection criteria: high yield, good agronomic characteristics and high disease resistance, desirable export quality. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. Breeders: P M Banks and P S Brennan, Department of Primary Industries, Toowoomba, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The seed parent 'Vasco' is a released slow-maturing variety, which has become outclassed. The male parent 'Batavia' is a current slow-maturing variety with good agronomic performance in its agroecological range, and good export milling and baking quality characteristics. 'Sunvale'(Ф) was selected as the other comparator, as 'Petrie' is believed to have a similar yield to 'Sunvale'(Ф), and a maturity between 'Sunvale'(Ф) and 'Batavia'. 'Petrie' is expected to have a similar agroecological range to 'Batavia' and 'Sunvale'(Ф).

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Vasco', 'Batavia' and 'Sunvale'(Ф). Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, QLD, Jul – Nov 1999. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: three-row plots of approximately 200 plants each variety, with two different seed sources (representing different generations) of 'Petrie', arranged in a randomised block with five replications. Measurements: taken from 5 specimens selected at random from each plot, except for height, which was measured for the plot overall. Variation in height was measured from 10 plants from each of two replication and two generations.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 59 *Triticum* varieties

	'Petrie'	*'Vasco'	*'Batavia'	*'Sunvale'(Ф)
GROWTH HABIT	semi erect to intermediate	semi-erect	intermediate to semi-prostrate	semi-prostrate
AURICLE ANTHOCYANIN	absent or very weak to weak	absent or very weak	strong	absent or very weak

EAR NODE LENGTH (mean of six central nodes of ear), (mm)				
mean	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.6
std deviation	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.19
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR LENGTH (excluding awns), (mm)				
mean	99	95	113	94
std deviation	5.2	4.0	4.6	4.0
LSD/sig	3.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
AWN LENGTH (at ear tip), (mm)				
mean	64	64	55	52
std deviation	4.9	4.3	3.7	4.3
LSD/sig	3.2	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUME BEAK LENGTH (mm)				
mean	3.5	7.0	3.2	11.0
std deviation	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.7
LSD/sig	0.79	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01

'Wylah'

Application No: 1999/163 Accepted: 18 Nov 1999.
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 60, Figure 50) Plant: growth habit intermediate, height medium. Time of ear emergence: medium. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium, glaucosity medium. Ear: glaucosity medium, shape tapering, density lax to medium, colour white, long awns present. Straw: pith thin. Apical rachis: segment hairiness of convex surface absent or very weak. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow to medium, shoulder shape elevated, beak length medium, beak shape slightly curved. Lowest lemma: beak shape straight. Grain: colour white. Seasonal type: winter wheat.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: bi-parental cross was made in 1984 between seed parent M3458 and pollen parent 'Osprey' in a planned breeding program. Both parents were developed by NSW Agriculture. The seed parent was a non-commercial breeding line, which was never released and the pollen parent is a commercial variety characterised by similar seasonal type, growth habit and grain quality classification. F_1 seed was grown over summer of 1984-85. One hundred and forty seven single heads were selected from F_2 population in 1985. These were bulked and sown as selection rows in F_3 in 1987. Pedigree selection for height, straw strength, disease resistance and maturity was conducted from F_3 to F_5 generations. Five hundred and twenty six single head selections from the F_5 rows were sown in the F_6. Sixty-three of these were harvested as a bulk for further evaluation. Unreplicated experiments were grown to establish yield potential, quality and disease resistance. Selection criteria: high yield, disease resistance, grain quality and growth habit. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: NSW, Agriculture.

Choice of comparators The pollen parent 'Osprey' was included in the comparative trial because it is a variety of common knowledge with similar seasonal type, growth habit and grain quality classification. 'Rosella' and 'Sunbrook'(ϕ) were also included, as these are commonly grown similar winter type varieties. 'Lawson' and 'Patterson' were excluded, as these are red grained varieties. 'Whistler' was not considered as it is classified as ASW quality grade. 'Sunsoft 98' was excluded for it's soft grain classification.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Osprey', 'Rosella' and 'Sunbrook'(ϕ). Location: trial conducted at Temora Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, Temora, NSW, winter-spring 1999. Conditions: sown into red clay soils on good moisture at 40kg/ha seeding rate with 100kg/ha of MAP. Trial design: randomised blocks 10m x 1.42m in 2 replicates. Measurements: 10 specimens per replicate randomly selected from 1,750 plants per plot.

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

Description: **Paul Breust,** NSW Agriculture, Temora, NSW.

Table 60 *Triticum* varieties

	'Wylah'	***'Osprey'**	***'Rosella'**	***'Sunbrook'(ϕ)**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	90.10	94.10	93.90	109.10
std deviation	3.02	3.92	4.76	2.97
LSD/sig	11.31	ns	ns	P≤0.01
EAR LENGTH (mm)				
mean	98.00	96.15	103.40	120.50
std deviation	7.84	5.99	7.98	7.52
LSD/sig	13.77	ns	ns	P≤0.01
GROWTH HABIT	inter-mediate	erect	erect	semi erect
FLAG LEAF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES	medium	strong	absent to very weak	absent
EAR EMERGENCE	medium	medium	late	very late
FLAG LEAF GLAUCOSITY	medium	medium to strong	strong	very strong
EAR GLAUCOSITY	strong	weak to medium	medium	strong
EAR DENSITY	lax-medium	medium to dense	medium	lax

DESCRIPTIONS

Table 60 Continued

AWNS OR SCURS AT TIP OF EAR				
	long	long	long	very long
APICAL RACHIS SEGMENT HAIRINESS OF CONVEX SURFACE				
	absent	weak	very weak	weak to medium
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER WIDTH				
	narrow to medium	narrow	narrow	narrow to medium
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER SHAPE				
	elevated	slightly sloping	slight slope to straight	sloping
LOWER GLUME BEAK LENGTH				
	medium	medium	short	long
LOWER GLUME BEAK SHAPE				
	slight curve	straight	slight curve	slight curve
LOWER GLUME EXTENT OF EXTERNAL HAIRS				
	very weak	very weak	very weak	medium
LOWEST LEMMA BEAK SHAPE				
	straight	straight	straight	moderate curve

Triticum turgidum subsp *turgidum* Durum Wheat

'Arrivato'

Application No: 1999/324 Accepted: 1 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd,** Howlong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 61, Figure 51) Plant: growth habit intermediate, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves medium, maturity medium, length medium (107.7mm). Flag leaf: length short (225mm), width wide (21.77mm), ratio of length to width low (10.33), glaucosity of sheath strong, glaucosity of blade weak. Awn: anthocyanin colouration absent, colour light brown. Culm: hairiness of uppermost node medium, glaucosity of neck strong. Ear: distribution of awns whole length, length excluding awns medium (86.6mm), total length of head (including awns) long (234mm), ratio of length of awns to total head length high (2.71), hairiness of margin of first rachis segment strong, colour slightly coloured, shape in profile view tapering, density dense. Lower glume: shape elongated, shape of shoulder sloping, shoulder width narrow, length of beak very short, shape of beak slight curve, hairiness of external surface absent. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Grain: shape ovoid, length of brush hair in dorsal view medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Tetraprelude' x pollen parent 'Waitohi' in a planned breeding program in 1987 in New Zealand. The seed parent is characterised by very short plant height and the pollen parent is characterised by white awn colour. F_1 was sown out in the field in 1988. Pedigree selection was done within F_2-F_3 generations in 1989 and 1990. In 1991, single plant selection was continued within the pedigree generation and selection number 23 was selected to become the breeding line 4210.23. In 1992 and 1993 it was sown as an observation plot. It first entered NZ trials in 1994 as an F_7, trial code 94SHA#4. Seed was rogued and pure seed sent to Australia, which was later named as 'Arrivato'. Selection criteria: maturity, yield and awn colour. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Don Wright, New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd, Lincoln, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Tamaroi' was chosen as a comparator because of its similarity in maturity. 'Yallaroi' and 'Kronos' where chosen because these are similar varieties of common knowledge in terms of height, maturity and growth habit. 'Kamillaroi' and 'Wallaroi' were excluded because these are white awned varieties and the candidate has light brown awn colour. The parents were not included on the basis of characteristics as stated above.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Tamaroi', 'Kronos' and 'Yallaroi'. Location: Howlong, NSW. Conditions: trial conducted in open plots under normal cultural practices. Trial design: 5m x 1.2m plots replicated 4 times in a randomized complete block design. Measurements: taken from 10 plants within each plot giving a total of 40 measurements for each entry.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

Description: **Peter Crane,** Heritage Seeds, Howlong, NSW.

Table 61 *Triticum* varieties

	'Arrivato'	***'Tamaroi'**	***'Kronos'**	***'Yallaroi'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT				
	intermediate	intermediate	semi erect	intermediate
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES				
	medium	high	high	very high
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (FIRST SPIKELET VISIBLE ON EARS OF 50% OF PLANTS)				
	25/9/99	23/9/99	15/8/99	27/9/99
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	227	280	226	291
std deviation	3.32	9.58	6.90	6.74
LSD/sig	16.0	P≤0.01	n/s	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	21.75	19.95	17.80	19.10
std deviation	0.37	0.67	0.34	0.23
LSD/sig	1.12	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: RATIO OF FLAG LENGTH TO WIDTH				
mean	10.45	14.05	12.69	15.22
std deviation	0.18	0.30	0.31	0.33
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH				
	strong	very strong	strong	strong
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF BLADE (LOWER SIDE)				
	weak	absent	weak	absent
AWN: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				
	absent	strong	moderate	absent
CULM: HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE				
	medium	very strong	very strong	strong
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK				
	strong	strong	very strong	medium
EAR: GLAUSCOSITY				
	very strong	strong	weak	medium
PLANT: LENGTH (STEM, EAR AND AWNS) (cm)				
mean	108.9	118.5	106.3	99.2
std deviation	0.83	1.45	1.58	3.68
LSD/sig	3.1	P≤0.01	n/s	P≤0.01
EAR: LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (mm)				
mean	85.5	94.7	83.0	87.1
std deviation	1.85	0.90	4.62	2.59
LSD/sig	5.3	P≤0.01	n/s	n/s
EAR: TOTAL LENGTH OF HEAD (INCLUDING HEAD AND AWNS) (mm)				
mean	225	214	202	204
std deviation	6.93	1.8	11.07	4.57
LSD/sig	10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR: RATIO OF LENGTH OF AWNS TO TOTAL HEAD LENGTH				
mean	2.63	2.26	2.43	2.35
std deviation	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06
LSD/sig	0.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: SHAPE (SPIKELET IN MID-THIRD OF EAR)				
	elongated	ovoid	ovoid	elongated
LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF SHOULDER				
	sloping	straight	elevated	rounded
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH				
	narrow	medium	medium	narrow
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF BEAK				
	very short	short	medium	short
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION (HALF WAY BETWEEN BASE OF EAR AND STEM NODE BELOW)				
	thin	medium-thin	medium	thin
AWN: COLOUR				
	light brown	black	white	white
EAR: HAIRINESS OF MARGIN OF FIRST RACHIS SEGMENT				
	strong	medium	medium	absent
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE VIEW				
	tapering	parallel	parallel	tapering
EAR: DENSITY				
	dense	medium	medium	medium
GRAIN: SHAPE				
	ovoid	semi-elongated	semi-elongated	semi-elongated
GRAIN: LENGTH OF BRUSH HAIR IN DORSAL VIEW				
	medium	short	short	short

'line 4210.23.6'

Application No: 1999/290 Accepted: 26 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent**: Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd,** Howlong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 62, Figure 51) Coleoptile: anthocyanin absent. Plant: growth habit intermediate, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves high, maturity late, length medium (106mm). First Leaf: anthocyanin colouration absent. Flag leaf: length short (237mm), width wide (20.75), ratio of length to width low (11.41), glaucosity of sheath very strong, glaucosity of blade weak. Awn: anthocyanin colouration absent, colour brown. Culm: hairiness of uppermost node very strong, glaucosity of neck very strong. Ear: distribution of awns whole length, length excluding awns medium (90.9), total length of head (including awns) long (223), ratio of length of awns to total head length medium (2.45). Lower glume: shape strongly elongated, shape of shoulder sloping, shoulder width narrow, length of beak short, shape of beak straight, hairiness of external surface present. Straw: pith in cross section thick. Ear: hairiness of margin of first rachis segment very strong, colour white, shape in profile view tapering, density dense. Grain: shape elongated, length of brush hair in dorsal view medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Tetraprelude' x pollen parent 'Waitohi' in a planned breeding program in 1987 in New Zealand. The seed parent is characterised by very short plant height and the pollen parent is characterised by white awn colour. F_1 was sown out in the field in 1988. Pedigree selection was done within F_2-F_3 generations in 1989 and 1990. In 1991, single plant selection was continued within the pedigree generation and selection number 23 was selected to become the breeding line 4210.23. In 1992 and 1993 it was sown as an observation plot. It first entered NZ trials in 1994. In 1995, the original segregating bulk population was sent to Australia. Fifteen plants were selected for awn colour and later maturity and grain yield and the selection number 6 was later coded as line 4210.23.6. This line entered trials in Australia in 1997 Selection criteria: maturity, yield and awn colour. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Don Wright, New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd, Lincoln, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators 'Tamaroi' was chosen as a comparator because of its similarity in growth habit. 'Yallaroi' and 'Kronos' where chosen because these are similar varieties of common knowledge in terms of height and growth habit. 'Kamillaroi' and 'Wallaroi' were excluded because these are white awned varieties and the

candidate has brown awn colour. The parents were not included on the basis of characteristics as stated above. The candidate is distinguishable from its sister line 'Arrivato' in terms of later maturity and very strong hairiness of the lower glume.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Tamaroi', 'Kronos' and 'Yallaroi'. Location: Howlong, NSW. Conditions: trial conducted in open plots under normal cultural practices. Trial design: 5m x 1.2m plots replicated 4 times in a randomized complete block design. Measurements: taken from 10 plants within each plot giving a total of 40 measurements for each entry.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

Description: **Peter Crane,** Heritage Seeds, Howlong, NSW.

Table 62 *Triticum* varieties

	'line 4210.23.6'	***'Tamaroi'**	***'Kronos'**	***'Yallaroi'**
COLEOPTILE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				
	absent	medium	absent	very strong
FIRST LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				
	absent	weak	absent	weak
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT				
	intermediate	intermediate	semi erect	inter-mediate
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES				
	high	high	high	very high
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (FIRST SPIKELET VISIBLE ON EARS OF 50% OF PLANTS)				
	18/10/99	23/9/99	15/8/99	27/9/99
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	253	280	226	291
std deviation	1.66	9.58	6.90	6.74
LSD/sig	16.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	20.50	19.95	17.80	19.10
std deviation	0.32	0.67	0.34	0.23
LSD/sig	1.12	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: RATIO OF FLAG LENGTH TO WIDTH				
mean	12.34	14.05	12.69	15.22
std deviation	0.19	0.30	0.31	0.33
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH				
	very strong	very strong	strong	strong
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF BLADE (LOWER SIDE)				
	weak	absent	weak	absent
AWN: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				
	absent	strong	moderate	absent
CULM: HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE				
	very strong	very strong	very strong	strong
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK				
	very strong	strong	very strong	medium
EAR: GLAUSCOSITY				
	weak	strong	weak	medium
PLANT: LENGTH (STEM, EAR AND AWNS) (cm)				
mean	108.6	118.5	106.3	99.2
std deviation	0.80	1.45	1.58	3.68
LSD/sig	3.1	P≤0.01	n/s	P≤0.01
EAR: LENGTH EXCLUDING AWNS (mm)				
mean	90.5	94.7	83.0	87.1
std deviation	2.85	0.90	4.62	2.59
LSD/sig	5.3	ns	P≤0.01	n/s
EAR: TOTAL LENGTH OF HEAD (INCLUDING HEAD AND AWNS) (mm)				
mean	227	214	202	204
std deviation	2.57	1.8	11.07	4.57
LSD/sig	10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR: RATIO OF LENGTH OF AWNS TO TOTAL HEAD LENGTH				
mean	2.51	2.26	2.43	2.35
std deviation	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.06
LSD/sig	0.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME: SHAPE (SPIKELET IN MID-THIRD OF EAR)				
	strongly elongated	ovoid	ovoid	elongated
LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF SHOULDER				
	sloping	straight	elevated	rounded
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH				
	narrow	medium	medium	narrow
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF BEAK				
	short	short	medium	short
LOWER GLUME: SHAPE OF BEAK				
	straight	slight curve	slight curve	slight curve
LOWER GLUME: HAIRINESS ON EXTERNAL SURFACE				
	present	absent	absent	absent
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION (HALF WAY BETWEEN BASE OF EAR AND STEM NODE BELOW)				
	thick	medium-thin	medium	thin
AWN: COLOUR				
	brown	black	white	white
EAR: HAIRINESS OF MARGIN OF FIRST RACHIS SEGMENT				
	very strong	medium	medium	absent

EAR COLOUR AT MATURITY				
	white	strongly coloured	stongly coloured	strongly coloured
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE VIEW				
	tapering	parallel	parallel	tapering
EAR: DENSITY				
	dense	medium	medium	medium
GRAIN: SHAPE				
	elongated	semi-elongated	semi-elongated	semi-elongated
GRAIN: LENGTH OF BRUSH HAIR IN DORSAL VIEW				
	medium	short	short	short

GRANTS

Agonis flexuosa
Peppermint Myrtle, Willow Myrtle

'Forest Magic'Φ
Application No: 1997/162 Grantee: **Darren Wilson**.
Certificate No: 1474 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2025.
Agent: **D & A Mansfield & Sons**, Box Hill, VIC.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

'Amazon'Φ syn **Inca Spice**Φ
Application No: 1998/031 Grantee: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**.
Certificate No: 1459 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Delta'Φ syn **Inca Salsa**Φ
Application No: 1998/030 Grantee: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**.
Certificate No: 1458 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Miami'Φ syn **Carise Miami**Φ
Application No: 1998/032 Grantee: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**.
Certificate No: 1460 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Roma'Φ syn **Pink Roma**Φ
Application No: 1998/034 Grantee: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**.
Certificate No: 1461 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Soleil'Φ
Application No: 1998/026 Grantee: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**.
Certificate No: 1457 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.
Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

'Sunglow'Φ
Application No: 1993/227 Grantee: **Sunglow Flowers Pty Ltd**, Cannington, WA.
Certificate No: 1466 Expiry Date: 20 October, 2013.

Arachis hypogaea
Peanut

'Conder'Φ
Application No: 1999/010 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1464 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.

'Roberts'Φ
Application No: 1998/118 Grantee: **North Carolina Agricultural Research Service**.
Certificate No: 1463 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Solar Flare'Φ
Application No: 1998/217 Grantee: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery**.
Certificate No: 1473 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.
Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

Brachyscome angustifolia
Brachyscome

'Mauve Delight'Φ
Application No: 1997/177 Grantee: **Evan Clucas**.
Certificate No: 1467 Expiry Date: 14 March, 2020.
Agent: **Koala Blooms Australia**, The Patch, VIC.

Brachyscome hybrid
Brachyscome

'Sunabell'Φ
Application No: 1998/197 Grantee: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.
Certificate No: 1455 Expiry Date: 6 March, 2020.

Campanula punctata
Bell Flower

'Mystic Bells'Φ
Application No: 1998/173 Grantee: **Ian Cunliffe & Sidonie Barton**.
Certificate No: 1476 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.
Agent: **Colourwise Nursery (NSW) Pty Ltd**, Glenorie, NSW.

Convolvulus sabatius
Moroccan Glory Bind

'White Gladys'Φ
Application No: 1998/117 Grantee: **Suzanne Ballinger**, Pymble, NSW.
Certificate No: 1479 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.

Cynodon dactylon
Couchgrass

'Plateau'Φ
Application No: 1998/023 Grantee: **Triodia Pty Ltd**, Narrabeen, NSW.
Certificate No: 1439 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.

Erysimum linifolia
Wallflower

'Dawn Breaker'Φ
Application No: 1998/129 Grantee: **ED & RC Morgan**.
Certificate No: 1477 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Hypericum androsaemum
Tutsan

'Bosadua'Φ syn **Dual Flair**Φ
Application No: 1997/230 Grantee: **H & BR van den Bosch BV**.
Certificate No: 1446 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

'Bosakin'Φ syn **King Flair**Φ
Application No: 1997/227 Grantee: **H & BR van den Bosch BV**.
Certificate No: 1443 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

'Bosapin'Φ syn **Pinky Flair**Φ
Application No: 1997/229 Grantee: **H & BR van den Bosch BV**.
Certificate No: 1445 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

'Bosaque'Φ syn **Queen Flair**Φ
Application No: 1997/237 Grantee: **H & BR van den Bosch BV**.
Certificate No: 1447 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

'Bosasca'Φ syn **Scarlet Flair**Φ
Application No: 1997/228 Grantee: **H & BR van den Bosch BV**.
Certificate No: 1444 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea hybrid Impatiens

'BFP-368 Rose'Φ syn **Rose Celebration**Φ
Application No: 1997/263 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1426 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'BSR-152 Dark Pink'Φ syn **Celebration Deep Pink**Φ
Application No: 1997/264 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1427 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'BSR-186 Bonfire Orange'Φ syn **Celebration Orange Bonfire**Φ
Application No: 1997/265 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1428 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Purple Star'Φ syn **Celebration Purple Star**Φ
Application No: 1998/006 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1433 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Fiesta White'Φ
Application No: 1998/004 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1431 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

Impatiens wallerana
Impatiens

'Lavender Orchid'Φ syn **Fiesta Lavender Orchid Double**Φ
Application No: 1998/003 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1430 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Pink Ruffle'Φ syn **Fiesta Pink Ruffle**Φ
Application No: 1998/005 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1432 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Sparkler Rose'Φ syn **Fiesta Sparkler Rose Double**Φ
Application No: 1998/002 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 1429 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AJ Newport & Son Pty Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

Lavandula stoechas ssp *pedunculata*
Lavender

'Pukehou'Φ
Application No: 1996/140 Grantee: **Pukehou Nursery**.
Certificate No: 1438 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Leptospermum liversidgei
Tea Tree

'BY11'Φ
Application No: 1997/289 Grantee: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Yarra Glen, VIC.
Certificate No: 1471 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.

Leucospermum hybrid
Leucospermum

'High Gold'Φ
Application No: 1994/206 Grantee: **ARC Fynbos Unit**.
Certificate No: 1468 Expiry Date: 17 October, 2014.
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Lithodora diffusa
Lithodora

'Star'Φ
Application No: 1997/239 Grantee: **Elizabeth Strangman and Graham Gough**.
Certificate No: 1469 Expiry Date: 14 March, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple Rootstock

'Cepiland'Φ
Application No: 1989/053 Grantee: **Centre d'Experimentation de Pepinieres and Centre Technique Interprofessionnel des Fruits et Legumes**.
Certificate No: 1425 Expiry Date: 4 August, 2009.
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

'Lancep'Φ
Application No: 1989/052 Grantee: **Centre D'Experimentation de Pepinieres**.
Certificate No: 1424 Expiry Date: 3 August, 2009.
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

Metrosideros umbellata
Southern Rata

'Harlequin'Φ
Application No: 1997/328 Grantee: **Jo Cartman**.
Certificate No: 1415 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2025.
Agent: **Wyvee Horticultural Services Pty Ltd**, Lillydale, VIC.

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Sunbelchipi'Φ syn **Cherry Pink**Φ
Application No: 1998/223 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1437 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunbelkubu'Φ syn **Trailing Blue**Φ
Application No: 1998/221 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1435 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunbelkuho'Φ syn **Trailing White**Φ
Application No: 1998/222 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1436 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunbelkupi'Φ syn **Trailing Pink**Φ
Application No: 1998/220 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1434 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Pittosporum tenuifolium
Pittosporum

'Screenmaster'Φ
Application No: 1997/284 Grantee: **Hermitage Nursery,** Hastings, VIC.
Certificate No: 1480 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2025.

Prunus persica
Peach

'Snow Giant'Φ
Application No: 1996/221 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 1413 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2025.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Sweet Scarlet'Φ
Application No: 1996/215 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 1440 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2025.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica var *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Arctic Star'Φ
Application No: 1996/223 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 1414 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2025.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Auscent'Φ syn **John Clare**Φ
Application No: 1998/084 Grantee: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1448 Expiry Date: 5 March, 2020.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Ausland'Φ syn **Scepter'd Isle**Φ
Application No: 1998/246 Grantee: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1450 Expiry Date: 5 March, 2020.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Ausmoon'Φ syn **Pegasus**Φ
Application No: 1998/245 Grantee: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1449 Expiry Date: 5 March, 2020.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Dicsingsong'Φ syn **Patio Kaleidoscope**Φ
Application No: 1997/213 Grantee: **Colin Dickson**.
Certificate No: 1451 Expiry Date: 5 March, 2020.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Dicstereo'Φ
Application No: 1997/219 Grantee: **Colin Dickson**.
Certificate No: 1441 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Nirpstrip'Φ syn **Shiba**Φ
Application No: 1997/217 Grantee: **Lux Riviera s.r.l.**.
Certificate No: 1453 Expiry Date: 5 March, 2020.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Pretaner'Φ
Application No: 1997/216 Grantee: **Prego Royalty BV**.
Certificate No: 1452 Expiry Date: 5 March, 2020.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'SUNscent'Φ syn **Scentasia**Φ
Application No: 1997/218 Grantee: **Frank Bart Schuurman**.
Certificate No: 1442 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Tanadeepdac'Φ
Application No: 1998/100 Grantee: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Certificate No: 1420 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

'Taniliram'Φ
Application No: 1998/099 Grantee: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Certificate No: 1421 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

'Tannollipa'Φ
Application No: 1998/101 Grantee: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Certificate No: 1419 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

'Wekblagab'Φ
Application No: 1997/050 Grantee: **Weeks Wholesale Rose Grower, Inc.**.
Certificate No: 1417 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Dural, NSW.

Saccharum hybrid
Sugar Cane

'Q173'Φ
Application No: 1998/108 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1422 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.

'Q175'Φ
Application No: 1998/107 Grantee: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.
Certificate No: 1423 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.

Solanum rantonnetii
Blue Potato Bush

'Golden Robe'Φ
Application No: 1997/305 Grantee: **Stephen Lawrence Wood**, High Wycombe, WA.
Certificate No: 1475 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Celeste'Φ syn **VDW 82-101**Φ
Application No: 1997/059 Grantee: **BV De ZPC**.
Certificate No: 1412 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2020.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

'Goldstar'Φ syn **HAV 84-3**Φ
Application No: 1996/284 Grantee: **Coop "de ZPC" BA**.
Certificate No: 1411 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2020.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

'Royal Blue'Φ syn **RZ 85-618**Φ
Application No: 1996/197 Grantee: **Coop "de ZPC" BA**.
Certificate No: 1410 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2020.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

Sutera cordata
Sutera

'Blizzard'Φ syn **White Falls**Φ
Application No: 1996/126 Grantee: **RW Rother**, Emerald, VIC.
Certificate No: 1478 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.

Tagetes hybrid
Marigold

'Polynema'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/150 Grantee: **Dr Th JPG van der Heijden**.
Certificate No: 1456 Expiry Date: 6 March, 2020.
Agent: **Novartis Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Thinopyrum ponticum
Tall Wheat Grass

'Dundas'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/133 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.
Certificate No: 1454 Expiry Date: 6 March, 2020.

Torenia fournieri
Torenia

'Sunrenilabu'(Þ) syn **Blue Magic**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/227 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1462 Expiry Date: 8 March, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Trifolium alexandrinum
Berseem Clover

'Elite II'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/304 Grantee: **South Australian Seedgrowers Co-operative Limited**, Hilton, SA.
Certificate No: 1401 Expiry Date: 21 January, 2020.

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'Grasslands Nusiral'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/129 Grantee: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited**.
Certificate No: 1416 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.
Agent: **AgResearch Grasslands**, Bowna Via Albury, NSW.

Trifolium vesiculosum
Arrowleaf Clover

'Cefalu'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/149 Grantee: **Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture, Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation and Australian Wool Research and Promotion Organisation**, Nedlands, WA.
Certificate No: 1418 Expiry Date: 25 February, 2020.

X*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Maiden'(Þ)
Application No: 1993/072 Grantee: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.
Certificate No: 1470 Expiry Date: 1 March, 2013.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Camm'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/138 Grantee: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia**, South Perth, WA **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1465 Expiry Date: 9 March, 2020.

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Sunmarefu TP-L'(Þ) syn **Lilac Reflections**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/244 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1406 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunmarefu TP-P'(Þ) syn **Pink Passion**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/243 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1407 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunmarefu TP-V'(Þ) syn **Purple Passion**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/245 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1408 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Sunmarefu TP-W'(Þ) syn **White Lightning**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/246 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**.
Certificate No: 1409 Expiry Date: 17 February, 2020.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Viburnum tinus
Arrowwood

'Anvi'(Þ) syn **Spirit**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/170 Grantee: **Antigone Plantvermeerdering BV**.
Certificate No: 1472 Expiry Date: 29 March, 2020.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

Vitis vinifera
Wine Grape

'Cienna'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/268 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein, VIC.
Certificate No: 1402 Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.

'Rubienne'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/270 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein, VIC.
Certificate No: 1404 Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.

'Tyrian'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/271 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein, VIC.
Certificate No: 1405 Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.

'Vermilion'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/269 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein, VIC.
Certificate No: 1403 Expiry Date: 21 January, 2025.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura

'Crimson Butterflies'
From: Compact Pink
Application No: 1998/252

'Sunny Butterflies'
From: Siskiyou PGA1
Application No: 1999/081

Lithodora diffusa
Lithodora

'Star'Φ
From: The Star
Application No: 1997/239 Certificate Number: 1469

Triticum turgidum subsp durum
Durum Wheat

'line 4210.23.6'
From: 4210.23.6
Application No: 1999/290

AGENT CHANGED

From: Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd
To: Siebler Publishing Services
for the following varieties:

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ausbloom'Φ syn **The Dark Lady**Φ
Application No: 1995/146 Certificate Number: 824

'Ausblush'Φ syn **Heritage**Φ
Application No: 1990/047 Certificate Number: 325

'Ausbord'Φ syn **Gertrude Jekyll**Φ
Application No: 1991/021 Certificate Number: 565

'Ausbreak'Φ syn **Jayne Austin**Φ
Application No: 1994/044 Certificate Number: 823

'Ausbrid' syn **Mayor of Casterbridge**
Application No: 1999/115

'Auscent'Φ syn **John Clare**Φ
Application No: 1998/084 Certificate Number: 1448

'Auscomp' syn **Happy Child**
Application No: 1998/082

'Auscot'Φ syn **Abraham Darby**Φ
Application No: 1990/046 Certificate Number: 326

'Auscrim'Φ syn **LD Braithwaite**Φ
Application No: 1993/104 Certificate Number: 474

'Ausfin'Φ syn **Financial Times Centenary**Φ
Application No: 1993/105 Certificate Number: 476

'Ausgold'Φ syn **Golden Celebration**Φ
Application No: 1996/061 Certificate Number: 1021

'Ausjo' syn **Jude the Obscure**
Application No: 1998/244

'Ausland'Φ syn **Scepter'd Isle**Φ
Application No: 1998/246 Certificate Number: 1450

'Ausled' syn Φ **A Shropshire Lad**
Application No: 1999/117

'Auslevel'Φ syn **Glamis Castle**Φ
Application No: 1996/062 Certificate Number: 1023

'Ausmak'Φ syn **Eglantyne**Φ
Application No: 1997/078 Certificate Number: 1013

'Ausmit'Φ syn **St Cecilia**Φ
Application No: 1992/061 Certificate Number: 475

'Ausmol'Φ syn **Molineux**Φ
Application No: 1998/083 Certificate Number: 1245

'Ausmoon'Φ syn **Pegasus**Φ
Application No: 1998/245 Certificate Number: 1449

'Ausmum' syn **Pat Austin**
Application No: 1999/114

'Auspale'Φ syn **Redoute**Φ
Application No: 1996/063 Certificate Number: 1007

'Ausreef'Φ syn **Sharifa Asma**Φ
Application No: 1994/043 Certificate Number: 822

'Aussal'Φ syn **Radio Times**Φ
Application No: 1998/081 Certificate Number: 1242

'Aussaucer'Φ syn **Evelyn**Φ
Application No: 1995/148 Certificate Number: 1020

'Ausvelvet'Φ syn **The Prince**Φ
Application No: 1994/042 Certificate Number: 821

'Auswalker'Φ syn **The Pilgrim**Φ
Application No: 1995/147 Certificate Number: 825

'Ausway' syn **Noble Antony**
Application No: 1999/116

'Auswhite'Φ syn **Swan**Φ
Application No: 1991/022 Certificate Number: 324

'Auswonder'Φ syn **Ambridge**Φ
Application No: 1994/045 Certificate Number: 813

From: St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd
To: Homewood Asset Pty Ltd
for the following varieties:

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Devilk'(Þ) syn **Sparkling Orange**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/131 Certificate Number: 591

'Devnovia'(Þ) syn **Megan**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/133 Certificate Number: 593

'Devrise'(Þ) syn **Cerise Dawn**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/132 Certificate Number: 592

'Devtinta'(Þ) syn **Obsession**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/134 Certificate Number: 594

'Dorothea Howard'
Application No: 1994/204

'Frystar'(Þ) syn **Liverpool Remembers**(Þ)
Application No: 1994/200 Certificate Number: 599

'Frytranquil'(Þ) syn **Golden Moments**(Þ)
Application No: 1994/199 Certificate Number: 598

'Frytrooper'(Þ) syn **Daily Post**(Þ)
Application No: 1994/201 Certificate Number: 600

'Fryxotic' syn Warm Wishes
Application No: 1998/024

'Smooth Melody'(Þ) syn **Hadmelody**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/264 Certificate Number: 596

'Smooth Perfume'(Þ) syn **Hadperfume**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/265 Certificate Number: 597

'Smooth Prince'(Þ) syn **Hadprince**(Þ)
Application No: 1993/263 Certificate Number: 595

From: Jerd Seeds
To: Novartis Seeds Pty Ltd
for the following variety

Tagetes hybrid
Marigold

'Polynema'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/150 Certificate Number: 1456

CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

From: University of Western Australia
To: Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture for the following variety:

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Geraldton Wax

'Jurien Brook'
Application No: 1997/140

APPLICATIONS REFUSED

The following application was refused under section 43(6) of *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*

Lavandula angustifolia
Lavender

'Swampy'
Application No: 1999/396

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

'Stanata' syn **Natasja**
Application No: 1997/244

Brassica napus
Canola

'Striker'
Application No: 1997/173

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicot 189i'
Application No: 1999/263

Leucospermum erubescens x cuniforme
Leucospermum

'Marmalade'
Application No: 1998/242

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Hilltop'
Application No: 1998/213

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'WL 414'
Application No: 1998/206

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Cycloon'
Application No: 1998/215

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Sunlin'
Application No: 1999/150

'WW2449'
Application No: 1999/162

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Gold Seedless'
Application No: 1999/011

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Alstroemeria

'Stapripur' syn **Mira**
Application No: 1991/002 Certificate Number: 680

'Stapula'
Application No: 1995/236 Certificate Number: 1042

Boronia megastigma
Brown Boronia

'Royale'
Application No: 1994/240 Certificate Number: 710

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Range'
Application No: 1996/214 Certificate Number: 1124

Clematis hybrid
Clematis

'Jenny Keay'
Application No: 1996/056 Certificate Number: 960

Diascia barberae
Diascia

'Fiona'
Application No: 1994/227 Certificate Number: 1271

Glycine max
Soybean

'A5939'
Application No: 1988/011 Certificate Number: 23

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Jamborina'
Application No: 1996/157 Certificate Number: 982

Rhipsalidopsis hybrid
Wickerware Cactus

'Matilda'
Application No: 1993/235 Certificate Number: 1187

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Paradise Heritage'
Application No: 1995/228 Certificate Number: 1035

Santolina virens
Santolina

'Lemon Fizz'
Application No: 1994/182 Certificate Number: 759

Schlumbergera truncata
Zygocactus

'Windsor'
Application No: 1992/093 Certificate Number: 429

Spathiphyllum hybrid
Spathiphyllum

'Leprechaun'
Application No: 1993/236 Certificate Number: 1186

CORRIGENDA

Acmena smithii
Lilly Pilly

'Hot Flush'
Application No: 1998/095
Journal Reference: PVJ 11.3 Table 11
Corrigenda: The data columns for the candidate 'Hot Flush' (formerly 'Bullock Creek') and the comparator *Acmena smithii* selected seedling in the description table were transposed. The correct data is given in the the following table.

Table 11 *Acmena* varieties

	'Bullock Creek'	*'Hedge-master'(Þ)	**Acmena smithii* selected seedling
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	410	383	478
std deviation	81.4	50.4	58.8
LSD/sig	57.29	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – first fully expanded leaf			
mean	32.6	29.4	39.9
std deviation	2.76	3.38	2.84
LSD/sig	2.65	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – first fully expanded leaf			
mean	12.2	4.63	14.0
std deviation	0.98	1.12	1.47
LSD/sig	1.07	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS)			
new growth	166A	163A	178A
mature leaf	139A	139A	137A
SECOND INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	26.6	15.30	27.1
std deviation	6.77	1.80	11.1
LSD/sig	7.35	P≤0.01	ns
THIRD INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	27.7	33.70	26.0
std deviation	8.77	4.94	8.98
LSD/sig	7.09	P≤0.01	ns

Brachyscome angustifolia
Brachyscome

'Mauve Delight'(Þ)

Application No: 1997/177 Certificate Number: 1467
Journal Reference: PVJ 11.4 Table 7
Corrigenda: Delete the Flower Diameter data from the table.

Persea americana
Avocado

'Llanos Hass'

Application No: 1997/159
Journal Reference: PVJ 12.4 Figure 28
Corrigenda: The variety name should be spelled 'Llanos Hass'.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ausjo' syn **Jude the Obscure**

Application No: 1998/244
Journal Reference: PVJ 12.2
Corrigenda: The parentage of the variety should read 'Auscot' syn Abraham Darby x 'Ausrush' syn Windrush instead of unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling.

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 (Part 1 and/or Part 2) , an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for	
(a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant 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 Brian **Hare**
Director of Research
Pacific Seeds Australia
6 Nugent Crescent
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
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
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Ms Natalie **Peate**
Nursery Owner
26 Kardinia Crescent
WARRENWOOD VIC 3134
Representing consumers

Mr Hugh **Roberts**
Farmer
'Birralee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Professor Margaret **Sedgley**
Head, Dept. of Horticulture, Viticulture and Oenology
University of Adelaide
Waite Campus, PMB 1
GLEN OSMOND SA 5064
Representing Plant Breeders

Mr Doug **Waterhouse** (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

26th MEETING OF THE PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PBRAC)

The 26th meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) was held in Canberra on 16 September 1999. All PBRAC members attended.

Key matters discussed were:

High Court actions related to the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994 (PBRA) due to be heard on 5/6 October and proposed amendments to the PBRA. PBRAC noted developments and agreed that proposed draft amendments to the PBRA should remove the source of legal conflict and had the potential to gain the support of the contesting parties.

PBRAC recommended: The potential impact of an amended PBRA should be brought to the attention of other statutory marketing organisations, such as the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation and the Australian Horticultural Corporation.

Disruptive approaches affecting the productivity of the Plant Breeder's Rights Office (PBRO). PBRAC considered that frequent, ill-prepared objections under the scheme were disrupting the work of the PBRO.

PBRAC recommended: The PBRO should adopt a minimalist response to such objections and establish an advance fee system for the lodgement of objections.

Plant Industries Committee Task Force survey recommendations on the PBRA. The terms of reference were to research and collate the experiences of jurisdictions with PBRA to date; to identify commercial opportunities to implement End Point Royalties; and to examine the need for and desirability of amending the PBRA. PBRAC broadly supported the draft recommendations of the PIC which is to present a final report to the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Regional Management (SCARM) in March 2000.

PBRAC recommended: A key recommendation was to amend the PBRA to allow for the payment of 'equitable remuneration' for plant breeders (through End Point Royalties) when the breeder's right is restricted in the public interest.

International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) developments. PBRAC noted that membership of UPOV had now risen to 44 contracting parties with an increasing number accepting UPOV 91 obligations.

PBRAC recommended. Australia should accede to UPOV 91 as soon as possible.

Administrative matters including harmonisation with other UPOV countries (particularly New Zealand), the budgetary position and the structure of fees.

PBRAC recommended. If possible Australia's PBR procedures to be harmonised over time with those of New Zealand. PBRO should undertake an analysis on possible changes to fees for bulk renewals/forward payments. PBRO should examine the feasibility of establishment of a contingency fund.

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
Fletcher, Rob
Gardner, Anne
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
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
- 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
- Rawstron, Jane
- 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

Pseudocereals
- Fletcher, Rob

Pulse Crops
- Bestow, Sue
- Brouwer, Jan
- Chowdhury, Doza
- Collins, David
- Cross, Richard
- Fletcher, Rob
- Kidd, Charles
- Oates, John
- Poulsen, David
- Slatter, John

Prunus
- Ayash, Abdo
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Kennedy, Peter
- Mackay, Alastair
- Maddox, Zoee
- Malone, Michael
- Porter, Gavin
- Pullar, David
- Topp, Bruce

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
- Fletcher, Rob
- 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
- Gardner, Anne
- 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	
	08 9622 1902 fax	
	0154 42694 mobile	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	
	02 6246 5399 fax	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072	
	02 9639 0345 fax	
	0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph	
	02 6278 4676 fax	
	0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
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	
	0417 891 651 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Fletcher, Rob	07 5465 4126	
	07 5460 1112 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
Gardner, Anne	02 6238 3536	Australia, New Zealand
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	
	03 9769 1522 fax	
	0419 878658 mobile	Victoria, South Australia 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	
	08 8948 3894 fax	
	0407 034 083 mobile	Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, including NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
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

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	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	
	07 4671 3113 fax	Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW
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	
	64 3 351 8142 fax	Manawatu region, 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	
	03 5977 4921 fax	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4651 2601	
	02 4651 2578 fax	Sydney region, Eastern 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
Rawstron, Jane	03 6336 5219	
	03 6344 9814 fax	Tasmania
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	
	03 5021 3131 fax	Murray Valley Region - from Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
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	
	0417 423 768 mobile	Sydney to Brisbane and New England area
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
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
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
Fiffer, Sue
Foster, Pauline
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
Huxley, Ian
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
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
Witherspoon, Jennifer
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

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
(Board 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]
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 44)

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. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham G Wilson	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	M Cox	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	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

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
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
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 June 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 reader 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
African Lily	*Agapanthus praecox* subsp *orientalis*
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus praecox* subsp *orientalis*
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Alstroemeria	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Angelonia	*Angelonia angustifolia*
Anisodontea	*Anisodontea capensis*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Apple Rootstock	*Malus domestica*
	Malus prunifolia var ringo x *Malus pumila* var *paradisiaca*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Arizona Cypress	*Cupressus glabra*
Arrowleaf Clover	*Trifolium vesiculosum*
Arrowwood	*Viburnum tinus*
Avocado	*Persea americana*
Bacopa	*Sutera cordata*
Balansa Clover	*Trifolium michelianum*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Bell Flower	*Campanula punctata*
Berseem Clover	*Trifolium alexandrinum*
Blue Potato Bush	*Solanum rantonnetii*
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* hybrid
Bower Wattle	*Acacia cognata*
Box Honeysuckle	*Lonicera nitida*
Brachyscome	*Brachyscome angustifolia*
	Brachyscome hybrid
	Brachyscome multifida
Bramble	*Rubus* spp
Brown Boronia	*Boronia megastigma*
Burclover	*Medicago polymorpha*
Burr Medic	*Medicago polymorpha*
Canola	*Brassica napus* var *oleifera*
Carrot	*Daucus carota*
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus gloriosus*
Clematis	*Clematis* hybrid
Coleonema	*Coleonema pulchrum*
Condiment Paprika	*Capsicum annuum* var *longum*
Confetti Bush	*Coleonema pulchrum*
Coprosma	*Coprosma* hybrid
Coreopsis	*Coreopsis grandiflora*
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Couchgrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Dianella	*Dianella ensifolia*
Diascia	*Diascia barberae*
Durum Wheat	*Triticum turgidum* subsp *durum*
Erica	*Erica subdivaricata*
Eucalypt	*Corymbia ficifolia*
Gaura	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Geraldton Wax	*Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Geranium	*Geranium* hybrid
Granny's Bonnet	*Angelonia angustifolia*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
Hebe	*Hebe* hybrid
Impatiens, New Guinea	*Impatiens hawkeri*
Impatiens, New Guinea hybrid	*Impatiens* hybrid
Impatiens	*Impatiens wallerana*
Interspecific Plum	*Prunus* hybrid
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ivy Pelargonium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Japanese Elm	*Zelkova serrata*
Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos* hybrid
Kiwifruit	*Actinidia chinensis*
Lavender	*Lavandula angustifolia*
	Lavandula stoechas subsp *pedunculata*
Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia* hybrid
Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*
Leucospermum	*Leucospermum erubescens* x *cuniforme*
	Leucospermum hybrid
Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii*
Lithodora	*Lithodora diffusa*
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Marguerite Daisy	*Argyranthemum frutescens*
Marigold	*Tagetes* hybrid
Mock Orange	*Murraya paniculata*
Moroccan Glory Bind	*Convolvulus sabatius*
Narrow-Leafed Lupin	*Lupinus angustifolius*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica var nucipersica*
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens* hybrid
New South Wales Christmas Bush	*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*
Oat	*Avena sativa*
Orange Jasmine	*Murraya paniculata*
Paper Daisy	*Bracteantha bracteata*
Paprika	*Capsicum annuum* var *longum*
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Peanut	*Arachis hypogaea*
Pelargonium	*Pelargonium hortorum* x *Pelargonium peltatum*

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Peppermint Myrtle	*Agonis flexuosa*
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Persian Clover	*Trifolium resupinatum*
Petunia	*Petunia* hybrid
Philippine Violet	*Barleria cristata*
Pincushion	*Scabiosa columbaria*
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*
Plantain Lily	*Hosta* hybrid
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Ptilotus	*Ptilotus obovatus*
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita moschata*
Riceflower	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Santolina	*Santolina virens*
Sanvitalia	*Sanvitalia procumbens*
Satinwood	*Murraya paniculata*
Scabious	*Scabiosa columbaria*
Shortlived Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Southern Rata	*Metrosideros umbellata*
Soybean	*Glycine max*
Spathiphyllum	*Spathiphyllum* hybrid
Strand Medic	*Medicago littoralis* x *Medicago tornata*
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x*ananassa*
Subterranean Clover	*Trifolium subterraneum* subsp *brachycalycinum*
	Trifolium subterraneum subsp *subterraneum*
Sugar Cane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Sutera	*Sutera cordata*
Syngonium	*Syngonium podophyllum*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
Tall Wheat Grass	*Thinopyrum ponticum*
Tea Tree	*Leptospermum liversidgei*
Toothed Burclover	*Medicago polymorpha*
Toothed Burr Medic	*Medicago polymorpha*
Torenia	*Torenia fournieri*
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Tutsan	*Hypericum androsaemum*
Verbena	*Verbena* hybrid
Wallflower	*Erysimum* hybrid
	Erysimum linifolia
Waxflower	*Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*
Wickerware Cactus	*Rhipsalidopsis* hybrid
Willow Myrtle	*Agonis flexuosa*
Wine Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Xanthostemon	*Xanthostemon chrysanthus*
Zygocactus	*Schlumbergera truncat*

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
Back Cover	(Full Page only)	Colour	825.00	2475.00
	(Full Page only)	Mono	550.00	1650.00
Inside Front Cover	(Full Page)	Mono	440.00	1320.00
	(Half Page)	Mono	275.00	825.00
Inside Back Cover	(Full Page)	Mono	330.00	990.00
	(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

When you come up with a new plant variety...

we'll help you protect your rights.

PBR

IN INDUSTRY, PRODUCT INNOVATION WILL GIVE YOU THE COMPETITIVE EDGE BUT YOU NEED TO PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT TO ENSURE A SUSTAINABLE RETURN.

How do you protect your commercial rights?

How do you establish and maintain exclusive rights to control the propogation, distribution and sale of your new plant?

Plant Breeders Rights Australia can assist plant breeders, seed companies, nurseries and importers to exclusively market their new plant varieties.

Contact 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.

www.affa.gov.au/agfor/pbr/pbr.html

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