Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Two 2001 Volume 14 Number 2

'Kortraupfi' – 2001 Release Hybrid Tea

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY - AUSTRALIA

Treloar ROSES

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

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeders Rights:

Variety	*Synonym*	*Type*	*Applic No.*
KORSCHWAMA	Black Madonna	Hybrid Tea	94/094
KORCRISETT	Calibra	Cut Flower	94/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	97/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	91/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	96/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	96/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	96/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	96/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	97/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	94/093
KORFISCHER	Hansa-Park	Shrub	96/085
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	89/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	96/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	94/089
KORSULAS	Limona	Cut Flower	97/203
KORRUICIL	Our Esther	Cut Flower	97/205
KORANDERER	Our Copper Queen	Hybrid Tea	97/201
SPEKES	Our Sacha	Cut Flower	96/080
KORPLASINA	Our Vanilla	Cut Flower	96/081
KORBASREN	Pink Bassino	Ground Cover	96/087
KORBLEKAF		Cut Flower	2000/315
KORMAREC	Sommerabend	Ground Cover	96/086
KORPINKA	Summer Fairytale	Ground Cover	94/088
KORVESTAVI	Sunny Sky	Cut Flower	97/200
KORBACOL	Texas	Cut Flower	94/092
KORHOCO	Vital	Cut Flower	97/206
KORDREKES		Cut Flower	99/204
KORFLEUR		Cut Flower	99/201
KORKULARIS		Cut Flower	99/202
KORLUMARA		Cut Flower	99/199
KORMEERAM		Cut Flower	99/200
KORROGILO		Cut Flower	99/105
KORSETAG		Cut Flower	99/203
KORNAFIRO		Cut Flower	2001/014
KORWARPEEL		Hybrid Tea	2001/015

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar ROSES

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

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Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia

QUARTER TWO, 2001 **VOLUME 14 NUMBER 2**

Part 1 – General Information

Part 2 – Public Notices

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

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

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Location for Plant Breeders Rights Website

The PBR website has moved to new a location. The current URL is http://www.affa.gov.au/pbr All previous information is retained in this new site. Please visit this site for important information on PBR in Australia, list of protected varieties and all relevant PBR forms. Remember to update the bookmark of your browser with the new PBR address.

Cumulative Index to Plant Varieties Journal

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

Applying For Plant Breeders Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

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

Finland has deposited its instrument of accession to the UPOV 1991 Act on June 20, 1991. Finland has become the 17th state to ratify or accept the 1991 Act of the UPOV convention, or to accede to it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Details of the Application**
- **Characteristics**
- **Origin and Breeding**
- **Choice of Comparator(s)**
- **Comparative Trial**

- **Prior Applications and Sales**
- **Name of the person who prepared the description**
- **Comparative Table**
- **At the discretion of the QP/Applicant, scientific papers and other relevant information/publications can be appended to the detailed description**

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

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

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

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

Example 1

Genus species

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

Characteristics
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

Choice of Comparators
As identifying and including the most similar varieties of common knowledge may be the most crucial part of the trial, we suggest the QPs do more research and record their decisions before making the final selection. Under this heading indicate the rationale behind your selection of the most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the comparative trial. Identify the grouping characteristics used to exclude varieties from the comparative trial. Include

all varieties where there is no possibility of distinguishing from the candidate variety through descriptions, photos, etc.

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

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

Example 7

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

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

Example 8

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

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

Example 9

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

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

Example 10

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

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

Example 11

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

Plant 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

Website Address
The new website address for Australian PBR office is http://www.affa.gov.au/pbr

Current PBR Forms
The official forms for PBR purposes are periodically updated. A list of current PBR forms with their numbers and date of last update is given below. When a form is updated, the month and the year of the last update follow the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in September 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 July 2001 to update the section on 'Choice of Comparators'. Grouping characteristics should be used in identifying the comparators.

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

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	July 2001
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.

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

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

Solanum tuberosum	Potato

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme

Following the closure of the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme, we have been advised that no more descriptions of cereal varieties registered under this voluntary scheme will be published in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. The editorial committee of the *Plant Varieties Journal* would like to thank the registrar and the contributing authors for their support and help during the publication of the descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme.

Staff

We would like to welcome Mr. Dale Thomas and Ms Michelle Long in the PBR team. Mr. Thomas will work as the Resource Co-ordinator. He has experience in financial and resource management. Ms Long will work as an Administration Officer within the PBR scheme. She has experience in office administration.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

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

ACCEPTANCES

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

Alnus nitida
Alder

'Hello Hello'
Application No: 2001/132 Accepted: 11 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Lucas Finance Pty Ltd**, Emerald, VIC.

Bracteantha hybrid
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower

'Wanetta Sunray'
Application No: 2001/133 Accepted: 21 May, 2001.
Applicant: **FD Hockings and OB Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'44C73'
Application No: 2001/149 Accepted: 11 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'45C75'
Application No: 2001/151 Accepted: 11 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'46C74'
Application No: 2001/150 Accepted: 11 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**.
Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

'ATR Beacon'
Application No: 2001/136 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa, Petunia

'KLEC00069'
Application No: 2001/116 Accepted: 29 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC00070'
Application No: 2001/117 Accepted: 29 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC00078'
Application No: 2001/118 Accepted: 29 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'KLEC01088'
Application No: 2001/119 Accepted: 29 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Rosestar' syn **Selecta Pink**
Application No: 2000/327 Accepted: 15 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Selbiblue'
Application No: 2000/233 Accepted: 15 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Selchepi' syn **Selecta Cherry Pink**
Application No: 2000/232 Accepted: 15 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Campanula carpatica
Tufted Bell Flower

'Blue Ball'
Application No: 2001/087 Accepted: 15 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Gartneriet Thoruplund A/S**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Cannabis sativa
Industrial Hemp

'Finola'
Application No: 2001/003 Accepted: 2 May, 2001.
Applicant: **James C. Callaway, PhD**.
Agent: **Finola Australasia**, Ashgrove, QLD.

Carica papaya
Pawpaw, Papaya

'Oz Red'
Application No: 2000/316 Accepted: 1 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Judith Walker**, Innisfail, QLD.

Coleonema pulchrum
Confetti Bush

'Lemon Splash'
Application No: 2001/153 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Adrian Gartrell Bowden**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Corymbia ptychocarpa x *Corymbia ficifolia*
Eucalypt

'Summer Snow'
Application No: 2001/120 Accepted: 30 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Stanley Thomas Henry and Nancy Veronica Henry**, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.

'Summer Glory'
Application No: 2001/121 Accepted: 30 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Stanley Thomas Henry and Nancy Veronica Henry**, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.

Cyathea brownii
Norfolk Island Tree Fern

'Little Aussie Larrikin'
Application No: 2001/137 Accepted: 19 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Leighton Scott Knoll**, Silvan South, VIC.

Dahlia hybrid
Dahlia

'Gallery Art Fair' syn **Art Fair**
Application No: 2001/044 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Art Natural'
Application No: 2001/045 Accepted: 14 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Art Nouveau' syn **Art Nouveau**
Application No: 2001/043 Accepted: 3 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Cezanne' syn **Cezanne**
Application No: 2001/042 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Cobra' syn **Cobra**
Application No: 2001/038 Accepted: 3 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Degas' syn **Degas**
Application No: 2001/047 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Leonardo' syn **Leonardo**
Application No: 2001/048 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Monet' syn **Monet**
Application No: 2001/049 Accepted: 3 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Pablo' syn **Pablo**
Application No: 2001/050 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Rembrandt' syn **Rembrandt**
Application No: 2001/051 Accepted: 14 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Renoir' syn **Renoir**
Application No: 2001/046 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Salvador' syn **Salvador**
Application No: 2001/041 Accepted: 14 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Singer' syn **Singer**
Application No: 2001/040 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Vermeer' syn **Vermeer**
Application No: 2001/039 Accepted: 14 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Gallery Vincent' syn **Vincent**
Application No: 2001/037 Accepted: 14 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Karma Amanda' syn **Amanda**
Application No: 2001/056 Accepted: 3 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Karma Lagoon' syn **Lagoon**
Application No: 2001/057 Accepted: 14 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Karma Naomi' syn **Naomi**
Application No: 2001/055 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Karma Performance'
Application No: 2001/054 Accepted: 14 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Karma Serena' syn **Serena**
Application No: 2001/053 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

'Karma Thalia' syn **Thalia**
Application No: 2001/052 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Fa Gebr Verwer**.
Agent: **Gladland Flowers**, Victoria Point, QLD.

Dodonae subglandulifera
Hop Bush

'Fire Bush'
Application No: 1998/085 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **BBT Services Pty Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Duepre'
Application No: 2001/148 Accepted: 11 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Marga Dummen**.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Bedspread'
Application No: 2001/084 Accepted: 1 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bungendore, NSW.

'Ember Glow'
Application No: 2001/083 Accepted: 1 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bungendore, NSW.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Torrens'
Application No: 2001/123 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Adelaide, SA.

Juglans regia
Persian Walnut

'Robert Livermore'
Application No: 2001/100 Accepted: 2 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

Leptospermum hybrid
Tea Tree

'Tickled Pink'
Application No: 2001/107 Accepted: 1 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bungendore, NSW.

Lolium hybrid
Ryegrass

'BQT'
Application No: 2001/122 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Wrightson Seeds Limited**.
Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Ballarat, VIC.

Lomandra longifolia
Mat Rush

'LM300'
Application No: 2001/092 Accepted: 21 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Abulk Pty Ltd**, Clarendon, NSW.

'LM400'
Application No: 2001/090 Accepted: 21 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Abulk Pty Ltd**, Clarendon, NSW.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Brak'
Application No: 2001/086 Accepted: 30 April, 2001.
Applicant: **KIKU G.m.b.H. – S.r. 1.**.
Agent: **Pizzeys**, Brisbane, QLD.

Mangifera indica
Mango

‘Ruby’
Application No: 2001/088 Accepted: 1 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Jabiru Tropical Orchards**, Darwin, NT.

Paspalum nicorae
Brunswick Grass

‘Blue Dawn’
Application No: 1998/052 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Progressive Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mt Crosby, QLD.

Pennisetum alopecuroides
Swamp Foxtail

‘PA400’
Application No: 2001/089 Accepted: 21 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

‘PA300’
Application No: 2001/091 Accepted: 21 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Persea americana
Avocado

‘Simmo 1’
Application No: 2001/154 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Ronald Arthur Simpson and Fay Leone Simpson**, Childers, QLD.

‘Simmo 2’
Application No: 2001/155 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Ronald Arthur Simpson and Fay Leone Simpson**, Childers, QLD.

Physocarpus opulifolius
Ninebark

‘Diabolo’ syn **Monlo**
Application No: 2001/085 Accepted: 15 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Kordes Jungpflanzen**.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Poa poiformis
Tussock Grass

‘PP300’
Application No: 2001/098 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

‘PP500’
Application No: 2001/099 Accepted: 21 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Prunus cerasifera x *Prunus munsoniana*
Marianna Plum Rootstock

‘M40’
Application No: 2001/105 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

Prunus domestica
Plum

‘Sutter’
Application No: 2001/103 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

‘Tulare Giant’
Application No: 2001/102 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

Prunus dulces x (Prunus persica x Prunus mira)
Almond x **Peach Clonal Rootstock**

‘Nickels’
Application No: 2001/104 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

Prunus persica
Peach

‘Late Ross’
Application No: 2001/101 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**.
Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, VIC.

‘Sophia’s Cling’
Application No: 1998/089 Accepted: 11 June, 2001.
Applicant: **VJ & S Stasey**, Stanhope, VIC.

Rhododendron hybrid
Azalea

‘Conleb’ syn **Autumn Embers**
Application No: 2001/095 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Conlec’ syn **Autumn Royalty**
Application No: 2001/094 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee.**
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd,** Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Conled’ syn **Autumn Coral**
Application No: 2001/097 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Conlee’ syn **Autumn Amethyst**
Application No: 2001/093 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Conlef’ syn **Autumn Cheer**
Application No: 2001/096 Accepted: 30 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Robert E Lee**.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

‘Noel Archer’
Application No: 2001/112 Accepted: 30 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Eric W. Jordan**.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Princess Rosey'
Application No: 2001/111 Accepted: 30 April, 2001.
Applicant: **James B Shanks**.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Angelina'
Application No: 2001/080 Accepted: 2 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Hortibreed N.V.**.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Christine Matton'
Application No: 2001/081 Accepted: 2 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Hortibreed N.V.**.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Rena'
Application No: 2001/110 Accepted: 21 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Karl Glaser.**
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson,** Galston, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ausecret'
Application No: 2001/144 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Ausguard'
Application No: 2001/143 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Ausverse'
Application No: 2001/146 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Auswinter'
Application No: 2001/145 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Meisionver'
Application No: 2001/131 Accepted: 15 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Alain Antoine Meilland**.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Predepass'
Application No: 2001/109 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Prego Royalty BV**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Schlumbergera truncata
Christmas Cactus

'Cheyenne'
Application No: 2001/115 Accepted: 30 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Graeme Brindley Nursery Pty Ltd trading as Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Innovator'
Application No: 2001/078 Accepted: 11 June, 2001.
Applicant: **HZPC Holland BV**.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

'Jaqueline'
Application No: 2000/341 Accepted: 19 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG**.
Agent: **Graham Liney**, Laggan, NSW.

'Serafina'
Application No: 2000/342 Accepted: 19 June, 2001.
Applicant: **Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG**.
Agent: **Graham Liney**, Laggan, NSW.

Stromanthe sanguinea
Stromanthe

'Triostar'
Application No: 2001/113 Accepted: 1 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Jac Valstar Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Syzygium australe
Lilly Pilly

'Oranges & Lemmons'
Application No: 2000/312 Accepted: 10 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Tony and Juna Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Thryptomene calycina
Thryptomene

'Big Spring Mount'
Application No: 2001/142 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Big Spring Mount**, Horsham, VIC.

'Big Spring Mount Frontier II'
Application No: 2001/141 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **Big Spring Mount**, Horsham, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'QT8368'
Application No: 2001/073 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Brisbane, QLD.

'QT8750'
Application No: 2001/075 Accepted: 28 May, 2001.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Brisbane, QLD.

Ulmus parvifolia
Chinese Elm

'Todd'
Application No: 2001/077 Accepted: 20 April, 2001.
Applicant: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'S67'
Application No: 2001/147 Accepted: 29 May, 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein, VIC.

VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

Angelonia augustifolia
Granny's Bonnet

'Balangpink'
Application No: 2000/064 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, USA
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 8) Plant: growth habit upright, branching weak-medium, leaf arrangement

decussate, inflorescence racemose. Stem: attitude erect, internodes short (average length 25mm), shape square with strengthened corners, colour yellow green (RHS 144A), glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Leaf: sessile, length medium, width medium, shape lanceolate to rarely weakly falcate, apex acute, base obtuse margin finely serrate, finely ciliate, upper side colour medium green to yellow green, glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Flower: bilabiate, 5 lobed, gamopetalous, standard petal lobes open to slightly overlapping, standard and wing petal lobes reflexed, colour of front side: petal lobes red purple (RHS 65A-B) with white (ca. RHS 155D) extending to keel petal from bottom lip and variably along keel margins, nectary spur green white (RHS 157A), top throat red purple (RHS 65A) fading to upper half white (ca. RHS 155D) with spots red purple (RHS 59A) on lower half, anther, filament, stigma and style white (ca. RHS 155D), top lip yellow green (RHS 144B-C), bottom throat green white (RHS 157A) with spots red purple (RHS 59A) up sides, bottom lip yellow green (RHS 144C) fading to green white (RHS 157A) to white (ca. RHS 155D), colour of reverse side: petal lobes red purple (RHS 65A-B), keel margin white (ca. RHS 155D), throat purple (RHS 77B-C), glossy, base of bottom throat proximal to keel petal yellow green (RHS 144B), calyx yellow green (RHS 146B-147A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 146B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent un-named *A. augustifolia* pink form x pollen parent 'Blue Pacific'. The seed parent has a pink flower colour and the pollen parent has a blue flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Arroyo, USA in 1997 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth vigour, basal branching. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Balangpink' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeder: Dr Scott F. Trees, Arroyo, USA.

Choice of Comparators An un-named pink flowering form of *A. augustifolia* was used for the comparative trial as this was the only similar pink flowered variety of common knowledge identified. For reasons stated above the pollen parent was not included in the trial. It is believed that the local un-named pink form is comparable to the seed parent.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
Canada	1999	Applied	'Balangpink'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balangpink'

First sold in USA in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Jan 2000.

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

'Balangpurp'

Application No: 2000/065 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, USA
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit upright, branching weak-medium, leaf arrangement decussate, inflorescence racemose. Stem: attitude erect, internodes short (average length 28mm), shape square with strengthened corners, colour yellow green (RHS 144A), glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Leaf: sessile, length medium, width medium, shape lanceolate to rarely weakly falcate, apex acute, base obtuse margin finely serrate, finely ciliate, upper side colour medium green to yellow green, glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Flower: bilabiate, 5 lobed, gamopetalous, standard petal lobes open to overlapped, standard and wing petal lobes reflexed, colour of front side: petal lobes violet (RHS 86A) with white (ca. RHS 155C) to green white (RHS 157A extending to keel petal from bottom lip, nectary spur green white (RHS 157A), top throat violet (RHS 83A) fading to upper half white (circa RHS 155D) with spots purple (RHS 79A), anther, filament, stigma and purple (RHS 76B-C), top lip yellow green (RHS 144A), bottom throat yellow green (RHS 144B-C) with spots purple (RHS 79A), bottom lip yellow green (RHS 144A) fading to green white (RHS 157A) to white (ca. RHS 155C), colour of reverse side: petal lobes violet (RHS 86A-B),top throat violet (RHS 83A-86A), glossy, base of bottom throat proximal to keel petal yellow green (RHS 144C), calyx yellow green (RHS 146B) to purplish where exposed to light, pedicel greyed orange (RHS 177A-B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Blue Pacific' x pollen parent un-named *A. augustifolia* pink form. The seed parent has a blue flower colour and the pollen parent has a pink flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Arroyo, USA in 1997 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth vigour, basal branching. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Balangpurp' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeder: Dr Scott F. Trees, Arroyo, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Balanglav' and un-named purple flowering form of *A. augustifolia* were used for the comparative trial as these are the only similar purple flowered varieties of common knowledge identified. For reasons stated above the parents were not included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds

initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
Canada	1999	Applied	'Balangpurp'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balangpurp'

First sold in USA in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Jan 2000.

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

'Balanglav'

Application No: 2000/066 Accepted: 5 March 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, USA
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit upright, branching weak-medium, leaf arrangement decussate, inflorescence racemose. Stem: attitude erect, internodes short (average length 28mm), shape square with strengthened corners, colour yellow green (RHS 144A), glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Leaf: sessile, length medium, width medium, shape lanceolate to rarely weakly falcate, apex acute, base obtuse margin finely serrate, finely ciliate, upper side colour medium green to yellow green, glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Flower: bilabiate, 5 lobed, gamopetalous, standard petal lobes open to overlapped, standard and wing petal lobes reflexed, colour of front side: petal lobes violet (RHS 86C) with white (ca. RHS 155D) extending throughout keel petal from bottom lip and on wing petal margins, wing and keel margins diffuse with violet (RHS 86C), nectary spur green white (RHS 157A) with faint violet (RHS 86C), top throat violet (RHS 86C) with spots purple (RHS 79A), anther, filament, stigma and purple (RHS 76B-C), top lip yellow green (RHS 144A), bottom throat yellow green (RHS 144A), bottom lip centre green white (RHS 157A) with edges violet (RHS 86C), colour of reverse side: petal lobes violet (RHS 86C) with white (circa RHS 155D) extending throughout keel petal and on wing petal margins, wing and keel margins diffuse with violet (RHS 86C),top throat violet (RHS 86C), glossy, base of bottom throat proximal to keel petal yellow green (RHS 144B), calyx yellow green (RHS 146B-147A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 146B-C). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent un-named *A. augustifolia* pink form x pollen parent 'Blue Pacific'. The seed parent has a pink flower colour and the pollen parent has a blue flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Arroyo, USA in 1997 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth vigour, basal branching. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Balangpurp' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeder: Dr Scott F. Trees, Arroyo, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Balangpurp' and un-named purple flowering form of *A. augustifolia* were used for the comparative trial as these are the only similar purple flowered varieties of common knowledge identified. For reasons stated above the parents were not included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
Canada	1999	Applied	'Balanglav'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balanglav'

First sold in USA in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Jan 2000.

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

'Balangdeum'

Application No: 2000/067 Accepted: 5 March 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, USA
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit upright, branching weak-medium, leaf arrangement decussate, inflorescence racemose. Stem: attitude erect, internodes short (average length 24mm), shape square with strengthened corners, colour yellow green (RHS 144A), glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Leaf: sessile, length medium, width medium, shape lanceolate to rarely weakly falcate, apex acute, base obtuse margin finely serrate, finely ciliate, upper side colour medium green to yellow green, glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Flower: bilabiate, 5 lobed, gamopetalous, standard petal lobes open to closed, standard and wing petal lobes reflexed, colour of front side: petal lobes violet (RHS 83A-B), nectary spur violet (ca. RHS 83A, dark), top throat violet (ca. RHS 83A, dark) with spots purple (RHS 79A), glossy, anther, filament, stigma and purple (RHS 76A-B), top lip yellow green (RHS 144A), bottom throat violet (ca. RHS 83A, dark) with glossy base, bottom lip violet (RHS 83A-B), colour of reverse side: petal lobes violet (RHS 83A-B),top throat violet (RHS 83A), glossy, spots visible, base of bottom throat proximal to keel petal yellow green (RHS 144B), calyx yellow green (RHS 146B) to purplish where exposed to light, pedicel greyed orange (RHS 177A-B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Blue Pacific' x pollen parent un-named *A. augustifolia* pink form. The seed parent has a blue flower colour and the pollen parent has a pink flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Arroyo, USA in 1997 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth vigour, basal branching. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Balangdeum' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeder: Dr Scott F. Trees, Arroyo, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Balangpurp', 'Balanglav' and un-named purple flowering form of *A. augustifolia* were used for the comparative trial as these are the only similar purple flowered varieties of common knowledge identified. For reasons stated above the parents were not included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
Canada	1999	Applied	'Balangdeum'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balangdeum'

First sold in USA in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Jan 2000.

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

'Balangwhit'

Application No: 2000/063 Accepted: 5 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, USA
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 9) Plant: growth habit upright, branching weak-medium, leaf arrangement decussate, inflorescence racemose. Stem: attitude erect, internodes short (average length 24mm), shape square with strengthened corners, colour yellow green (RHS 144A), glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Leaf: sessile, length medium, width medium, shape lanceolate to rarely weakly falcate, apex acute, base obtuse margin finely serrate, finely ciliate, upper side colour medium green to yellow green, glossiness medium, pubescence weak. Flower: bilabiate, 5 lobed, gamopetalous, standard petal lobes open to slightly overlapping, standard and wing petal lobes reflexed, colour of front side: petal lobes, nectary spur, upper throat anther, filament, stigma and style white (ca. RHS 155D), secondary colour yellow green (RHS 144B) weak tinge in upper throat proximal to base of stamens and weakly diffuse in bottom throat yellow green (RHS 144B-C), stronger on inner margin of top lip (RHS 144B), spots absent, colour of reverse side: petal lobes and throat white (ca. RHS 155D), base of bottom throat proximal to keel petal yellow green (RHS 144B), reverse upper throat glossiness medium, calyx green (ca. RHS 143A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A-B), earlier flowering than *A. augustifolia* white (90% open flowers vs. 50%). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: seed parent 'Blue Pacific' x pollen parent 'Blue Pacific'. The parent has a blue flower colour with shorter leaves and less vigorous growth. Hybridisation took place in Arroyo, USA in 1997 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth vigour, basal branching. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Balangwhit' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeder: Dr Scott F. Trees, Arroyo, USA.

Choice of Comparators An un-named white flowering form of *A. augustifolia* was used for the comparative trial as this was the only similar white flowered variety of common knowledge identified. For reasons stated above the parent was not included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
Canada	1999	Applied	'Balangwhit'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balangwhit'

First sold in USA in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Jan 2000.

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

Table 1 *Angelonia* varieties

	'Balangwhit'	**'Balangpink'**	**'Balangpurp'**	**'Balanglav'**	**'Balangdeum'**	***A. augustifolia* white**	***A. augustifolia* pink**	***A. augustifolia* purple**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.8								
– maximum								
mean	52.2^{a}	40.5^{c}	53.2^{a}	45.1^{bc}	38.7^{c}	43.4^{bc}	48.0^{ab}	39.1^{c}
std deviation	3.9	3.3	1.8	7.2	1.6	7.0	3.4	3.2
PLANT WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.0								
– maximum								
mean	29.7^{bc}	28.9^{bc}	31.2^{bc}	41.9^{a}	32.6^{bc}	34.5^{b}	33.1^{bc}	26.6^{c}
std deviation	4.8	6.3	2.0	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.0	3.2
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.9								
– leaf attached to base of bottom flower on tallest stem								
mean	48.0^{cd}	65.9^{a}	59.0^{ab}	43.3^{d}	52.6^{bcd}	55.4^{bc}	68.2^{a}	55.0^{bc}
std deviation	4.2	6.9	6.1	7.5	4.3	8.4	8.7	7.6
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.2								
– widest cross-section on leaf attached to base of bottom flower on tallest stem								
mean	14.2^{a}	10.8^{b}	12.9^{ab}	10.5^{b}	14.7^{a}	12.1^{ab}	12.6^{ab}	12.1^{ab}
std deviation	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	3.1	1.8	2.1
NUMBER OF FLOWERS PER AXIL								
	1	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-5	1-2	1-2
FLOWER WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.8								
– widest cross-section wing to wing								
mean	22.3^{a}	17.4^{c}	21.3^{a}	19.0^{bc}	21.0^{ab}	21.7^{a}	21.2^{a}	23.4^{a}
std deviation	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.0
FLOWER LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.9								
– widest cross-section standard to keel								
mean	23.6^{b}	24.9^{ab}	22.8^{b}	22.2^{b}	22.9^{b}	23.9^{b}	22.3^{b}	26.8^{a}
std deviation	1.1	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.8
FLOWER: DEGREE OF OVERLAP BETWEEN STANDARD PETALS								
	open to slight overlap	open to slight overlap	open to overlapped	open to overlapped	open to closed	closed to overlapped	open to slight overlap	open to overlapped
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)								
main colour	ca 155D	65A-B	86A	86C	83A-B	ca 155D	65A-B	86B-C
secondary colour	absent	ca 155D (keel)	155C-157A (keel)	ca 155D (wing & keel)	absent	absent	ca 155D (bottom lip)	ca 155D (bottom lip)
reverse colour	ca 155D	65A-B	86A-B	86C, ca 155D	83A-B	ca 155D	65A-B	86B-C
top throat	ca 155D with 144B-C below stamens (more than comparator)	base 65A fading to top ca 155D; spots 59A on lower half	base 83A, shiny, fades to top half, spots 79A	86C, spots 79A	ca 83A (dark) spots 79A shiny	ca 155D with 144B-C below stamens (less than Balangwhit)	base 65A fading to top ca 155D; spots 59A on lower half	base 86C, shiny, fades to top half 155D, spots 79A
reverse of top throat	ca 155D, glossy	77B-C glossy, spots visible	83A-86A glossy	86C glossy	83A glossy, spots visible	ca 155D, glossy	75A-B glossy, spots visible	86C glossy, spots visible

spots	absent	59A, top throat, sides of bottom throat	79A top throat, ca 86A bottom throat	79A top throat	79A top throat	absent	59A, top throat & bottom throat	79A, prominent in throats, wing & keel petals
top lip	144B fading to 144c (more prominent than comparator)	144B-C	144A	144A	144A	144B fading to 144C (less prominent than Balangwhit)	144B (less prominent than Balangpink)	144A
bottom throat	ca 155D with weak, diffuse 144B-C (larger than comparator)	157A, spots 59A up sides	purple spots on 144B-C	144A	ca 83A (dark) glossy base	ca 155D with very weak, diffuse 144B-C (whiter than Balangwhit)	65A, spots 59A centrally	144A, spots 86C
bottom lip	ca 155D	144C fading to 157A-155D extends to keel	144A to 155C-157A extends to keel	157A, faint in centre 86C edges	83A-B	ca 155D	ca 155D on lip only	ca 155D on lip only
nectary spur	ca 155D	157A	157A	157A & faint 86C	ca 83A (dark)	ca 155D	ca 155D, faint 65A-B	ca 155D
keel petal	ca 155D	65A with 155D extending from lip & margin 155D variably	86A with 155C-157A extending from lip	ca 155D with margin diffuse 86C	83A-B	ca 155D	65A-B	86B-C spots ca 79A
stamens	ca 155D	ca 155D	76B-C	76B-C	76A-B	ca 155D	ca 155D	76B-C
calyx	ca 143A	146B-147A (darkest outside)	146B purple where light exposed	146B-147A (darkest outside)	146B purple where light exposed	ca 143A	146B-147A (darkest outside)	146B purple where light exposed
pedicel	144A-B	146B	177A-B	146B-C	177A-B	144A-B	146B	177A

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

Brachyscome hybrid
Brachyscome

'Mauve Mystique'

Application No: 2000/121 Accepted: 28 Apr 2000.
Applicant: **Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd,** Balmoral Village, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 22) Plant: compact, spreading perennial herb. Stem: ascending, glabrous. Leaf: alternate, glabrous, varying from narrow elliptical to bipinnatisect, mean length 31.2mm, mean width 13.2mm, colour RHS 137A. Inflorescence: capitulum. Flower: ray floret mean number 25.9, mean length 9.7mm, mean width 2.8mm, colour RHS N88C, mean peduncle length 63.9mm. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Brachyscome multifida* x pollen parent 'Mardi Gras'. Hybridisation took place at Pacific Plant Development, Balmoral Village, NSW in Jan 1999. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower size and colour, near continuous flowering habit. Propagation: a number of stock plants have been produced from the selected seedling, and have been uniform and stable over 10 generations. 'Mauve Mystique' will be propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Dr. Thomas Cunneen, Pacific Plant Development, Balmoral Village, NSW.

Choice of Comparators *B. multifida* and 'Mardi Gras' were included in the comparative trial as parents of 'Mauve Mystique'. 'Mauve Delight'(ф) was included as it is the closest variety of common knowledge in regards to habit, leaf and flower. 'Break O' Day' was included for completeness. No other varieties of common knowledge were identified as appropriate for this trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Pacific Plant Development, Balmoral Village, NSW, Australia, summer-autumn 2001. Conditions: plants propagated by cuttings, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm pots filled with pine bark based potting media, nutrition maintained by slow release fertilisers, pots placed outside under automatic overhead irrigation. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a randomised design. Measurements: taken at random.

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

Description: **Dr. Thomas Cunneen**, Pacific Plant Development Pty Ltd, Balmoral Village, NSW.

Table 2 *Brachyscome* varieties

	'Mauve Mystique'	*B. multifida*	*'Mardi Gras'	*'Mauve Delight'(ф)	*'Break O' Day'
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)					
mean	85.3	179.3	66.0	76.7	108.7
std deviation	11.8	15.3	11.2	12.3	14.1
LSD/sig	11.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (mm)					
mean	165.3	201.3	95.3	134.0	146.7
std deviation	17.3	32.5	13.6	15.9	17.6
LSD/sig	17.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET NUMBER					
mean	25.9	30.4	19.9	24.2	22.7
std deviation	1.0	2.6	0.9	1.4	1.6
LSD/sig	1.24	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm)					
mean	9.7	12.9	6.5	7.8	10.8
std deviation	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
LSD/sig	0.45	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm)					
mean	2.8	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.5
std deviation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
LSD/sig	0.16	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)					
mean	21.7	29.2	16.2	19.3	24.6
std deviation	1.18	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4
LSD/sig	1.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)					
mean	31.2	32.4	35.6	26.1	28.4
std deviation	3.3	4.4	6.3	3.4	4.6
LSD/sig	3.35	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm)					
mean	13.2	30.3	11.4	10.4	15.8
std deviation	2.9	5.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
LSD/sig	2.85	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)					
mean	63.9	99.5	72.7	43.5	61.5
std deviation	6.3	12.0	11.1	6.2	9.7
LSD/sig	8.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
RAY FLORET COLOUR (RHS, 2001*)					
	violet N88C	violet N88D	purple-violet N80B	violet N88C	violet N88C
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 2001)					
	green 137A	green 138A	green 143C	green 137A	green 139A

* N refers to new colours in RHS 2001 edition.

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa, Petunia

'Selbiblue'

Application No: 2000/233 Accepted: 15 May 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG,** Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 10) Plant: habit decumbent-spreading (average height 8cm, average diameter 63cm), many branches, highly floriferous, roots absent at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS ca 144A), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 19mm, average width 4mm), shape oblanceolate, cross sectional shape straight-weakly incurved, margin

entire, margin undulation absent, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour green (RHS 137C), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 33mm), corolla tube length short (average 29mm), main colour purple violet (RHS 82A), reverse colour purple violet (RHS 82D), with throat yellow (RHS 8B) to green yellow (RHS 1D) with white (RHS 155D) at base, dark band around throat coloured violet (RHS 83A-86A), veins violet (RHS 83A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Carillon Blue' x pollen parent 'Sunbelkubu'(Þ) syn. Trailing Blue(Þ). The seed parent has medium growth vigour and a purple violet flower colour and the pollen parent has a purple violet flower colour and a smaller flower size. Hybridisation took place in Stuttgart, Germany in 1996 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness, growth habit. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Selbiblue' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the trade name "Selecta Basket Blue". Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sunbelkubu'(Þ) syn Trailing Blue(Þ), 'Sanberubu'(Þ) syn Blue Chimes(Þ), 'Liricashower Blue', 'KLEC00069' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Light Blue") and 'KLEC00070' (marketed as "Selecta Dark Blue") were selected as potential comparators in the purple violet colour group of Calibrachoa. 'Sanberubu'(Þ) syn Blue Chimes(Þ) was rejected as it has a more upright, bushy growth habit. All others were retained as they all fall within the trailing plant habit group. Sunbelkubu'(Þ) syn Trailing Blue(Þ) is also the pollen parent. 'Carillon Blue', the seed parent, was not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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	2000	Applied	'Selbiblue'

First sold in EU in May 1998. First Australian sale Sep 1999.

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

'KLEC00070'

Application No: 2001/117 Accepted: 29 Apr 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG,** Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 10) Plant: habit decumbent-spreading (average height 8cm, average diameter 60cm), many branches, highly floriferous, roots absent at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS ca 144A), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 20mm, average width 5mm), shape elliptic-oblanceolate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour green (RHS 137C), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 31mm), corolla tube length short (average 29mm), main colour purple violet (RHS 82A) densely veined with violet (RHS 83A), reverse colour purple violet (RHS 80D) densely veined with violet (RHS 83A) and yellow (RHS 2D-4D) at corolla tube base, throat yellow (RHS 8B-9A), dark band around throat coloured violet (RHS 83A-86A), veins violet (RHS 83A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Selbiblue' x pollen parent 'J57'. The seed parent has medium blue flower colour and trailing growth habit and the pollen parent has an upright growth habit. Hybridisation took place in Stuttgart, Germany in 1998 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1999. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness, growth habit. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'KLEC00070' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the trade name 'Selecta Dark Blue'. Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sunbelkubu'(Þ) syn Trailing Blue(Þ), 'Sanberubu'(Þ) syn Blue Chimes(Þ), 'Liricashower Blue', 'KLEC00069' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Light Blue") and 'Selbiblue' (marketed as "Selecta Basket Blue") were selected as potential comparators in the purple violet colour group of Calibrachoa. 'Sanberubu'(Þ) syn Blue Chimes(Þ) was rejected as it has a more upright, bushy growth habit. All others were retained as they all fall within the trailing plant habit group. 'Selbiblue' is also the seed parent. 'J57', the pollen parent, was not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release

and liquid 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
EU	2001	Applied	'KLEC00070'

First sold in USA in May 2000. First Australian sale Apr 2001.

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

'KLEC00069'

Application No: 2001/116 Accepted: 29 Apr 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG,** Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 10) Plant: habit decumbent-spreading (average height 8cm, average diameter 52cm), many branches, highly floriferous, roots absent at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS ca 144A), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 19mm, average width 5mm), shape elliptic-oblanceolate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour green (RHS 137C), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 34mm), corolla tube length short (average 31mm), main colour purple violet (RHS 82A) fading at margins, veined with violet (RHS 83A), reverse colour purple violet (RHS 82C-D) veined with violet (RHS 83A) and yellow (RHS 2D-4D) at corolla tube base, throat yellow to green yellow (RHS 8B-1D) to white (RHS 155A) at base, dark band around throat coloured violet (RHS 83A-86A), veins violet (RHS 83A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'J100' x pollen parent 'J353'. The parents have medium blue flower colour and trailing growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Stuttgart, Germany in 1997 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1999. Selection criteria: flower colour, earliness, growth habit. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'KLEC00069' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the trade name "Selecta Light Blue". Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sunbelkubu'(Þ) syn Trailing Blue(Þ), 'Sanberubu'(Þ) syn Blue Chimes(Þ), 'Liricashower Blue', 'Selbiblue' (marketed as "Selecta Basket Blue") and 'KLEC00070' (marketed as "Selecta Dark Blue") were selected as potential comparators in the purple violet colour group of Calibrachoa. 'Sanberubu'(Þ) syn Blue Chimes(Þ) was rejected as it has a more upright, bushy growth habit. All others were retained as they all fall within the trailing plant habit group. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
No prior applications.
First sold in USA in May 2000. First Australian sale Apr 2001.

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

Table 3 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	'Selbiblue'	**'KLEC00070'**	**'KLEC00069'**	***'Liricashower Blue'**	**'Sunbelkubu'**(Ф) syn **Trailing Blue**(Ф)
PLANT DIAMETER (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.5					
mean	63.3[a]	59.5[a]	52.0[b]	39.6[c]	36.7[c]
std deviation	8.0	6.1	2.9	2.6	2.9
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.7					
mean	9.4[b]	12.6[a]	13.2[a]	7.1[b]	7.2[b]
std deviation	1.6	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.1
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.7					
mean	18.7[a]	19.8[a]	19.1[a]	15.7[b]	14.2[b]
std deviation	3.6	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.9
LEAF WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.9					
mean	4.0[ab]	4.6[ab]	4.9[a]	3.7[b]	3.6[b]
std deviation	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
LEAF LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.5					
mean	4.7[a]	4.3[a]	3.9[a]	4.4[b]	4.0[b]
std deviation	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.5					
mean	32.6[a]	30.9[a]	33.8[a]	27.9[b]	27.8[b]
std deviation	2.3	1.5	3.5	1.5	1.5
FLOWER LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.7					
mean	29.1[b]	29.2[b]	31.2[a]	27.9[b]	25.9[c]
std deviation	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)					
main petal	82A	82A, veined with 83A	82A	82A	ca 82A (deeper)
reverse	82D, veined 83A, 155A-B at corolla tube base (prominent)	80D, densely veined with 83A, 2D-4D at corolla tube base	82C-D, veined 83A 2D-4D at corolla tube base	83D, veined 83A 2D-4D at corolla tube base	83D, veined 83A 2D-4D at corolla tube base
throat	8B to 1D to 155A at base	8B-9A	8B to 1D to 155A at base	8B to 1D to 155A at base	8B to 1D to 155A at base
dark band around throat	83A-86A	83A-86A	83A-86A	83A-86A	83A-86A
veins	83A	83A	83A	83A	83A
PEDICEL LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.2					
mean	10.2[b]	13.9[a]	11.3[ab]	9.3[b]	12.0[ab]
std deviation	1.9	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.4

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

'Selchepi'

Application No: 2000/232 Accepted: 15 May 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG** Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 11) Plant: habit trailing (average height 10cm, average diameter 70cm), many branches, highly floriferous, roots absent at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS ca 144A), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 21mm, average width 5.5mm), shape elliptic-oblanceolate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour green (RHS 137C), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 29mm), corolla tube length short (average 28mm), main colour red purple (RHS 74A, deeper), reverse colour red purple (RHS 74B-C) veined with violet (RHS 83A) over corolla tube base (reverse of throat) yellow (RHS 13D), throat yellow (RHS 13A), dark band around throat, weak, coloured red purple (RHS 60A), veins violet (RHS 83A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Carillon Blue' x pollen parent 'Sunbelchipi'(Φ) syn Cherry Pink(Φ). The seed parent has a purple violet flower colour and the pollen parent has a red purple flower colour and a more upright growth habit. Hybridisation took place in Stuttgart, Germany in 1996 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, trailing growth habit. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Selchepi' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the trade name "Selecta Cherry Pink". Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sunbelchipi'(Φ) syn Cherry Pink(Φ), 'Sunbelkupi'(Φ) syn Trailing Pink(Φ), 'Sanberupi'(Φ) syn Pink Chimes(Φ), 'Liricashower', 'KLEC00078' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Dark Fuchsia") and 'KLEC01088' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Violet") were selected as potential comparators in the pink colour group of Calibrachoa. 'Sanberupi'(Φ) syn Pink Chimes(Φ) was rejected as it has a more upright, bushy growth habit and lighter pink flower colour. All others were retained as they all fall either within the trailing plant habit group or have similar flower colour. 'Trailing Pink' is also the pollen parent. 'Carillon Blue', the seed parent, was not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
EU	1998	Granted	'Selchepi'
Canada	1999	Applied	'Selchepi'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Selchepi'

First sold in EU in May 1998. First Australian sale Sep 1999.

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

'Sunbelki' syn Golden Chimes

Application No: 2000/258 Accepted: 21 August 2000.
Applicant: **Suntory Ltd,** Osaka, Japan.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd,** Somersby, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 11) Plant: habit semi-decumbent (average height 18cm, average diameter 63cm), many branches, highly floriferous, roots absent at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS ca 144A), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 20mm, average width 5.3mm), shape elliptic, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent, apex obtuse, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour green (RHS 137C), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 28mm), corolla tube length short (average 29mm), main colour yellow (RHS 9C) sparsely veined with greyed orange (RHS 165A), reverse colour yellow (RHS 9C-D) veined with greyed orange (RHS 165A) over corolla tube base (reverse of throat) yellow (RHS 9C-D), throat yellow (RHS 11A) with variable greyed orange (RHS 165A) veining, dark band around throat absent, veins greyed orange (RHS 165A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Sunbelchipi'(Φ) syn Cherry Pink(Φ). The parent has a cherry pink flower colour. Selection took place in Osaka, Japan in 1997 when first flowers were observed. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, floriferous and growth habit. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this selection through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Sunbelki' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Shiga, Japan.

Choice of Comparators 'Terracotta Chimes' was selected as the only comparator in the yellow colour group of Calibrachoa. 'Sunbelchipi'(Φ) syn Cherry Pink(Φ), the parent variety was included due to similar growth habit although differing in flower colour. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000/2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
Japan	1997	Applied	'Sunbelki'
USA	1998	Granted	'Sunbelki'
EU	1998	Applied	'Sunbelki'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Sunbelki'
New Zealand	2000	Applied	'Sunbelki'
Norway	2000	Applied	'Sunbelki'

First sold in Japan Apr 2000. First Australian Sale Aug 1999.

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

'KLEC00078'

Application No: 2001/118 Accepted: 29 Apr 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG,** Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 11) Plant: habit decumbent-trailing (average height 14cm, average diameter 58cm), many branches, highly floriferous, roots absent at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS ca 144A), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 18mm, average width 4.4mm), shape elliptic-oblanceolate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour green (RHS 137C), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 27mm), corolla tube length short (average 26mm), main colour red purple (RHS 67A, very strong), reverse colour red purple (RHS 66C) veined with red purple (RHS 59A) over corolla tube base (reverse of throat) yellow (RHS 13D), throat yellow (RHS 13A), dark band around throat, weak, coloured red purple (RHS 59A), veins red purple (RHS 59A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Selchepi' x pollen parent 'J59'. The seed parent has a purple pink flower colour with fewer flowers and the pollen parent has a medium pink flower colour and later flowering. Hybridisation took place in Stuttgart, Germany in 1998 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1999. Selection criteria: flower colour, compact growth habit and earliness. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'KLEC00078' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the trade name "Selecta Dark Fuchsia". Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sunbelchipi'(Φ) syn Cherry Pink(Φ), 'Sunbelkupi'(Φ) syn Trailing Pink(Φ), 'Sanberupi'(Φ) syn Pink Chimes(Φ), 'Liricashower', 'Selchepi' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Cherry Pink") and 'KLEC01088' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Violet") were selected as potential comparators in the pink colour group of Calibrachoa. 'Sanberupi'(Φ) syn Pink Chimes(Φ) was rejected as it has a more upright, bushy growth habit and lighter pink flower colour. All others were retained as they all fall either within the trailing plant habit group or have similar flower colour. 'Selchepi' is also the seed parent. 'J59', the pollen parent, was not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000/2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
No prior applications.
First sold in Germany and USA in May 2000. First Australian sale Apr 2001.

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

'KLEC01088'

Application No: 2001/119 Accepted: 29 Apr 2001.
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG,** Stuttgart, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 11) Plant: habit decumbent-trailing (average height 12cm, average diameter 58cm), many branches, highly floriferous, roots absent at nodes. Stem: internodes short, anthocyanin absent, pubescence weak, colour yellow green (RHS ca 144A), flowers distributed along the axis. Leaf: small, (average length 22mm, average width 5.2mm), shape elliptic-oblanceolate, cross sectional shape straight, margin entire, margin undulation absent, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour green (RHS 137C), anthocyanin absent, sessile, pubescence weak. Inflorescence: solitary. Epicalyx: length medium, width narrow, shape elliptic, pubescence weak, apex acuminate. Flower: single, funnelform, attitude semi-erect, diameter small (average 30mm), corolla tube length short (average 24mm), main colour red purple (RHS 74A, deeper), reverse colour purple (RHS 78B-C) veined with violet (RHS 83A) over corolla tube base (reverse of throat) white (RHS 155A-B), throat yellow (RHS 9A), dark band around throat,

medium-strong, coloured violet (RHS 83A), veins violet (RHS 83A), pedicel yellow green (RHS 144A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'P1' x pollen parent 'J353'. The seed parent has a medium pink flower and the pollen parent has a blue flower colour. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Stuttgart, Germany in 1998 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1999. Selection criteria: flower colour, trailing growth habit and earliness. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'KLEC01088' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the trade name "Selecta Violet". Breeder: Siegfried Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sunbelchipi'(ф) syn Cherry Pink(ф), 'Sunbelkupi'(ф) syn Trailing Pink(ф), 'Sanberupi'(ф) syn Pink Chimes(ф), 'Liricashower', 'Selchepi' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Cherry Pink") and 'KLEC00078' (marketed in Australia as "Selecta Dark Fuchsia") were selected as potential comparators in the pink colour group of Calibrachoa. 'Sanberupi'(ф) syn Pink Chimes(ф) was rejected as it has a more upright, bushy growth habit and lighter pink flower colour. All others were retained as they all fall either within the trailing plant habit group or have similar flower colour. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
No prior application.
No overseas sale**.** First sold in Australia Apr 2001.

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

Table 4 *Calibrachoa* varieties

	'Selchepi'	**'Sunbelki'** syn **Golden Chimes**	**'KLEC00078'**	**'KLEC01088'** syn **Cherry Pink**(ф)	***'Sunbelchipi'**(ф) syn **Trailing Pink**(ф)	***'Sunbelkupi'**(ф)	***'Liricashower'**	***'Terracotta Chimes'**
PLANT GROWTH HABIT	trailing	semi-decumbent	decumbent -trailing	decumbent – trailing	decumbent -bushy	trailing	trailing	decumbent -bushy
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.8 – maximum								
mean	9.9^{d}	18.1^{a}	14.1^{bc}	12.3^{c}	19.8^{a}	7.1^{e}	8.2^{de}	15.1^{b}
std deviation	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.1	2.1
PLANT DIAMETER (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.4 – maximum								
mean	69.7^{a}	62.5^{ab}	57.9^{b}	57.8^{b}	62.5^{ab}	57.8^{b}	59.0^{b}	52.9^{b}
std deviation	2.3	6.9	6.6	3.3	9.4	8.5	6.4	5.5
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.6 – widest cross-section on leaf attached to base of bottom flower on tallest stem								
mean	20.7^{abc}	19.5^{abcd}	17.6^{cd}	22.3^{a}	21.8^{ab}	18.7^{bcd}	16.6^{d}	19.2^{abcd}
std deviation	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.8	2.2
LEAF WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.9 – maximum								
mean	5.5^{ab}	5.3^{ab}	4.4^{bc}	5.2^{abc}	5.9^{a}	5.1^{abc}	4.1^{c}	5.2^{abc}
std deviation	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
LEAF LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.41 – leaf attached to base of bottom flower on tallest stem								
mean	3.74^{b}	3.69^{b}	4.02^{ab}	4.39^{a}	3.73^{b}	3.72^{b}	4.13^{ab}	3.74^{b}
std deviation	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.7 – widest cross-section on leaf attached to base of bottom flower on tallest stem								
mean	28.7^{abc}	28.2^{bc}	26.9^{c}	30.0^{ab}	28.9^{abc}	30.6^{a}	28.0^{bc}	27.7^{bc}
std deviation	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7

FLOWER LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0 – widest cross-section wing to wing								
mean	27.6^{ab}	28.8^{a}	25.5^{ab}	24.4^{b}	27.8^{ab}	29.4^{a}	26.1^{ab}	28.7^{a}
std deviation	1.3	1.4	1.1	6.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.7
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)								
main petal	ca 74A (deeper)	9C, sparsely veined 165A	67A (very strong)	ca 74A (deeper)	66A (very strong)	ca 74A (deeper)	ca 74A (deeper)	variable mix of 9B-C and 66A
reverse (including prominence of over 9D at tube base)	74B-C, veined 83A, over 13D at tube base (medium)	9C-D, veined 165A over 9C-D at tube base (weak)	66C, veined 59A over 13D at tube base (prominent)	78B-C, veined 83A over 155A-B at tube base (prominent)	67A-B, veined 59A over 13D at tube base (medium)	78C, veined 83A, over 4C at tube base (weak)	83D, weakly veined 83A, over 155A-B at tube base (prominent)	9D, densely veined 59A-66A tube base (weak)
throat	13A	11A with variable 165A	13A	9A	13A	9A	9A	9B-C and with variable 66A
dark band around throat	60A, weak	absent	59A, weak	83A, medium-strong	60A, weak	83A, strong	83A, medium	absent
veins	83A	165A	59A	83A	59A	83A	83A	59A
PEDICEL LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.9 – widest cross-section standard to keel								
mean	9.3^{d}	13.6^{ab}	10.4^{cd}	11.6^{bc}	13.2^{ab}	14.2^{a}	8.7^{d}	13.4^{ab}
std deviation	3.1	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.3

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

Ceratopetalum gummiferum
New South Wales Christmas Bush

'Bill Winter'

Application No: 1999/033 Accepted: 24 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Kay Winter,** Queanbeyan, NSW, **Vic Ciccolella,** Oakville, NSW and **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.
Agent: **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 5 and Fig 25) Plant: upright, bushy, evergreen small tree. Leaves: opposite, trifoliate, flat, waxy. Leaflets: length medium (mean 61.97mm), width medium (mean 15.96mm), shape elliptic, apex acute (point rounded), base oblique-attenuate, upper surface dark green, lower surface lighter green, margin serrated, colour of new growth orange-red with a green midrib. Flowers: small, creamy white in terminal panicles. Sepals: 4-5 broadly obovate, sepal-circle mean diameter 19.65mm, white at first flower (Nov), ripening (mid Dec) to orange-red (RHS 180B) on inside of sepal and orange-red (RHS 180C) on outside of sepal. (Note: all colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: 100 seedlings were planted on a private property at Caringbah, NSW between 1920 and 1930. One of these seedlings was selected for its striking, dark green foliage, and superior fruit size, colour and density. The original plantation was destroyed some time after 1995. Since then the variety was propagated through five generations, and found to be stable. Selection criteria: flower density, colour of fruit and plant vigour. Propagation: 'Bill Winter' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Bill and Kay Winter, Caringbah, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The comparators chosen were 'Albery's Red' and 'Christmas Belle'. These are similar varieties of common knowledge. However, 'Bill Winter' differs from 'Albery's Red' in having darker green foliage with orange-red new tip growth and smaller intensely orange-red mid season fruit. 'Bill Winter' differs from 'Christmas Belle' in having an upright habit, darker green foliage and larger intensely orange-red fruit. 'VIC 90-1'(Ф) was not considered as a comparator because of its variegated foliage and different coloured fruit.

Comparative Trials Location: Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW. Nov 1999-Dec 2000 Conditions: Trials conducted in open, full sun. Plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 200mm pots containing commercial potting media dripper irrigated spacing at 30cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required. Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: From ten plants of each variety chosen randomly.

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

Description: **Neil Kirby,** Yellow Rock Native Nursery, Winmalee, NSW.

'Festival'

Application No: 1999/032 Accepted: 24 Feb 1999.
Applicant: **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 5 and Fig 25) Plant: upright, bushy, evergreen, small tree. Leaves: opposite, trifoliate, flat, waxy. Leaflets: length medium (mean 54.26mm), width medium (mean 15.98mm), shape elliptic, apex acute (point rounded), base oblique-attenuate, upper surface dark green, lower leaf surface lighter green, margin serrated, colour of new growth bronzed red with a green midrib. Flowers: small, creamy white in terminal panicles. Sepals: 4-5 broadly obovate, sepal-circle mean diameter 22.98mm, white at first (Nov), ripening (mid Dec) to deep red (RHS 46A) on inside of sepal, and rose red (RHS 47B) on outside of sepal. (Note: all colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Christmas Belle' x pollen parent 'Albery's Red'. The seed parent is characterised by having attractive bell shaped deep red fruit but with a tendency for flower drop and micro nutrient deficiencies in the foliage. The pollen parent is characterised by abundant early season orange-red fruit and vigorous stable growth. Hybridisation took place at Yellow Rock Native Nursery, Winmalee, NSW in Oct 1992. Seed was germinated in Feb 1993 in seedling trays and tubed in Oct 1993, and grown on in 200mm pots until flowering and fruit set in Dec 1996. 'Festival' was selected on basis of vigorous, upright growth habit and fruit size, colour and vase life. Propagation: 'Festival' was propagated through five generations and found to be stable. Breeder: Neil Kirby and Tony Foster, Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Both seed and pollen parents, 'Christmas Belle' and 'Albery's Red' were chosen as comparators on the basis of foliage and fruit colour. 'Festival' differs from 'Albery's Red' in its upright plant habit, larger leaflets and intensely deep red fruit. 'Festival' differs from 'Christmas Belle' in its upright plant habit, darker green foliage, larger leaflets, and deeper red fruit. 'VIC 90-1' was not considered because of its variegated foliage and different coloured fruit.

Comparative Trials Location: Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW. Nov 1999-Dec 2000 Conditions: Trials conducted in open, full sun. Plants propagated from cuttings, rooted cuttings planted in 200mm pots containing commercial potting media dripper irrigated spacing at 30cm, nutrition, pest and disease treatment as required. Trial design: twenty plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: From ten plants of each variety chosen randomly.

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

Description: **Neil Kirby,** Yellow Rock Native Nursery, Winmalee, NSW.

Table 5 *Ceratopetalum* varieties

	'Bill Winter'	'Festival'	*'Albery's Red'	*'Christmas Belle'
PLANT HABIT				
	upright	upright	spreading	n/a
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)				
inside	180B	46A	180A	180CD
outside	180C	47B	180B	47C
FLOWER DIAMETER mm (LSD P≤0.01 = 1.66)				
mean	19.654b	22.976c	22.193c	17.301a
std deviation	1.07	1.97	1.46	1.94
LEAFLET LENGTH mm (LSD P≤0.01 = 8.05)				
mean	61.97b	54.26ab	50.71c	47.23a
std deviation	6.68	7.29	10.12	5.13
LEAFLET WIDTH mm (LSD P≤0.01 = 2.94)				
mean	15.96b	15.98b	12.33ab	11.05a
std deviation	3.43	2.37	2.54	1.42

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

Chrysanthemum hybrid
Chrysanthemum

'UoM95-105-6'

Application No: 2000/340 Accepted: 1 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **Regents of the University of Minnesota,** Minneapolis, USA.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 17) Plant: height medium. Stem: internode length short, diameter medium, colour green (RHS 138B) anthocyanin colouration absent, strength medium-strong. Lateral shoot: attachment to the stem medium, angle between lateral shoot and stem medium. Peduncle: thickness medium, length of terminal flower head short. Stipule: size small. Leaf: length medium, width narrow to medium, length to width ratio medium, thickness medium, texture leathery, dissection strong, colour upper side green (RHS 147A), length of lower lobe short, shape of base of sinus between lateral lobes round, claw in base of sinus between lateral lobes absent, margins of sinus between lateral lobes parallel to diverging, shape of base obtuse, shape of apex cuspidate. Inflorescence: corymbiform. Flower head: diameter large, height from involucral bracts to top of flower head medium, type semi-double, number of involucral bracts 5 or less, involucral bracts among ray florets absent. Ray Floret: longitudinal axis of majority of florets slightly twisted, length of corolla tube short, cross section of ray concave, keel present (2), length of outer florets long, width of outer florets medium, ratio length to width, high, shape of tip dentate, colour of outer side of majority of ray florets RHS 181C (at stage 6), colour of inner side of majority of ray florets RHS 173B (at stage 6), colour of inner side of majority of ray florets when faded RHS 186C (at stage 10), number medium, texture smooth. Disc: diameter medium-large, distribution of disc florets type 4. Disc floret: length long, type tubular, colour RHS 149B. Receptacle: diameter medium, shape domed. Natural season of flowering: early.

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: of a breeding line designated as 94-23-87. The resulting seeds were identified as 95-105. The seeds were germinated and one of the flowering progeny designated UoM95-105-6 was selected. The parent is characterised by the presence of numerous shades of large, semi double, coral flowers. Selection criteria: large, coral coloured, semi double type flowers, spreading and prolific growth habit with short response time to flowering. Propagation: propagated asexually using terminal cuttings through many generations. Breeders: Neil Owen Anderson and Peter David Ascher, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'UoM92-332-2' from the same breeder was the best comparator available. 'Jennifer' (Yoder, USA) was selected within the USA as being the closest variety of common knowledge. 'Jennifer' is described as an early decorative type garden chrysanthemum with a stunning, bronze, two-tone flower with mahogany centre petals surrounded by amber outer petals. 'Jennifer' had a later flowering response and smaller flowers than the candidate. An additional comparator 'Horizon' was selected from the Cleangro, U.K. "Showmaker" series as being of similar two-tone colour somewhere between the parent colour, the first comparator and the candidate. The commercial varieties 'Dancer'(lemon, decorative) and 'Rodeo'(yellow, single) were considered but were rejected on the basis of flower colour. The Yoder coral/salmon varieties, 'Blushing Emily', 'Grenadine' and 'Zesty Jean' were all considered to be of comparable colour but were all decorative types and not chosen as as the closest comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC between Jan and May 2001. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 200mm 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 had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 20 plants of each variety arranged in 5 rows of 4 pots. The trial design allowed comparison of form, growth habit and flower colour. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Applied	'95-105-6'
Canada	2000	Applied	'95-105-6'

Prior sales nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** Clayton South, VIC.

Table 6 *Chrysanthemum* varieties

	'UoM95-105-6'	*'Uom92-333-2'	*'Jennifer'	*'Horizon'
LEAF SIZE	small	small	medium	medium-small
LEAF INCISIONS OF MARGIN	strong	strong	medium	medium
LEAF LENGTH /WIDTH RATIO	longer than broad	longer than broad	longer than broad	as long as broad
PLANT DENSITY	dense	dense	medium	medium
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	early	early	late	early
FLOWER COLOUR CHANGE	present	present	absent	present
FLOWER COLOUR				
Stage 6	RHS 178B RHS 178D RHS 168D	RHS 185B RHS 179B RHS 160B		RHS 7D
Stage 7	RHS 10C RHS 160C RHS 162C RHS 174D RHS 186D	RHS 173D RHS 184C RHS 186C	RHS 84 B	
Stage 10	RHS 186C	RHS 186B		RHS 167C
FLOWER TYPE	semi-double	semi-double	double	double

'UoM92-333-2'

Application No: 2000/338 Accepted: 1 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **Regents of the University of Minnesota,** Minneapolis, USA.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 16) Plant: height medium. Stem: internode length short, diameter medium, colour green (RHS 138B) anthocyanin colouration absent, strength medium-strong. Lateral shoot: attachment to the stem medium, angle between lateral shoot and stem medium. Peduncle: thickness medium, length of terminal flower head short. Stipule: size small. Leaf: length small-medium, width narrow to medium, length to width ratio medium (longer than wide), thickness medium, texture leathery, dissection strong, colour upper side green (RHS 147A), length of lower lobe short, shape of base of sinus between lateral lobes round, claw in base of sinus between lateral lobes absent, margins of sinus between lateral lobes parallel to diverging, shape of base obtuse, shape of apex cuspidate. Inflorescence: corymbiform. Flower head: diameter large, height from involucral bracts to top of flower head medium, type semi-double, number of involucral bracts 5or less, involucral bracts among ray florets absent. Ray Floret: longitudinal axis of majority of florets slightly twisted, length of corolla tube short, cross section of ray concave, keel present (2), length of outer florets long, width of outer florets medium, ratio length to width, high, shape of tip dentate, colour of outer side of majority of ray florets RHS 35C (at stage 6), colour of inner side of majority of ray florets RHS 184C (at stage 8), colour of inner side of majority of ray florets when faded RHS 186B (at stage 10),

number medium, texture smooth. Disc: diameter medium-large, distribution of disc florets type 4. Disc floret: length long, type tubular, colour RHS 150C. Receptacle: diameter medium, shape domed. Natural season of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the variety originated in a controlled hybridisation program. The pollen parent is a purple coloured breeding line designated as 90-287-16. The seed parent is a red, semi-double, prostrate breeding line designated 90-147-10. The resulting seeds were germinated and one of the flowering progeny designated UoM92-333-2 was selected. Selection criteria: large, reddish coloured, semi double type flowers, spreading and prolific growth habit with short response time to flowering. Propagation: propagated asexually using terminal cuttings through many generations. Breeders: Neil Owen Anderson and Peter David Ascher, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA.

Choice of Comparators The variety 'Empire Salsa' (Yoder, USA) was originally chosen in the USA as the closest variety in terms of flower colour. However, it was not chosen as a comparator in Australia because of its much shorter plant height. The next closest variety was identified as 'Helen' (Yoder, USA). Another comparator, 'Acrobat' was selected from the Cleangro, U.K. "Showmaker" series. 'Acrobat' is described as a mid to late burgundy single. The commercial varieties 'Big Wheel' is a medium to tall, red, decorative and 'Gala', 'Bravo' and 'Cheery Emily' were of comparable red colour but were also of decorative type and not chosen.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC between Jan and May 2001. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 200mm 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 had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 20 plants of each variety arranged in 5 rows of 4 pots. The trial design allowed comparison of form, growth habit and flower colour. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Applied	'92-333-2'
Canada	2000	Applied	'92-333-2'

Prior sales nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** Clayton South, VIC.

Table 7 *Chrysanthemum* varieties

	'UoM92-333-2'	*'Helen'	*'Acrobat'
LEAF SIZE	small-medium	medium-small	small
LEAF INCISIONS OF MARGIN	strong	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR	medium	light	dark
PLANT DENSITY	medium	sparse	dense
FLOWER COLOUR CHANGE	present	absent	absent
FLOWER COLOUR Stage 8	RHS 184C	RHS 53A	RHS 78B
FLOWER COLOUR Stage 10	RHS 186B	RHS 53A	RHS 78B
FLOWER TYPE	semi double	double	single
FLOWER DIAMETER	large	small-medium	medium

'UoM95-157-6'

Application No: 2000/339 Accepted: 1 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **Regents of the University of Minnesota,** Minneapolis, USA.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 18) Plant: height medium. Stem: internode length short diameter medium, colour green (RHS 138B) anthocyanin colouration absent, strength medium. Lateral shoot: attachment to the stem medium, angle between lateral shoot and stem medium. Peduncle: thickness medium, length of terminal flower head short. Stipule: size small. Leaf: length small-medium, width medium to narrow, length to width ratio medium, thickness medium, texture leathery, dissection strong-medium, colour upper side green (RHS 147A), length of lower lobe medium, shape of base of sinus between lateral lobes round, claw in base of sinus between lateral lobes absent, margins of sinus between lateral lobes diverging, shape of base obtuse, shape of apex cuspidate. Inflorescence: corymbiform. Flower head: diameter large, height from involucral bracts to top of flower head medium, type semi-double, number of involucral bracts 5 or less, involucral bracts among ray florets absent. Ray Floret: longitudinal axis of majority of florets very slightly twisted, length of corolla tube short, cross section of ray concave, keel present, length of outer florets long, width of outer florets medium, ratio length to width, high, shape of tip dentate, colour of outer side of majority of ray florets white (at stage 9), colour of inner side of majority of ray florets white, colour of inner side of inner florets RHS 150D (at stage 8), number medium, texture smooth. Disc: diameter medium, distribution of disc florets type 4. Disc floret: length short, type tubular, colour RHS 149C. Receptacle: diameter medium, shape domed. Natural season of flowering: early. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the variety originated in a controlled hybridisation program. The pollen parent is a breeding line designated as 92-279-2 and the seed parent is 'Baby Tears'. The seed parent is characterised

Continued on Page 33

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

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

Fig 3 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Hansug' syn Sugar Plum Fairy.

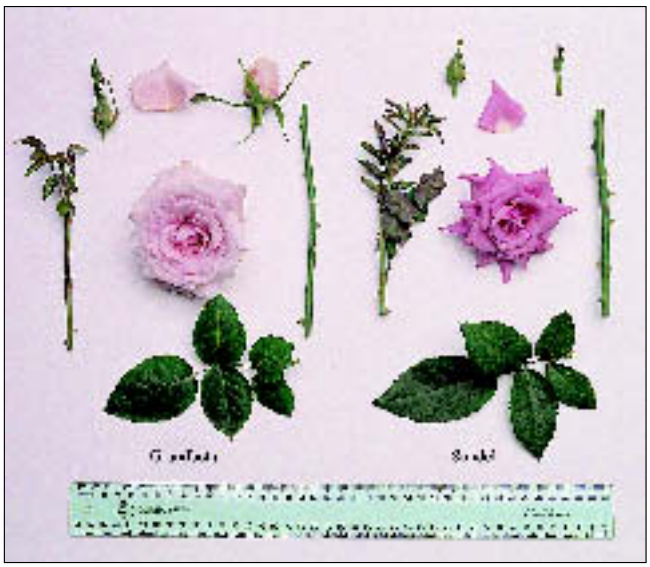

Fig 4 Rose – 'Grandbeta' (left) and 'Sundel' (right), showing differences in flower colour, reflexing of petal, and flower shape from above.

Fig 5 **Rose – 'Panroug' syn Red Calypso (left) and comparator 'Korlingo' syn Kardinal (right), showing differences in flower diameter, terminal leaflet length and shape of base.**

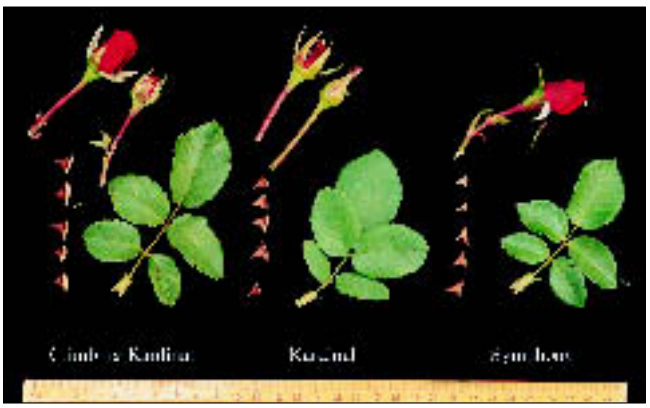

Fig 6 **Rose – 'Climbing Kardinal' (left) with comparators 'Kardinal' (centre) and 'Symphony' (right) showing differences in prickle shape and leaf glossiness.**

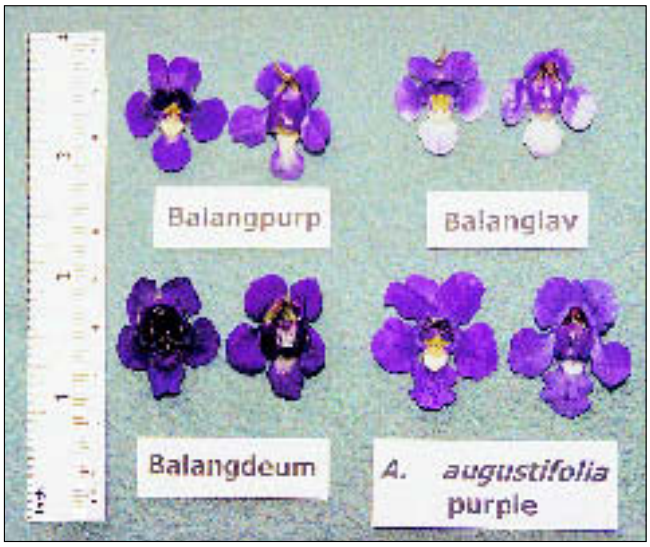

Fig 7 **Angelonia – flowers of (top row from left) 'Balangpurp' and 'Balanglav' and (bottom row from left) 'Balangdeum' and comparator *A. augustifolia* purple.**

Fig 8 **Angelonia – flowers of 'Balangpink' and its comparator *A. augustifolia* pink.**

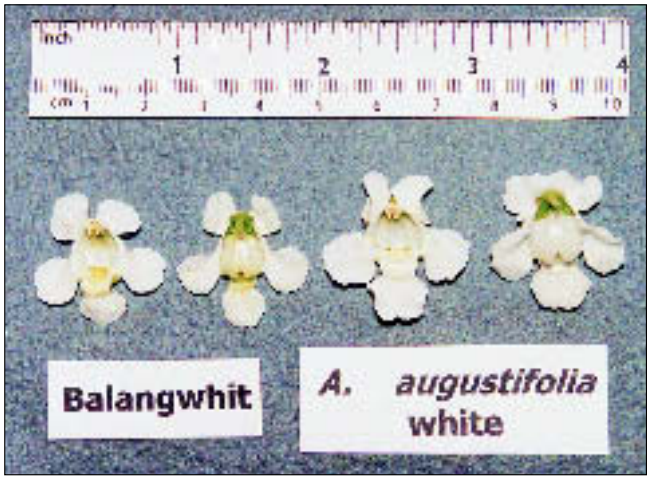

Fig 9 **Angelonia – flowers of 'Balangwhit' and its comparator *A. augustifolia* white.**

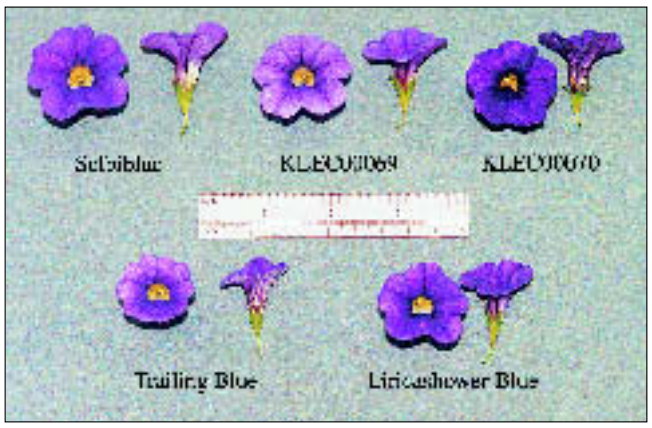

Fig 10 Calibrachoa – flowers of (top row from left) 'Selbiblue', 'KLEC00069' and 'KLEC00070' and comparators (bottom row from left) 'Trailing Blue' and 'Liricashower Blue'.

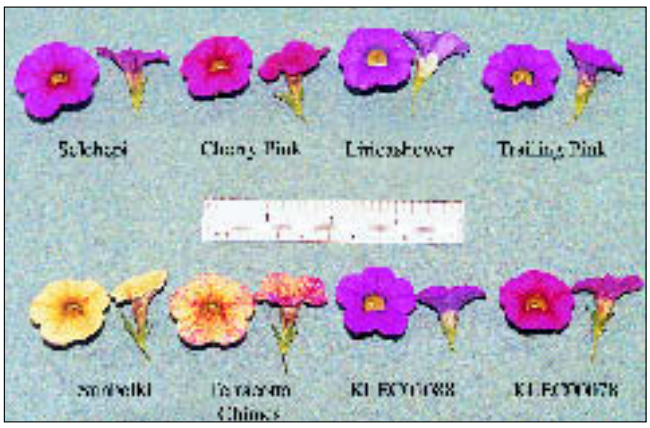

Fig 11 Calibrachoa – flowers of (top row from left) 'Selchepi', 'Cherry Pink', 'Liricashower' and 'Trailing Pink' and (bottom row from left) 'Sunbelki', 'Terracotta Chimes', 'KLEC01088' and 'KLEC00078'.

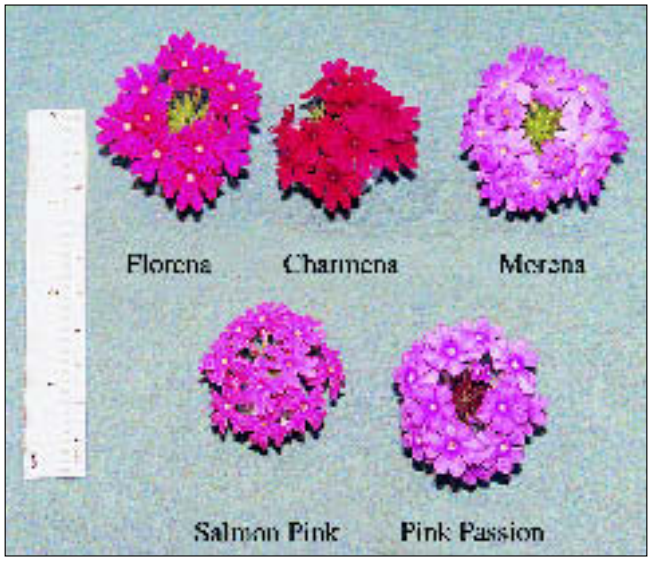

Fig 12 Verbena – Inflorescence of (top row from left) 'Florena', 'Charmena', and 'Morena' with comparators 'Salmon Pink', and 'Pink Passion' (bottom row from left).

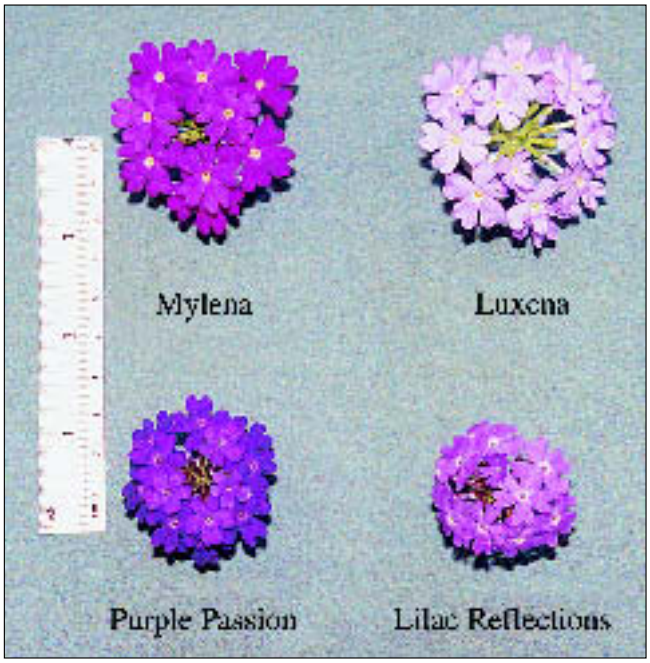

Fig 13 Verbena – Inflorescence of (top row from left) 'Mylena', and 'Luxena' with comparators 'Purple Passion, and 'Lilac Reflections' (bottom row from left).

Fig 14 Verbena – Inflorescence and leaves of 'Scarlena' (left) with comparators 'Scarlet Fire' (centre) and 'Fox Hunter' (right).

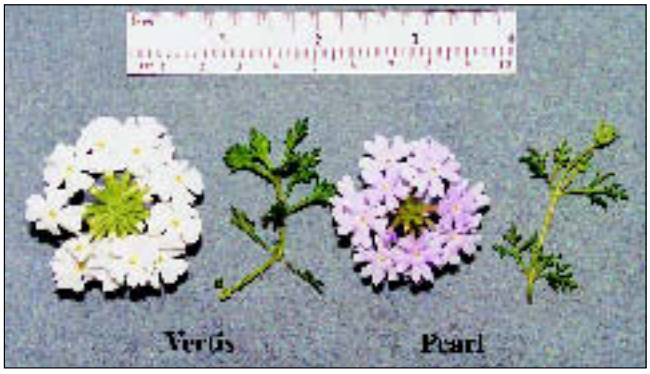

Fig 15 Verbena – Inflorescence and leaves of 'Vertis' (left) with its comparator 'Pearl' (right).

Fig 16 Chrysanthemum – 'UoM95-105-6' (left), 'UoM92-333-2' (2nd from left) with comparators 'Helen' (2nd from right) and 'Acrobat' (right).

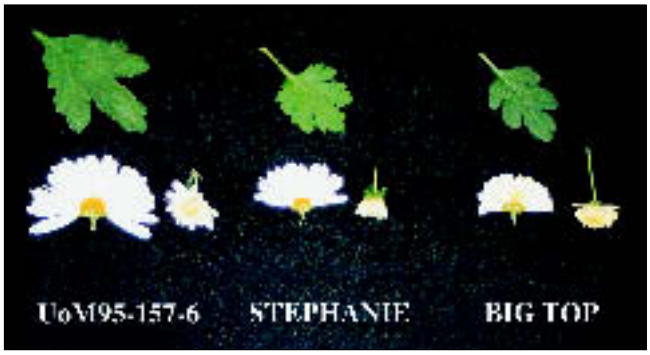

Fig 18 Chrysanthemum – 'UoM95-157-6' (left) with comparator 'Stephanie' (centre) and 'Big Top' (right).

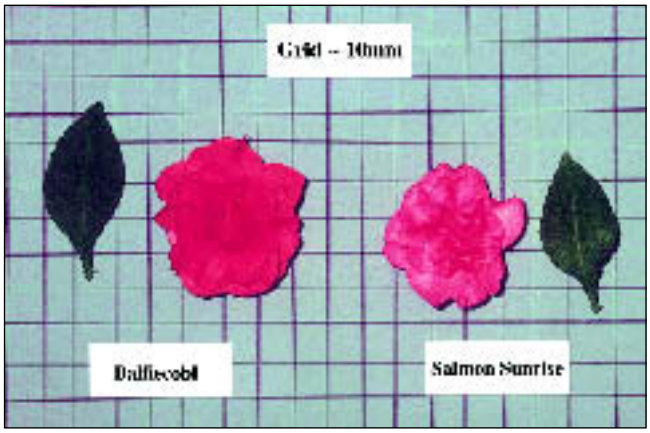

Fig 20 Busy Lizzie – 'Balfiecobl' syn Fiesta Coral Bells (left) with comparator 'Salmon Sunrise'Φ (right) showing differences in leaf length, flower diameter and colour.

Fig 17 Chrysanthemum – 'UoM95-105-6' (left), 'UoM92-333-2' (2nd from left) with comparators 'Jennifer' (2nd from right) and 'Horizon' (right).

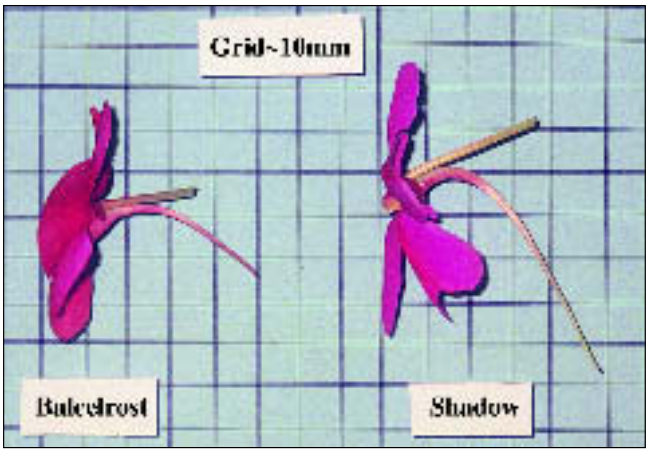

Fig 19 New Guinea Impatiens – 'Balcelrost' syn Celebration Rose Star (left) with comparator 'Shadow'Φ (right) showing differences in flower spur length.

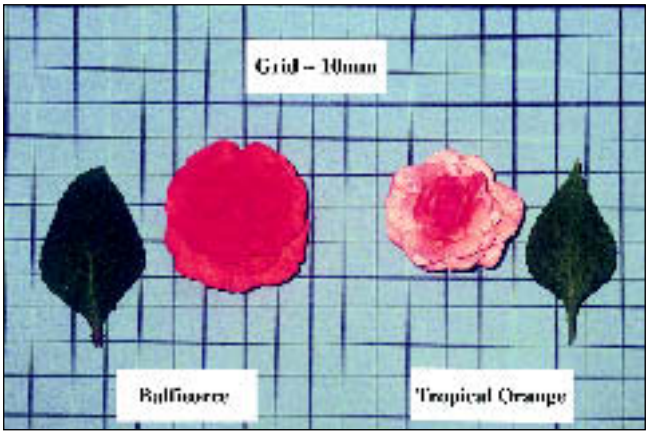

Fig 21 Busy Lizzie – 'Balfieorce' syn Fiesta Orange Spice (left) with comparator 'Tropical Orange'Φ (right) showing differences in flower diameter and colour.

Fig 22 Brachyscome – 'Mauve Mystic' (left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Mauve Delight', *B. multifida*, 'Mardi Gras', 'Break O' Day' showing differences in flower diameter, leaf length and width, and ray floret colour.

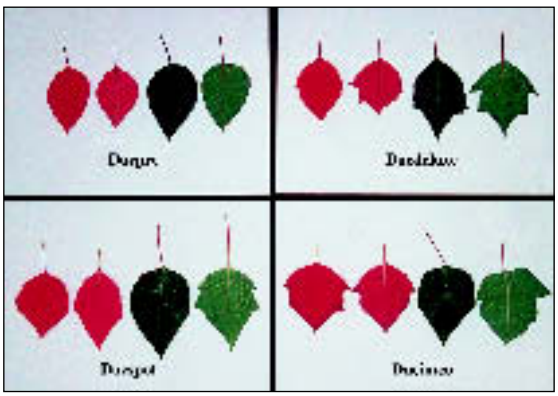

Fig 23 Poinsettia – 'Duepre' (top left) with comparators 'Duedeluxe'(Þ) (top right), 'Duespot'(Þ) (bottom left) and 'Dueimco'(Þ) (bottom right). Note: incision of bract margin is absent in 'Duepre' when it is present in the comparators.

Fig 24 Lechenaultia – 'Kings Park Spirit of Suffrage' between comparators *Lechenaultia laricina* (left) and *Lechenaultia floribunda* (right), clearly showing difference in flower colour, size and form.

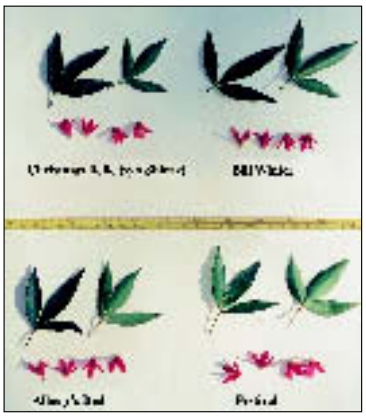

Fig 25 New South Wales Christmas Bush – flowers and leaves of 'Bill Winter' (top right) and 'Festival' (bottom right) with comparators 'Christmas Belle' (top left) and 'Albery's Red' (bottom left).

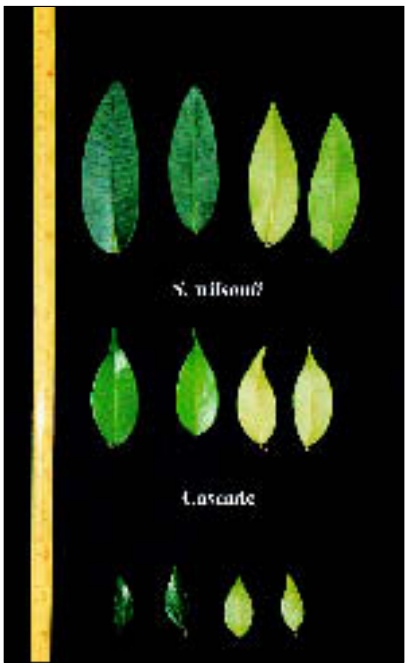

Fig 26 Lilly Pilly – mature and immature leaves of 'Cascade' (centre) with *S. wilsonii* (top) and *S. luehninnii* (bottom) showing differences in leaf colour. Note: leaf size of 'Cascade' is intermediate between *S. wilsonii* and *S. luehninnii.*

Fig 27 Giant Water Gum – 'Little Gem' (left) showing distinct height differences from *Syzygium francisii* common form (right).

Fig 28 Nectarine – fruits, stone and leaves of 'Fire Sweet' syn Fire Gold.

Fig 29 Nectarine – fruits, stone and leaves of 'August Pearl' syn August Ice.

Fig 30 Nectarine – fruits, stone and leaves of 'Kay Pearl' syn Kay Ice.

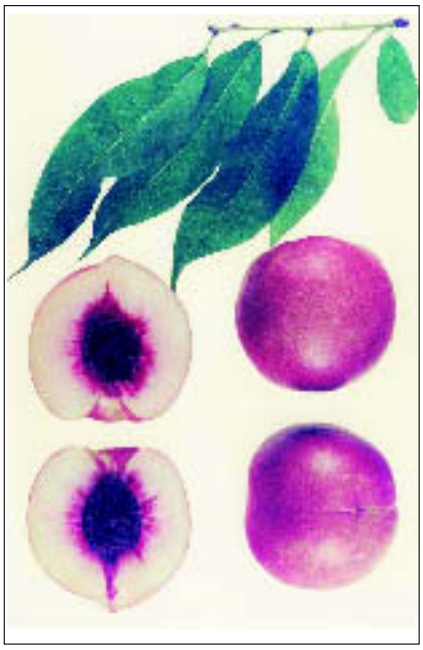

Fig 31 Nectarine – fruits, stone and leaves of 'Arctic Pride'.

Fig 32 Peach – fruits, stone and leaves of 'Ivory Princess' syn Ivory White.

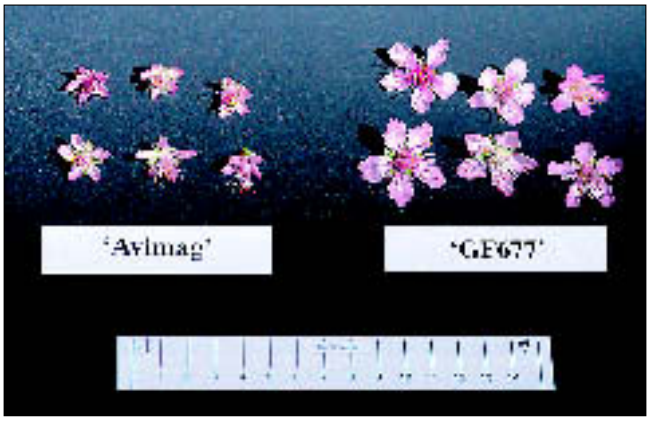

Fig 33 Prunus Rootstock – 'Avimag' (left) has small rosaceous flowers compared to 'GF677' (right) that has large showy flowers.

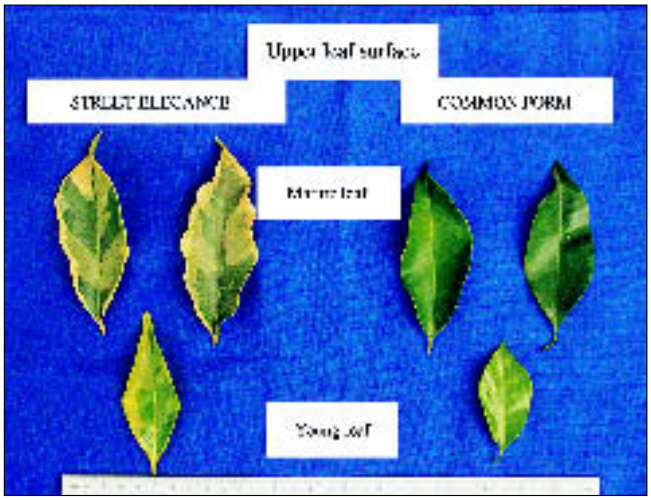

Fig 34 Mimusops – young and mature leaves of 'Street Elegance' showing distinct leaf variegation which is absent in the common form of *Mimusops elengi* (right).

Fig 35 Mango – fruit of 'B74' (centre) and comparators 'Kensington Pride' (left) and 'R2E2' (right) showing differences in size and colour.

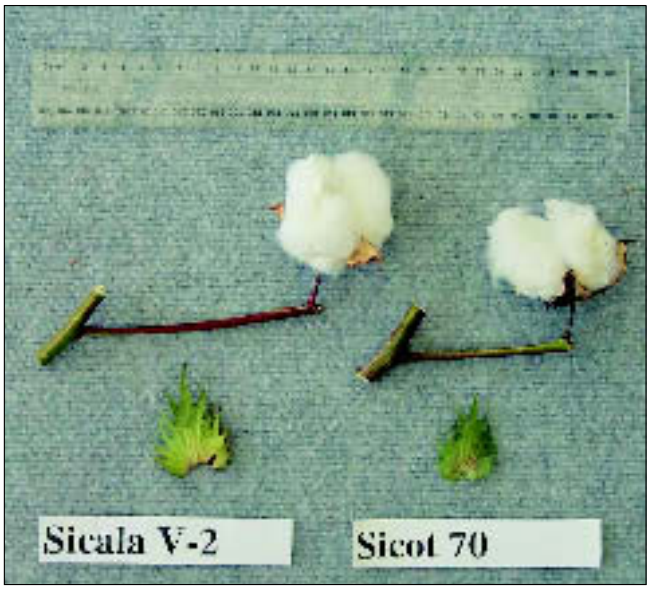

Fig 36 Cotton – 'Sicot 70' (right) and its comparator 'Sicala V-2'(Ф) (left) showing differences in fruiting branch internode length and bract size.

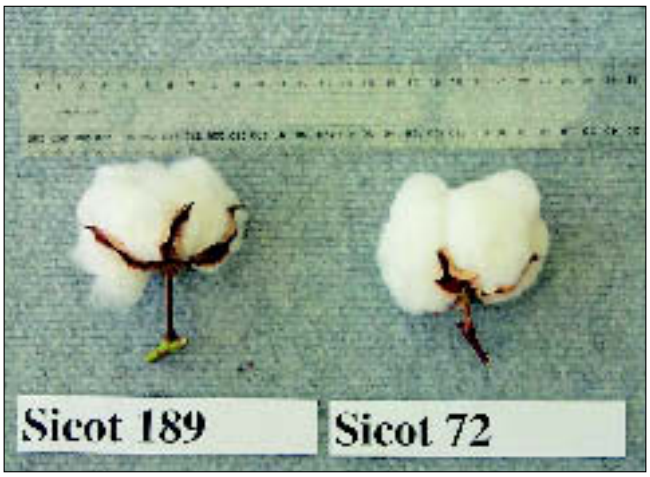

Fig 37 Cotton – 'Sicot 72'(right) and its comparator, 'Sicot 189'(Ф) (left) showing differences in peduncle length.

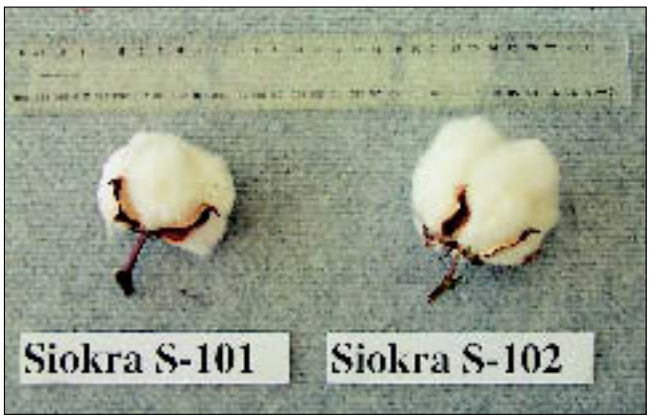

Fig 38 Cotton – 'Siokra S-102' (right) and its comparator 'Siokra S-101'$^{\phi}$ (left) showing peduncle length.

Fig 39 Cotton – 'Siokra V-16i'(bottom) and its comparator 'Siokra V-15i'$^{\phi}$ (top) showing difference in stigma protrusion.

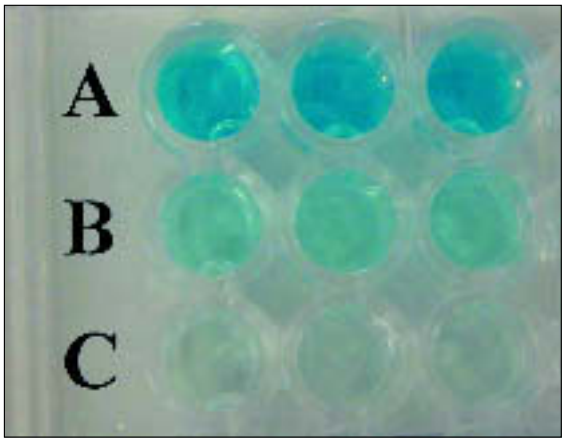

Fig 40 Cotton – 'Sicot 289i' (A), its comparator 'Sicot 189i'$^{\phi}$ (B) and a non-transgenic control (C) showing differing Bt protein expression using a quantitative ELISA.

Fig 41 (a)Cotton – 'Sicala V-3RRi'and its comparators 'Sicala V-2i'$^{\phi}$, 'Sicala V-2'$^{\phi}$ and 'Sicala V-2RR'$^{\phi}$ showing effect of glyphosate 14 days after application.

Fig 41 (b) Cotton – 'Sicala V-3RRi' (A) and its comparators 'Sicala V-2i'$^{\phi}$ (B), 'Sicala V-2'$^{\phi}$ (C) and 'Sicala V-2RR'$^{\phi}$ (D) showing differing Bt protein expression using a quantitative ELISA.

Fig 42 'Cavalier' (centre) with comparators 'Circle Valley' (left) and 'Santiago' (right) showing pod size and colour differences.

Fig 43 Sugarcane – 'Q194' (shown as 89H157 – bottom) with comparators 'Q117' (top) and 'Q162' (middle) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, wax covering and wax band distinctiveness and width of the internodes are clearly visible.

Fig 44 Sugarcane 'Q195' (shown as 90H1178 – bottom) with comparators 'Q117' (top) and 'Q174'Φ (middle) showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in width, shape, dewaxed colour (unexposed), wax covering and wax band distinctiveness of the internodes are clearly visible.

Fig 45 Navy Bean – 'Hyperno' (top) with 'Spearfelt', 'Rainbird', W1401, 'Kerman', 'Sirius' and 'Actolac' (from left to right) showing differences in pod colour.

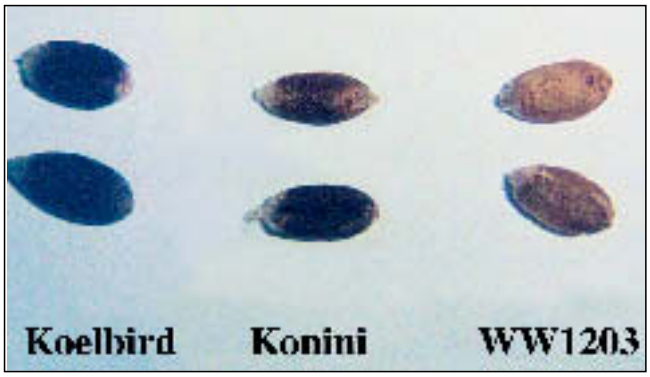

Fig 46 Wheat – grains of 'Koelbird' (left) showing purple colour ,'Konini' (middle) showing light purple colour and WW1203 (right) showing white colour.

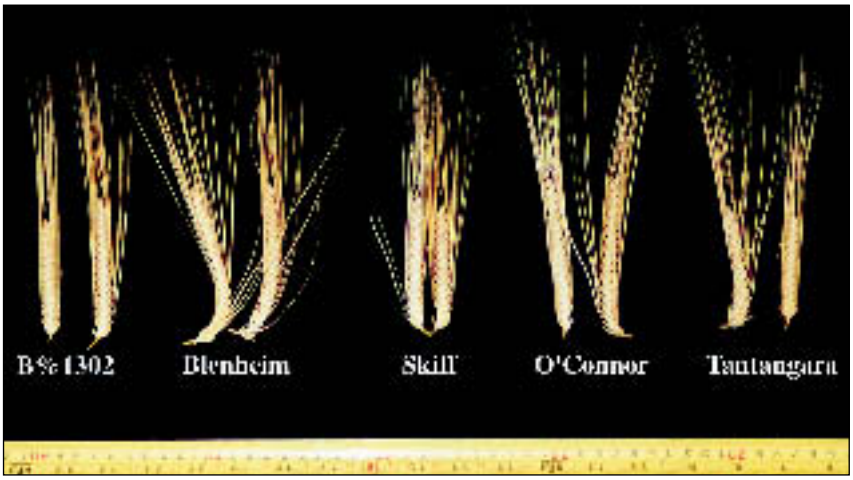

Fig 47 Barley – ears of 'B%1302' (left) with comparators 'Blenheim', 'Skiff', 'O'Connor', and 'Tantangara' (from left to right.)

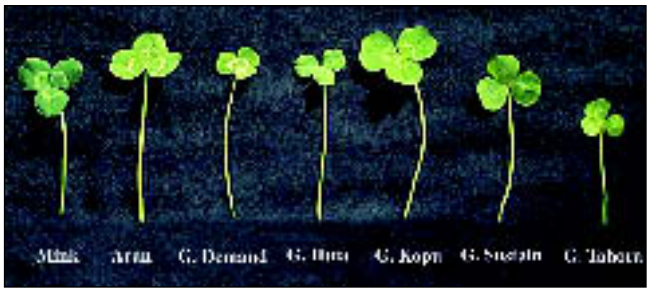

Fig 48 White Clover- 'Mink' (left) and comparators showing differences in leaf size.

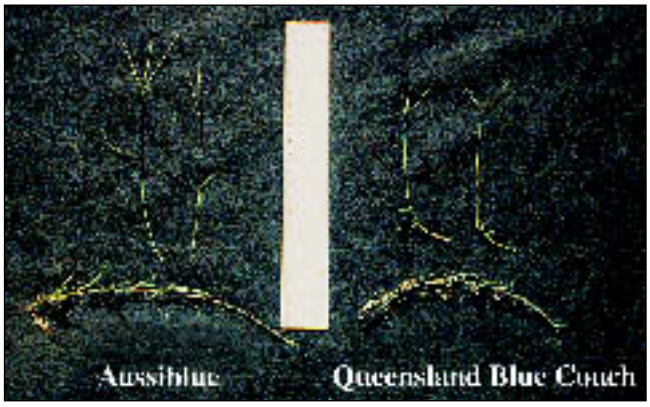

Fig 49 Swazi grass – stolon and flowering culm of 'Aussiblue' (left) with comparator 'Queensland Blue Couch' (right), showing longer stolon internodes, longer culm above top node and longer racemes in 'Aussiblue'.

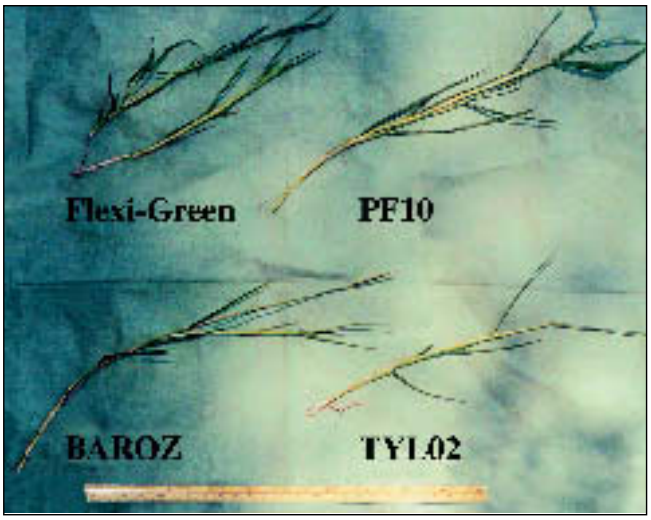

Fig 50 Water Couch – 'Flexi-Green' (top left) with comparators PF10 (top right), BAROZ (bottom left) TYL02 (bottom right) showing differences in internode length.

Fig 51 Tussock Grass – 'Eskdale' (left) with parents P2, P1 and G1 (from left to right) showing differences in percent of dead straw leaves per plant.

From Page 32

by button type flowers and the pollen parent is characterised by yellow flower colour. The seeds were germinated and the flowering progeny designated UoM95-157-6 was selected. Selection criteria: white flower colour, plant height, earliness growth habit and flower size. Propagation: propagated asexually using terminal cuttings through many generations. Breeder: Neil Owen Anderson and Peter David Ascher, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Stephanie' is the most similar variety of common knowledge. 'Stephanie' is the only listed (Yoder, USA) early, white semi-double daisy type with similar form and branching variety. It is less prolific, has a later flowering response and smaller flowers than the candidate. The other comparator 'Big Top' was selected from the Cleangro (UK), "Showmaker" series as being of similar colour and function. The Belgium bred variety 'Samco' was not included, as it was known to be similar to 'Big Top' and had small flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC between Jan and May 2001. Conditions: plants raised on their own roots from cuttings planted into 200mm 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 had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to the same spray chemical treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 20 plants of each variety arranged in 5 rows of 4 pots. The trial design allowed comparison of form, growth habit and flower colour. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2000	Applied	'95-157-6'
Canada	2000	Applied	'95-157-6'

Prior sales nil.

Description: **Graeme Guy,** Clayton South, VIC.

Table 8 *Chrysanthemum* varieties

	'UoM95-157-6'	*'Stephanie'	*'Big Top'
LEAF SIZE	medium-small	small	medium-small
LEAF COLOUR	RHS 138B	RHS 139C	RHS 139C
STEM THICKNESS	medium	small	medium-small
FLOWER COLOUR Stage 9	white RHS 155D	white RHS 155D	yellow RHS 8D
FLOWER SIZE	large	medium	medium-small
FLOWER TYPE	semi-double daisy type	single daisy type	double decorative type

Digitaria didactyla (syn *D. swazilandensis*)
Swazi Grass

'Aussiblue'

Application No: 1997/181 Accepted: 10 Sep 1997.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,**
Orange, NSW.
Agent: **Progressive Seeds Pty Ltd,** Mt. Crosby, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 49) Plant: prostrate, stoloniferous, warm season, perennial turfgrass. Stolon: lateral growth vigorous, length very long (average maximum spread of stolon in 100 days is 1400mm from a 45mm plug). Stem: internode length long (mean length of 4th internode from tip of stolon 26mm). Leaf: length long (mean length of sheath on first leaf on the 4th node from tip of stolon 19mm), width broad (mean width of first leaf on the 4th node from tip of stolon 2.7mm), colour green (RHS 137B, 1986). Inflorescence: digitate panicle, flowering culm long (mean length of flowering culm above topmost node 170mm), 2 to 4 racemes per panicle (mean 2.8), length of raceme very long (mean length of 73mm). Seed production: very sparse.

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: 'Aussiblue' originated from a selection within an accession introduced to Australia in the late 1960s. The original accession (CPI 40639) was an outcrossing population propagated by seed. Selection criteria: vegetative selection was made within the original population for vigorous lateral growth, leaf width and sparse flowering. Propagation: 'Aussiblue' was vegetatively propagated for a minimum of eight generations to confirm its uniformity and stability. It will be commercially propagated by vegetative means. Breeder: NSW Agriculture, Grafton Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, Grafton, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Queensland Blue Couch' (*Digitaria didactyla*) was included in the trial as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The source material was not included in the trial because it is no longer available in its original form. However, the original source material was heterogenous and propagated by seed. Therefore, the candidate variety, which is a uniform and stable vegetative selection, is different from the original heterogenous source material.

Comparative Trial Location: Clifton Park Turf Supplies, Maclean, QLD, between Jan 1998-Apr 1998. Conditions: plants were established in 2 square metre irrigated plots from a 45mm diameter plug 100mm deep. Trial design: two randomised complete blocks with 16 replications of each variety per block. Measurements: longest stolon measured in all field plots. Other measurements were made on a randomly selected stolon and a flowering culm from each plot.

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

Description: **Dr. Walter Scattini,** Brisbane, QLD.

Table 9 *Digitaria* varieties

	'Aussiblue'	*'Queensland Blue Couch'
LENGTH OF THE LONGEST STOLON (mm)		
mean	1400	1066
std deviation	180	191
LSD/sig	107	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF FOURTH INTERNODE FROM TIP OF STOLON (mm)		
mean	26	21
std deviation	2.9	2.8
LSD/sig	2.1	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF LEAF SHEATH ON 4th NODE FROM TIP OF STOLON (mm)		
mean	19	13
std deviation	2.1	1.7
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01
WIDTH OF FIRST LEAF BLADE ON 4th NODE FROM TIP OF STOLON (mm)		
mean	2.7	1.7
std deviation	0.29	0.46
LSD/sig	0.23	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	137B	137A
LENGTH OF CULM ABOVE TOP NODE (mm)		
mean	170	80
std deviation	39	20
LSD/sig	25	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF RACEMES		
mean	2.8	2.1
std deviation	0.49	0.30
LSD/sig	0.2	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF RACEME (mm)		
mean	73	32
std deviation	15.1	8.8
LSD/sig	8.9	P≤0.01

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Duepre'

Application No: 2001/148 Accepted: 11 Jun 2001.
Applicant: **Marga Dümmen,** Dammweg, Rheinberg, Germany.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers,** Clayton South, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 23) Plant: habit compact, branching present, number of branches medium, height medium, width medium. Stem: colour reddish, intensity of colour medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, shape broad ovate, shape of base wedge-shaped, number of colours one, colour of leaf very dark green, colour of main vein on upper side greenish, colour of main vein on lower side greenish, number of lobes very few, depth of lobes shallow. Petiole: length medium, colour of upper side reddish, intensity of colour of upper side strong, colour of lower side reddish, intensity of colour of lower side medium. Flowering Zone: number of bi-coloured transitional bracts very few, number of uniform coloured leaf bracts many, number of uniform coloured inflorescence bracts medium, distance between the upper and lower bracts medium, distribution of bract colour of upper side uniform, colour of upper side red (RHS 53B), colour of lower side red (RHS 53C). Bract: folding absent, curving absent, twisting absent, intensity of rugosity between veins weak. Inflorescence bract: length of largest bract medium, width of largest bract medium, shape broad ovate. Cyme: width medium. Cyathium: size of glands large, colour of glands yellow, intensity of colouration of margin of glands weak, time of opening of first three cyathia early, persistence medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart readings refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: female parent 94-513-6 x pollen parent E-20-01. The female parent is characterised by bright red bract colour, dark green leaves, later flowering, good branching, medium compactness and medium height. Hybridisation took place in Rheinberg, Germany in 1996, seedlings were propagated in 1997 and selections and trials were made in 1999. The candidate was selected because it differed from both parents by being earlier flowering and more compact in growth. Vegetative propagation over two generations established uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: early response time with a natural, strong, rounded habit, good branching, smooth bracts, robust and having a good shelf life. 'Duepre' is commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants. Breeder: Marga Dümmen, Rheinberg, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The candidate variety is described as having compact growth habit, dark foliage, short response time with very intense red bract colour. The varieties 'Duedeluxe'(Φ) syn Red Fox De Luxe(Φ), 'Duespot'(Φ) syn Red Fox Spotlight Dark Red(Φ), and 'Dueimco'(Φ) syn Red Fox Coco 2000(Φ) were chosen as the most suitable comparators on the basis of similar characteristics with candidate variety. 'V10 Red', 'Fiscor'(Φ) syn Cortez Red(Φ) (Flora Nova), '490 Red'(Φ) syn Eckespoint Freedom Red(Φ), 'Lilo' (Eckespoint), 'Success' (Eckespoint), 'Pepride' (Eckespoint), 'Duelebri' syn Red Fox Elegance Bright Red, 'Duesonata' syn Red Fox Sonata, 'Duemal' syn Red Fox Malibu Red and other Red Fox varieties all have red coloured bracts but were not selected because either one or more of the described characteristics did not match with the candidate variety or they have less flat and less smooth bracts.

Comparative Trial Location: trials conducted at F&I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers, Clayton South, VIC between Jan-May 2001. 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 had blackout facilities for flower regulation and the glasshouse walls and roof were sprayed with whitewash. All plants were subjected to normal glasshouse spray treatments to maintain health. Trial design: 10 to 20 pots of each variety were arranged in a block design. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	2000	Applied	'Duepre'

First sold in Germany in June 2000. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table 10 *Euphorbia* varieties

	'Duepre'	*'Duespot'ф	*'Due-deluxe'ф	*'Dueimco'ф
PLANT HABIT	compact	open and spreading	open	compact
PLANT GROWTH	medium-strong	medium-strong	medium	medium-strong
LEAF: INTENSITY OF GREEN COLOUR	very dark	dark	very dark	very dark
LEAF BLADE: NUMBER OF LOBES	few	few	few	few
LEAF BLADE: DEPTH OF LOBES	shallow	medium	medium	medium
BRACT COLOUR: UPPER SURFACE	red RHS 53B	red RHS 53A	red RHS 53A	red RHS 53A
BRACT COLOUR: LOWER SURFACE	light red – faded red RHS 53D-53C	light red RHS 53C	light red RHS 53C	dark red RHS 53B
BRACT: INCISION OF MARGIN	absent	present	present	present
BRACT: CURVING	absent	present	present	present
BRACT INTENSITY OF RUGOSITY BETWEEN VEINS	very weak	medium-weak	medium	medium
CYATHIUM: SIZE OF GLANDS	large	medium	small-medium	medium
CYATHIUM: COLOUR OF GLANDS	yellow	green	orange to yellow	orange-yellow
TIME OF OPENING OF FIRST THREE CYATHIA	early	late	late	early

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicot 70'

Application No: 2000/282 Accepted: 12 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.
Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 36) Plant: shape conical, height medium, maturity medium-late (180 days to mature), foliage density medium. Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence of midrib very slight, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens short (mean 0.8mm). Boll: size large, shape ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle short (mean 25mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (47mm x 28mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.42), length medium (29.9mm), strength high (31.1 g/tex), micronaire fine (3.9). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*), good tolerance to fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vasinfectins*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sicala V-1' x pollen parent breeding line 84009-47 in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent 'Sicala V-1' is distinguished from 'Sicot 70' due to its lower lint % and higher micronaire. The pollen parent breeding line 84009-47 is distinguished from 'Sicot 70' by its early maturity. Two cycles of single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, resistance to verticillium and fusarium wilt, leaf hair, lint % and fibre quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Sicala V-2'ф was chosen because it is the most similar variety with normal leaf shape and very similar plant habit and region of adaptation. The parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2000-01 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality trial locations: 13 trial locations from Warren, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 1997-98 and 1998-99 summers. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g subsample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

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

Table 11 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicot 70'	*'Sicala V-2'ф
FRUITING BRANCH FIRST INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	95.9	116.9
std deviation	5.0	11.8
LSD/sig	16.0	P≤0.01
BRACT LENGTH (mm)		
mean	47.4	52.5
std deviation	1.1	0.8
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01
BRACT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	28.2	32.9
std deviation	2.1	4.4
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01
STIGMA DISTANCE RELATIVE TO STAMENS (mm)		
mean	0.8	2.0
std deviation	0.6	0.6
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01
LINT %		
mean	42.3	39.5
std deviation	1.2	1.2
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS UNIFORMITY INDEX (%)		
mean	83.7	84.1
std deviation	1.1	1.2
LSD/sig	0.30	P≤0.01
STRENGTH (g/tex)		
mean	31.1	32.0
std deviation	1.6	1.6
LSD/sig	0.48	P≤0.01
EXTENSION (%)		
mean	6.3	5.8
std deviation	1.8	1.6
LSD/sig	0.21	P≤0.01
MICRONAIRE		
mean	3.9	4.1
std deviation	0.3	0.3
LSD/sig	0.11	P≤0.01

'Sicot 72'

Application No: 2000/283 Accepted: 12 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 37) Plant: shape conical, height medium, maturity medium-late (178 days to mature), foliage density medium. Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence medium, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens medium (mean 1.7mm). Boll: size medium, shape ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle short (mean 21mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (47mm x 29mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.41), length medium (29.8 mm), strength high (32.6 g/tex), micronaire value medium (4.4). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 83055-33-1111 x pollen parent 'CS 50'ф in a planned breeding program the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent breeding line 83055-33-1111 is distinguished from 'Sicot 72' because of its larger boll size, lower leaf hair density and less erect plant habit. The pollen parent 'CS 50'ф is an obsolete variety distinguished from 'Sicot 72' by its susceptibility to verticillium wilt. Single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, fibre quality and yield performance in full growing season areas. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Sicot 189'ф was chosen because it is the most similar variety with normal leaf shape and very similar plant habit and region of adaptation. The parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2000-01 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality trial locations: 13 trial locations from Warren, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 1997-98 and 1998-99 summers. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g subsample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

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

Table 12 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicot 72'	*'Sicot 189'ф
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	21.3	27.6
std deviation	1.5	2.7
LSD/sig	3.2	P≤0.01
BRACT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	28.5	25.9
std deviation	2.7	3.7
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01
LEAF HAIR DENSITY (1=very sparse, 5=medium, 10=very high)		
mean	8.6	5.6
std deviation	0.17	0.15
LSD/sig	0.36	P≤0.01

LINT %		
mean	40.7	39.6
std deviation	1.2	1.2
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
LENGTH (mm)		
mean	29.8	30.5
std deviation	0.7	1.0
LSD/sig	0.23	P≤0.01
EXTENSION (%)		
mean	5.6	6.1
std deviation	1.6	1.8
LSD/sig	0.21	P≤0.01
MICRONAIRE		
mean	4.4	4.1
std deviation	0.4	0.4
LSD/sig	0.11	P≤0.01

'Siokra S-102'

Application No: 2000/284 Accepted: 12 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 38) Plant: shape conical, height short, maturity early (163 days to mature), foliage density sparse. Leaf: shape digitate, pubescence of midrib very slight, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens short (mean 0.3mm). Boll: size medium, shape ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle short (mean 21mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size medium (49mm x 30 mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.40), length medium (30.0 mm), strength high (31.4 g/tex), micronaire value medium (4.1). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sicala V-1' x pollen parent 'Siokra S324' in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri NSW. The seed parent 'Sicala V-1' is distinguished from 'Siokra S-102' by its normal leaf shape. The pollen parent 'Siokra S324' is distinguished from 'Siokra S-102' by its susceptibility to verticillium wilt. Two cycles of single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, leaf hair, lint % yield, early maturity and fibre quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Siokra S-101'(ϕ) was chosen because it is a similar early maturing variety with okra leaf shape. 'Siokra S-102' is a reselection from 'Siokra S-101'(ϕ), both varieties have the same parentage. The original parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2000-01 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality trial locations: 13 trial locations from Warren, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 1998/99 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 60-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g subsample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

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

Table 13 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Siokra S-102'	*** 'Siokra S-101'(ϕ)**
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
UNIFORMITY INDEX (%)		
mean	84.3	83.8
std deviation	1.1	1.0
LSD/sig	0.43	P≤0.01
STRENGTH (g/tex)		
mean	31.4	30.0
std deviation	1.6	1.5
LSD/sig	0.69	P≤0.01
EXTENSION (%)		
mean	6.6	7.3
std deviation	0.5	0.5
LSD/sig	0.25	P≤0.01

'Siokra V-16i'

Application No: 2000/281 Accepted: 12 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 39) Plant: shape conical, height medium, maturity medium-late (176 days to mature), foliage density medium. Leaf: shape digitate, pubescence of midrib very slight, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens medium (mean 2.6mm). Boll: size large, shape ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle long (mean 33mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (52mm x 29mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.40), length medium (29.6mm), strength high (31.2 g/tex), micronaire fine (3.7). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Transgenes: Ingard® gene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 95420 x pollen parent 'Siokra V-16'(ϕ) in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent

breeding line 95420 is distinguished from 'Siokra V-16i' by its segregation for the Ingard® gene. The pollen parent 'Siokra V-16'(Φ) is distinguished from 'Siokra V-16i' by the absence of the Ingard® gene. This cross was the fourth backcross of 'Siokra V-16'(Φ) onto a line transformed with an Ingard® 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 'Siokra V-16'(Φ). Three subsequent backcrosses using 'Siokra V-16'(Φ) as the recurrent parent were carried out at ACRI. At all stages plants were screened for presence of the Ingard® 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: Ingard® trait, plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, leaf hair, yield, lint % and fibre quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Siokra V-15i'(Φ) was chosen because it is the most similar variety with okra leaf shape, very similar plant habit and the Ingard® gene. The parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2000-01 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality trial locations: 8 trial locations from Warren, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 1999-2000 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 13-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g subsample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Sep 2000.

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

Table 14 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Siokra V-16i'	*'Siokra V-15i'(Φ)
FRUITING BRANCH FIRST INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	129.1	106.1
std deviation	12.0	8.8
LSD/sig	16.0	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	32.9	29.7
std deviation	2.7	3.9
LSD/sig	3.2	P≤0.01
STIGMA DISTANCE RELATIVE TO STAMENS (mm)		
mean	2.6	4.6
std deviation	1.0	1.1
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01
LINT %		
mean	40.3	39.8
std deviation	1.21	1.32
LSD/sig	0.50	P≤0.01

'Sicot 289i'

Application No: 2000/280 Accepted: 12 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry,** Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 40) Plant: shape conical, height medium, maturity late (180 days to mature), foliage density medium. Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence of midrib very slight, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens (mean 1.9 mm). Boll: size medium, shape ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 28.8 mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (47mm medium x 29mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.41), length medium (30.1mm), strength high (31.8 g/tex), micronaire medium (4.0). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*), good tolerance to fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vasinfectins*). Transgenes: Ingard® gene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 95418 x pollen parent 'Sicot 189'(Φ) in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri, NSW. The seed parent breeding line 95418 is distinguished from 'Sicot 289i' by its segregation for the Ingard® gene. The pollen parent 'Sicot 189'(Φ) is distinguished from 'Sicot 289i' by the absence of the Ingard® gene. This cross was the fourth backcross of 'Sicot 189'(Φ) onto a line transformed with an Ingard® 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). Three subsequent backcrosses using 'Sicot 189'(Φ) as the recurrent parent were carried out at ACRI. At all stages plants were screened for presence of the Ingard® 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: Ingard® trait, plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, resistance to fusarium wilt, leaf hair, yield, lint % and fibre quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Sicot 189i'(Φ) was chosen because it is the most similar variety with normal leaf shape, very similar plant habit and the Ingard® gene. The parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2000-01 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality trial locations: 6 trial locations from Narrabri, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 1999-2000 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with

conventional management. Trial design: 15-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g subsample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Sep 2000.

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

Table 15 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicot 289i'	***'Sicot 189i'**ϕ
FRUITING BRANCH FIRST INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	124.5	85.8
std deviation	9.3	13.9
LSD/sig	16.0	P≤0.01
BRACT WIDTH (mm)		
mean	28.8	24.2
std deviation	2.4	3.0
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01
STIGMA DISTANCE RELATIVE TO STAMENS (mm)		
mean	1.9	-0.3
std deviation	0.9	0.6
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01
QUANTITATIVE CRY1Ac BT ELISA (Optical Density)		
mean	0.99	0.36
std deviation	0.13	0.08
LSD/sig	0.13	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
LENGTH (mm)		
mean	30.1	29.4
std deviation	0.6	0.7
LSD/sig	0.42	P≤0.01

'Sicala V-3RRi'

Application No: 2000/324 Accepted: 17 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit,** Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 41a and 41b) Plant: shape conical, height medium, maturity medium (173 days to mature), foliage density medium. Leaf: palmate, very slight pubescence of midrib, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, stigma distance above stamens long (mean 3.5mm). Boll: size large, shape ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 26mm), prominence of tip medium, opening medium, bract size large (52mm x 31mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium. Lint: proportion high (0.40), length medium (29.3mm), strength high (30.9 g/tex), micronaire medium (4.0). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris pv malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Transgenes: Ingard ® gene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control, Roundup Ready® gene incorporated for tolerance to glyphosate herbicide.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 95410 x pollen parent breeding line 95608 in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri NSW. The seed parent 95410 is distinguished from 'Sicala V-3RRi' by the absence of the Roundup Ready® gene. The pollen parent 95608 is distinguished from 'Sicala V-3RRi' by the absence of the Ingard® gene. Single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: Ingard® and Roundup Ready® traits, plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, leaf hair, lint % and fibre quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators 'Sicala V-2i'ϕ was chosen because it is a similar variety with normal leaf shape and very similar plant habit and the Ingard® gene. 'Sicala V-2RR'ϕ was chosen because it is a variety with normal leaf shape and very similar plant habit and the Roundup Ready® gene. 'Sicala V-2'ϕ was chosen because it was the backcross variety used to develop the breeding lines containing the Ingard® and Roundup Ready® traits. The parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 1999-2000 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 30-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot. Fibre quality trial locations: 9 trial locations from Warren, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 1999-2000 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 50-trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g subsample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and sales Nil.

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

Table 16 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicala V-3RRi'	***'Sicala V-2i'**ϕ	***'Sicala V-2RR'**ϕ	***'Sicala V-2'**ϕ
FRUITING BRANCH FIRST INTERNODE (mm)				
mean	145.0	121.9	107.6	116.9
std deviation	10.9	9.0	8.4	11.8
LSD/sig	16.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	26.4	25.5	23.0	24.3
std deviation	4.1	1.9	2.2	1.5
LSD/sig	3.2	ns	P≤0.01	ns
BRACT WIDTH (mm)				
mean	31.0	35.0	32.7	32.9
std deviation	3.3	4.7	3.3	4.4
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01	ns	ns

Table 16 continued

STIGMA DISTANCE ABOVE STAMENS (mm)				
mean	3.5	1.9	3.0	2.0
std deviation	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01	ns	ns
INGARD® GENE				
	present	present	absent	absent
PLANT DAMAGE 14 DAYS AFTER GLYPHOSATE APPLICATION				
	no damage	dead	no damage	dead
LINT %				
mean	40.3	40.7	41.4	40.8
std deviation	1.65	1.70	1.82	1.61
LSD/sig	0.64	ns	P≤0.01	ns
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS				
LENGTH (mm)				
mean	29.3	29.8	29.4	30.2
std deviation	0.34	0.47	0.38	0.59
LSD/sig	0.35	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
MICRONAIRE				
mean	4.02	4.00	3.81	3.93
std deviation	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
LSD/sig	0.15	ns	P≤0.01	ns

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'B%1302'

Application No: 2001/009 Accepted: 8 Feb 2001.
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 17, Figure 47) Plant: two row, feed grade, spring barley. Growth habit: semi-prostrate to prostrate. Lower leaf: sheath hairiness absent. Flag leaf: intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium. Ear: time of emergence medium, density dense, glaucosity weak. Awns: anthocyanin colouration present, intensity medium, length short, spiculation of the margins present and short. Sterile spikelet attitude: parallel to weakly divergent. Grain: rachilla hair type short, husk present, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma absent, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of lemma absent, hairiness of the central furrow absent. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Blenheim'// 'Skiff'/ 'O'Connor'. The original cross was made in 1990. F_1 plants were grown over summer and used for anther culture. Plantlets were raised from immature haploid pollen in a culture in 1991. Plantlets were transferred to pots and grown in the glass house where spontaneous chromosome doubling occurred. This resulted in a normal diploid plant. Seed from this plant was sown in small plots, in 1992, where it was identified as being a semi-dwarf of good plant type but susceptible to leaf scald. Preliminary yield trials were conducted in the northern barley regions from 1993 with further advanced assessments carried out from 1997. 'B%1302' was evaluated in the Elite Barley Disease Screening Nursery in 1997. It was included in Central NSW barley trials from 1998. Seed increase was carried out in 1999 and a larger block in 2000. Selection criteria: grain yield, plant type, straw strength and disease resistance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Barbara Read, NSW Agriculture.

Choice of Comparators 'Blenheim', 'Skiff', 'O'Connor', and 'Tantangara' were selected as most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Blenheim', 'Skiff' and 'O'Connor' are the parents of 'B%1302'. 'Tantangara' was selected because of its similar feed grade grain quality, height and maturity. 'Tilga' was initially considered but later was rejected because of its pronounced height differences. 'Gairdner'(D) was not used as a comparator as it has a malt grade grain quality, as were several other malt varieties excluded.

Comparative Trial Location: sown on Temora Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, Barmedman Rd, Temora NSW. Conditions: sown into red clay soils on good moisture at 50kg/ha seeding rate. Trial design: randomised plots 7m x 1.42m in 2 replicates. Measurements: 10 specimens per replicate randomly selected from 1,500 plants per plot.

Prior Applications and sale Nil.

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

Table 17 *Hordeum varieties*

	'B%1302'	***'Blenheim'**	***'Skiff'**	***'O'Connor'**	***'Tantangara'**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)					
mean	798	916	772	1032	740
std deviation	44	28	29	26	60
LSD/sig	120	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns
AWN LENGTH (mm)					
mean	585	546	727	518	891
std deviation	30	47	34	45	30
LSD/sig	296	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
EAR LENGTH – without awns (mm)					
mean	810	1000	876	939	764
std deviation	105	68	41	75	210
LSD/sig	139	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns

GROWTH HABIT	semi-prostrate to prostrate	semi-prostrate to intermediate	prostrate	semi erect	prostrate
ANTHOCYANIN INTENSITY OF AURICLES	medium	strong to medium	medium	weak	medium to strong
DATE OF EAR EMERGENCE	19/10	19/10	14/10	29/9	17/10
ANTHOCYANIN EXPRESSION IN AWNS	medium	strong	medium	weak to medium	medium to strong
EAR GLAUCOSITY	weak	weak	weak	medium to strong	weak
AWN LENGTH COMPARED TO EAR LENGTH	shorter	shorter	shorter to equal	shorter	longer
AWN SPIKULATION OF THE MARGINS	short	short	short	absent	short

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

'Balcelrost' syn **Celebration Rose Star**

Application No: 2000/076 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** Illinios, USA.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 19) Plant: height of foliage short to medium, width medium. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape ovate, blade ground colour of upper side red, intensity of ground colour dark, blade markings absent, colour of lower side between veins red. Flower: single, diameter medium to large (average 52.1mm), length of spur protruding from adaxial surface medium (average 33.5mm), number of colours two, main colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 72C), secondary colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 74C), eye zone present, size of eye zone medium, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 57A). Time of beginning of flowering: medium. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Guadeloupe' x pollen parent 64NG670 in a planned breeding program. Seed parent is characterised by medium to large flower diameter and flower colour RHS 82D with midvein of RHS 74B. Pollen parent characterised by bicoloured flower, purple and white. Selection criteria: self-branching plant habit, flower size and flower colour. Selection was done at Arroyo Grande, CA, USA during 1997. Propagation: by vegetative tip cuttings, no off types occurred in at least three successive vegetative generations during the selection process and in numerous vegetative generations since selection. 'Balcelrost' will be commercially propagated by vegetative tip cuttings. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, CA, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Shadow'(ϕ was chosen as the comparator due its similar flower colour. No other variety has been identified as similar as 'Shadow'(ϕ. The parents were not considered for the trial for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Jan – Mar 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Jan into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Applied	'Balcelrost'
EU	1999	Applied	'Balcelrost'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balcelrost'

First sold in USA and Canada in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Apr 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus,** Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

Table 18 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Balcelrost'	'Shadow'(ϕ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	18.8	21.6
std deviation	1.66	2.02
LSD/sig	1.67	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	33.4	39.7

Table 18 continued

std deviation	2.75	1.98
LSD/sig	2.16	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	112.5	144.8
std deviation	8.00	13.07
LSD/sig	9.76	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	35.7	39.1
std deviation	1.97	1.91
LSD/sig	1.75	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE INTENSITY OF COLOUR		
	medium	dark
FLOWER TYPE		
	single	single
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	52.1	58.2
std deviation	2.53	2.58
LSD/sig	2.30	P≤0.01
FLOWER LENGTH OF SPUR (mm)		
mean	33.5	59.5
std deviation	2.77	1.59
LSD/sig	2.03	P≤0.01

* secondary flower colour is the same however it is more prominent about the mid-veins of the petals in 'Balcelrost'.

Impatiens wallerana
Busy Lizzie

'Balfiecobl' syn Fiesta Coral Bells

Application No: 2000/068 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** Illinios, USA.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 20) Plant: height of foliage medium, width medium. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape ovate, blade ground colour of upper side green with red striations on upper side of petiole, intensity of ground colour light, blade markings absent, colour of lower side between veins green. Flower: double, diameter medium (average 44.3mm), number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 44B, 1986), eye zone absent. Time of beginning of flowering: early.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 526-1-1 x pollen parent 3020-3-1-1 in planned breeding program. Seed parent is characterised by loose growth habit, semi-double flower form and orange flower colour. Pollen parent is characterised by loose growth habit, semi-double flower form and violet flower colour. Selection criteria: large, floriferous, fully double flowers. Selection was done at Pan American Seed, Elburn, IL, USA during 1997. Propagation: by vegetative tip cuttings, no off types occurred in at least three successive vegetative generations during the selection process and in numerous vegetative generations since selection. 'Balfiecobl' will be commercially propagated by vegetative tip cuttings. Breeder: Lynne Knosher, Elburn, IL, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Salmon Sunrise'(Þ syn Fiesta Salmon Sunrise(Þ and 'Tropical Orange'(Þ syn Fiesta Tropical Orange(Þ were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. However, 'Tropical Orange'(Þ syn Fiesta Tropical Orange(Þ was later excluded due to its different flower colour (RHS 32A). 'Salmon Sunrise'(Þ syn Fiesta Salmon Sunrise(Þ was finally chosen as the sole comparator for its similar plant habit and flower colour. The parents were not considered for the trial for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Jan – Mar 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Jan into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Applied	'Balfiecobl'
EU	1999	Applied	'Balfiecobl'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balfiecobl'

First sold in USA and Canada in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Apr 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus,** Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

Table 19 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Balfiecobl'	*'Salmon Sunrise'(Þ syn Fiesta Salmon Sunrise(Þ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	20.7	14.6
std deviation	1.41	2.09
LSD/sig	1.61	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	42.5	33.4
std deviation	2.29	1.99
LSD/sig	1.93	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	69.8	55.3
std deviation	9.27	4.84
LSD/sig	6.66	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	44.2	35.3
std deviation	0.73	1.14
LSD/sig	0.86	P≤0.01
FLOWER MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETALS (RHS, 1986)		
	ca 44B	brighter than 48C

'Balfieorce' syn Fiesta Orange Spice

Application No: 2000/069 Accepted: 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company,** Illinios, USA.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd,** Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 21) Plant: height of foliage medium, width medium. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape ovate, blade ground colour of upper side green with prominent red striations on upper side of petiole, intensity of ground colour light, blade markings absent, colour of lower side between veins green. Flower: double, diameter medium (average 40.7mm), number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal orange-red (brighter than RHS 32A, 1986), eye zone absent. Time of flowering: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 487c-2-1 x pollen parent 0043-4-1-3-1-1 in planned breeding program. Seed parent is characterised by compact growth habit, semi-double flower form and coral flower colour. Pollen parent is characterised by compact growth habit, semi-double flower form and pink flower colour. Selection criteria: excellent basal branching, floriferous, flower size and flower colour. Selection was done at Pan American Seed, Elburn, IL, USA during 1996. Propagation: by vegetative tip cuttings, no off types occurred in at least three successive vegetative generations during the selection process and in numerous vegetative generations since selection. 'Balfieorce' will be commercially propagated by vegetative tip cuttings. Breeder: Dr. Ellen Leue, Elburn, IL, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Tropical Orange'(Þ) syn Fiesta Tropical Orange(Þ) and 'Jack' were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. However, 'Jack' was later excluded on the basis of darker flower colour and longer leaves compared to 'Balfieorce. 'Tropical Orange'(Þ) syn Fiesta Tropical Orange(Þ) was finally chosen as the sole comparator for its similar plant habit and flower colour. The parents were not considered for the trial for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Jan – Mar 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in Jan into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 15 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Applied	'Balfieorce'
EU	1999	Applied	'Balfieorce'
USA	1999	Applied	'Balfieorce'

First sold in USA and Canada in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Apr 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus,** Tim Angus Horticulture, Faulconbridge, NSW.

Table 20 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Balfieorce'	'Tropical Orange'(Þ) syn Fiesta Tropical Orange(Þ)
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	30.5	35.0
std deviation	2.5	4.77
LSD/sig	3.43	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE GROUND COLOUR		
	green with prominent red striations on upper side of petiole	green with faint red striations on upper side of petiole
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	40.7	36.3
std deviation	1.18	1.84
LSD/sig	1.39	P≤0.01
FLOWER MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETALS (RHS, 1986)		
	brighter than 32A	38A with 32A
TIME OF FLOWERING		
	medium	early
commenced	14/03/01	2/3/01

Lechenaultia laricina x *Lechenaultia floribunda*
Lechenaultia

'Kings Park Spirit of Suffrage'

Application No: 1999/215 Accepted: 16 Mar 2000
Applicant: **Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority,** West Perth, WA.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 24) Plant: habit upright, dense, bushy, height small to medium, width narrow. Stem: internodes short. Leaf: length short (5mm), width narrow (0.5mm), predominant colour green (RHS 137B), tip tapering slightly. Inflorescence: cymose. Flower: terminal, 5 petals, open, colour purple (RHS 89C). Other characteristics: long flowering period from Oct to Apr. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Lechenaultia laricina* x pollen parent *Lechenaultia floribunda.* The seed parent is characterised by red flowers, compact upright habit and flowering period Sep to Jan. The pollen parent is characterised by pale blue flowers, sprawling open habit and flowering period Aug to Dec. Hybridisation took place at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens in 1989. Pollen was taken from receptive indusia from the pollen parent and placed onto the receptive stigma of the seed parent. After a period the pods were harvested and tissue culture techniques were used to rescue the embryos and allow germination in culture. Clonal propagation through tissue culture was then undertaken. Plant material was established on soil and then grown to the point of flowering, for evaluation. The plant was found to

have desirable characteristics and to be uniform and stable. From that point in time, the variety has been maintained using vegetative (cutting) propagation for over a decade through 15 propagation cycles. Selection criteria: flower colour, flowering period and plant habit. Propagation: commercially propagated from cuttings. Breeder: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority.

Choice of Comparators *L. laricina*, was chosen as it is the seed parent of the variety. *L. floribunda* was chosen, as it is the pollen parent of the variety. All other previous *Lechenaultia* varieties of common knowledge covered by PBR were derived from *L. formosa* and *L. biloba* crosses, which would not have been appropriate comparators. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Kings Park and Botanic Gardens Nursery (Perth, WA, latitude 31° 57′ 30″ S, longitude 115° 50′ 0″ E), from Jul 1999 – May 2000. Conditions: plants of both the candidate variety and comparators were propagated by cuttings on the same date. Rooted cuttings were potted into 75mm black plastic pots into a jarrah sawdust based media and placed into a glasshouse for six weeks. The plants were re-potted into 150mm plastic pots in the same media and moved to an open nursery frame. Nutrition was maintained with slow release fertilisers, watering was via overhead sprinklers, and pest and disease treatment was not applicable. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: from all trial plants

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Sep 2000.

Description: **Patrick Courtney and Amanda Shade,** Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, West Perth, WA.

Table 21 *Lechenaultia* varieties

	'Kings Park Spirit of Suffrage'	***L. laricina***	***L. floribunda***
PLANT HABIT			
	compact, upright	compact, upright	low, sprawling, open
STEM COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	144B	151A	151A
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	137B	138A	138A-B
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	89C	43A	97B
FLOWERING PERIOD (RHS, 1986)			
	Oct-Apr	Sep-Jan	Aug-Dec
FLOWER WIDTH (cm)			
mean	2.00	2.43	1.78
std deviation	0.12	0.14	0.10
LSD/sig	0.11	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWER PETAL LENGTH (cm)			
mean	1.04	1.29	0.98
std deviation	0.07	0.09	0.08
LSD/sig	0.07	P≤0.01	ns
LOWER PETAL WIDTH (cm)			
mean	0.80	0.81	0.57
std deviation	0.10	0.13	0.06
LSD/sig	0.09	ns	P≤0.01

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Barberia'

Application No: 2000/038 Accepted 29 Mar 2000.
Applicant: **Barenbrug Research,** Oosterhout, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd,** Mulgrave, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 22) Ploidy: diploid. Plant: short-rotation forage ryegrass. Growth habit: semi-prostrate in early spring (score 7.1). Stem: length short (average 97.7cm). Leaf: flag leaf length short (average 156mm), width narrow-medium (average 8.28mm). Flower: spikelets long (21.34mm), rachis internode long (average 158mm), heading early (average 45.3 days).

Origin and Breeding Recurrent phenotypic selection: two cycles of selection within breeder's plant collections in The Netherlands. Seeds were harvested from selected plants in a pasture and were spaced planted in the nursery. Plants were selected for vigour, rust resistance and against re-heading. Selected clones were spaced planted in the nursery and again selected for best spring growth. The best clones were then planted in isolation according to the heading date. The selected plants were open-pollinated in isolation. Selection criteria: winter growth, persistence, rust resistance. 'Barberia' is additionally distinct from the original parental type in heading date (early), spikelets/spike (less), rachis internode length (long) and increased plant vigour. Propagation: 'Barberia' is maintained by open pollination through four generations. It will be commercially propagated by seed. Breeder: Barenbrug Research, Oosterhout, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators short-rotation ryegrasses, 'Tabu', 'Marbella', 'Mariner'(Þ), 'Concord', 'Conker', 'Conquest', 'Cordura'(Þ), 'Crusader', 'Corvette', 'Exalta', 'Flanker'(Þ) were considered as comparators, as they are the similar varieties of common knowledge. Westerwolds annual ryegrasses were considered distinct as they flower without cold treatment (vernalisation), this was checked in the glasshouse for varieties 'Noble'(Þ), 'Tetila', 'Aristocrat', 'Ribeye', 'Eclipse'(Þ), 'Dargo'(Þ), 'Dargle', therefore, these were excluded. The original parental types were not included because of the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: trial conducted at Lincoln, New Zealand during 2000-2001. Conditions: plants raised in the glasshouse, autumn transplanted. Trial design: randomised block of 100 plants per variety. Measurements: from 60 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	**Year**	**Current Status**	**Name Applied**
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Barberia'

First sold in New Zealand in Apr 2001.

Description: **F E Wilson**, New Zealand Agriseeds Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Table 22 *Lolium* varieties

	'Barberia'	*'Tabu'	*'Marbella'	*'Mariner'(l)	*'Concord'	*'Conker'	*'Conquest'	*'Cordura'(l)	*'Crusader'	*'Corvette'	*'Exalta	*'Flanker'(l)
LEAF COLOUR (1 = very light green, 5 = medium green, 9 = very dark green)												
mean	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	4.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)												
mean	156	186	189	186	182	202	188	161	206	190	185	177
std deviation	38.0	42.7	40.6	46.3	41.2	45.0	38.8	39.0	45.7	35.2	44.1	47.0
LSD/sig	17.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)												
mean	8.28	9.2	8.9	8.04	8.31	9.50	8.76	9.11	8.86	9.17	8.58	9.30
std deviation	1.44	1.54	1.67	1.71	1.63	1.38	1.79	1.44	1.62	1.51	1.58	1.47
LSD/sig	0.71	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
STEM LENGTH (cm)												
mean	97.7	96.9	97.4	107.6	108	108.9	103.9	93.9	106.5	92.9	98.2	99.0
std deviation	10.26	11.54	12.00	10.44	10.63	12.50	9.48	10.22	11.50	10.45	13.95	12.26
LSD/sig	5.62	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
DAYS TO HEADING												
mean	45.3	65.9	65.0	75.1	72.7	71.2	73.0	65.5	73.1	63.4	62.9	67.0
std deviation	4.87	4.55	4.91	6.24	6.09	7.09	6.18	5.13	6.23	6.43	4.94	4.76
LSD/sig	2.26	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
SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)												
mean	21.34	17.47	15.87	16.89	17.35	18.80	16.53	18.00	18.26	17.90	20.25	17.42
std deviation	3.00	2.19	1.95	2.64	2.77	2.33	2.46	2.82	3.27	2.46	3.64	2.86
LSD/sig	1.07	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	ns	P≤0.01
SPIKELETS NUMBER/SPIKE												
mean	26.9	35.7	34.7	34.7	36.2	35.3	36.3	35.3	35.6	33.6	35.0	36.3
std deviation	3.88	5.40	5.35	5.43	4.91	5.52	6.23	5.73	4.92	4.90	5.42	5.03
LSD/sig	2.00	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

Mangifera indica
Mango

'B74'

Application No: 1998/018 Accepted: 30 Jan 1998.
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries,** Brisbane, QLD and **Promised Land Avocado Pty Ltd,** Childers, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 35) Tree: open, upright, vigour low to moderate, fruit maturity season mid-late. Young expanding leaf: strong red anthocyanin present. Fully expanded leaf: smooth, length medium (mean 204mm), width medium to broad (mean 62mm), low length/width ratio (mean 3.5), horizontal attitude, medium petiole (40mm), shape elliptic with acuminate tip and acute base, concave cross section, apical curvature of midrib, blade not twisted, leaf edge not undulated, terpenolene aroma present when crushed. Fruit: mid-late season maturity, length medium (mean 101.3mm), width medium (mean 91.3mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 1.1), shape ovate, cross section broad elliptic, stalk cavity shallow, sinus absent, bulge proximal stylar scar absent, skin develops high levels of red anthocyanin where sun-exposed, flesh firm when ripe, texture smooth with low fibre, flesh colour pale yellow. Sap exudation at harvest with sap burn and skin browning. Fruiting characteristic is bunch bearing with 2-4 fruits commonly carried on each inflorescence. Seed: small, monoembryonic.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination between seed parent 'Sensation' x pollen parent 'Kensington Pride' followed by seedling selection. Seedlings from controlled pollinations were established on the property of Mr & Mrs J.W. Dorrian at Childers, QLD and the candidate selected at the fruiting stage. Selection criteria: precocious, heavy-cropping, upright tree, with red-skinned, medium-sized, terpinolene-flavoured fruit. Propagation: monoembryonic cultivar vegetatively propagated by grafting on to seedling rootstocks. Breeder: Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane and Mr J.W. Dorrian and Mrs J.R. Dorrian, Childers, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Kensington Pride' was chosen, as it is the pollen parent of the candidate while 'R2E2' was chosen as the variety of common knowledge most similar to the candidate. In addition, 'Kensington Pride' and 'R2E2' are the most common varieties grown in Australia. The seed parent 'Sensation' was not included in the trial because it is quite distinctive to the candidate. For example, the mean fruit size of 'Sensation' is smaller (360 g) than the candidate while the skin colour is bright yellow (background) with a dark red to purple blush that covers most of the surface. 'Sensation' is a very late variety, maturing 3-4 weeks later than the candidate. 'Sensation' has no distinguishable terpinolene smell (leaves) or flavour (fruit).

Comparative Trial Location: Childers, QLD 1997 – 2001. Conditions: scions of the candidate and comparator

varieties were topworked to 'Keitt' trees that were originally grafted to polyembryonic seedlings of 'Kensington Pride'. Trees were grown on a red basaltic soil (kraznozem) planted at 6 x 10m. Pest and disease treatments applied as required. Fertiliser and irrigation followed commercial practice. Trial design: ten single tree replicates of each cultivar; planted in a completely randomised design. Measurements: 10-20 random measurements of each characterisitic from each replicate. Redness of skin colour was determined using a Minolta Chroma Meter CR-200 to measure the hue angle (H). Mean values were taken from measurements at three points from the shoulder to the basal end of the sun-exposed side of each fruit. The lower the hue angle the greater the red colouration.

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

Description: **Dr. A.W. Whiley,** Queensland Horticulture Institute, Department of Primary Industries, Nambour, QLD.

Table 23 *Mangifera* varieties

	'B74'	*'Kensington Pride'	*'R2E2'
MATURE LEAF			
Terpinolene aroma			
	present	present	absent
Cross-section shape			
	concave	concave	straight
Relief of upper surface			
	slightly sunken between veins	raised between veins	raised between veins
Shape of tip	acuminate	attenuate	acuminate
Shape of base	acute	acute	rounded
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	39.8	21.3	35.5
std deviation	0.7	0.7	1.0
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
Lamina length (mm)			
mean	203.9	181.5	236.8
std deviation	3.9	6.2	4.4
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
Lamina width (mm)			
mean	62.3	39.7	51.8
std deviation	0.8	1.1	0.8
LSD/sig	1.30	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
Length/width ratio			
mean	3.44	4.00	4.00
std deviation	0.89	1.11	0.96
LSD/sig	0.21	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE			
Percentage of bunch-bearing inflorescences			
mean	66.4	22.9	34.3
std deviation	9.0	9.1	10.1
LSD/sig	11.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
MATURE FRUIT			
Ripe fruit: predominant skin colour			
	red and yellow	yellow and red	yellow and red
Ripe fruit: predominant flesh colour			
	pale yellow	yellow	yellow
Ripe fruit: amount of fibre in flesh attached to stone			
	low	medium	low
Ripe fruit: terpinolene flavour			
	present	present	absent
Length (mm)			
mean	101.23	113.52	117.11
std deviation	2.68	2.14	3.34
LSD/sig	3.43	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
Width (mm)			
mean	91.28	87.94	111.98
std deviation	2.80	2.71	2.43
LSD/sig	3.17	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
Length/Width ratio			
mean	1.11	1.29	1.05
std deviation	0.01	0.03	0.01
LSD/sig	0.02	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
Weight (g)			
mean	457.4	475.1	802.7
std deviation	38.1	37.0	53.0
LSD/sig	50.5	ns	P≤0.01
*Ripe colour (hue angle)			
mean	44.73	67.36	53.50
std deviation	4.18	2.05	2.58
LSD/sig	3.41	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
Embryonic type	mono embryonic	poly embryonic	mostly poly embryonic
TREE			
Form	erect	spreading	erect
Vigour	low-moderate	high	moderate
Fruit maturity season			
	late	early-mid	mid-late

* Redness of skin colour was determined using a Minolta Chroma Meter CR-200 to measure the hue angle (H)

Medicago polymorpha Burr Medic

'Cavalier'

Application No: 1999/339 Accepted: 10 Feb 2000.
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 42) Plant: mid-maturing, semi-erect, soft seeded, annual. Leaf: obovate, purple proximal blotch without watermark present, proximal blotch with watermark absent, purple flecking present. Days to flowering: 73 Pod: anti-clockwise coil, length medium (average 6.3mm), width medium (average 7.1mm), spine absent, colour light greyed-orange (RHS 164D, 1995) Seed: 8 seeds per pod, higher percentage of soft seed by the end of summer (average 13.7%).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent SA 23087 x pollen parent SA 9041. Both parents are accessions from Australian Medicago Genetic Resource Centre. The seed parent has darker pod colour and the male parent has spiny pods. 'Cavalier' was developed in a planned breeding program aimed at producing a new spineless burr medic variety with improved herbage, seed production and softer seed. Selection criteria: higher production of soft seed, agronomic performance. 'Cavalier' is also suited to soils with some degree of acidity as well as on alkaline soils. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Andrew Lake, SARDI, Northfield Research Laboratories, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'Circle Valley' and 'Santiago' were selected for the comparative trial as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The parents were not included because of the reasons stated above. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Urrbrae, Adelaide, SA (Latitude 34º56′s, Longitude 138º36′E), between winter-spring 1999. Conditions: trial conducted in field, plants propagated from seedlings, planted in jiffy pellets then planted in field after three weeks, fertiliser applied at 200 kg/ha. Trial design: 4 reps x 20 plants per rep arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: flowering times per plant, 20 pod samples randomly collected throughout each rep, for shape, seeds per pod and seed softness.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 24 ***Medicago varieties***

	'Cavalier'	***'Santiago'**	***'Circle Valley'**
LEAFLET			
Proximal blotch: without watermark			
	present	absent	absent
Proximal blotch: with watermark			
	absent	present	absent
Flecking	present	present	present
POD COIL DIRECTION (Heyn, 1963)			
	anticlockwise	anticlockwise	anticlockwise
POD COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	164D	199C	199A
POD LENGTH (mm)			
mean	6.3	5.0	5.2
std deviation	0.38	0.38	0.33
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POD WIDTH (mm)			
mean	7.1	5.3	5.8
std deviation	0.43	0.25	0.27
LSD/sig	0.19	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SEEDS PER POD			
mean	8.1	6.3	5.9
std deviation	0.92	0.99	0.56
LSD/sig	0.46	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PERCENTAGE SOFT SEED (at end of summer)			
mean	13.7	8.5	5.3
std deviation	2.41	2.38	1.26
LSD/sig	6.82	ns	P≤0.01

Mimusops elengi
Mimusops

'Street Elegance'

Application No: 2000/192 Accepted: 1 Sep 2000.
Applicant: **Darwin Plant Wholesalers,** Lambell's Lagoon, NT.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 34) Plant: small conical tree, bole 4-6m tall. Crown: to 10 m. Diameter at breast height: 100-200mm. Bark: grey brown, inner bark reddish brown, latex white. Leaves: sub coriaceous, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, length 70-110mm, width 30-45mm, shortly acuminate to cuspidate at the apex, cuneate leaf base, velvety when very young, mature leaf normally glabrous, texture leathery, margins undulate, main lateral nerves 12-15, 2 or 3 green hued variegated upper leaf surface, central section adjacent to the midrib dark green (RHS 137B), commonly with additional surrounding or interspersed areas of olive green (RHS 147C) and grey olive green (RHS 148C), leaf edges [1-10mm from edge] yellow (RHS 4C) on all leaf edges except for a few [<5% of all leaves] in which the edge is not yellow and the multi-hued green areas extend to the leaf edge, green/ yellow or green colour groups comprise 50-95% of the upper leaf surface areas, lower surface green (RHS 138B) with some minor secondary green patterns, edges yellow (RHS 4C), edge patterning similar to upper surface; young leaf shiny, pale green, main green near midrib yellow-green (RHS 144A), secondary colour pale greenish/yellow (RHS 144B/144C), edges close to yellow-green (RHS 151B), petiole slender, length 10-12mm, pubescence fine. Floral characteristics: flowers fragrant, 1-3 in axillary fascicles; Pedicels: 10mm long; Sepals: ovate 5mm long, acuminate; Corolla: white – pale yellow, 7-9 mm long, corolla lobes 8; Fruit: orange to brown, ovoid, 20-25 mm long, 15-20 mm wide, mature fruit glabrous; Seeds: glossy brown, oblong ellipsoid, 15mm long, 11mm wide, 5mm thick. (Note: All RHS colour chart refers to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: single variegated seedling was selected from bulk nursery germination of seed collected from common type of trees in Darwin in late 1990s for conventional nursery propagation. Common type in Darwin principally derived from seed of an ecotype collected by Mr G Brown, then curator Darwin Botanical Gardens (DBG), from Cape Leveque, north of Derby, WA in 1980 or 1981, selected for its attractive conical form. Material from this collection raised at the DBG and subsequently widely used as a garden and street tree in Darwin region by the Darwin City council and private householders although material of other origins used by some nurseries. There are no known varieties of common knowledge, but the species is widely cultivated in tropics. The individual seedling was raised under nursery conditions and maintained in large plant tub. Selection criteria: variegated leaf, leaf form and shape. Propagation: vegetative propagating materials derived from initial plant

after several years growth were then selected for specific variegated leaf patterns. All subsequent propagation is by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: D. J. South, Darwin Plant Wholesalers, Lambell's Lagoon, near Darwin**,** NT.

Choice of comparators Trees propagated from the original source material (Cape Leveque ecotype) are commonly sold by nurseries in Darwin both locally and to other regions of north Australia. Seedlings derived from this common material were used as the sole comparator. No other common varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: trial was conducted at Lambell's Lagoon, inland and south east of Darwin. Conditions: 'Street Elegance' was vegetatively propagated in a mist house, and plants of the common form were grown from seed. Individual plants of both varieties were transferred through several pot sizes over a number of months to 300mm planting tubs, and grown on for approx 15-18 months after initial establishment before measurements commenced. Potting mixes in the 300mm tubs were the standard soilless mix of sand and cocopeat used at the nursery, the same for both varieties. Nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, irrigation by low-pressure overhead sprinklers. Trial design: ten plants from each of the varieties were placed together in a completely randomised block in full sunlight and received the same cultural and management treatment for approximately 3 months before measurements were taken in the early wet season. Measurements: minimum of two mature leaf samples per plant used, selected at least three nodes distal from the branch tip.

Prior application and sales Nil.

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

Table 25 *Mimusops* varieties

	'Street Elegance'	***Mimusops elengi* Common form**
LEAF LENGTH – three nodes distal from the branch tip (mm)		
mean	89.9	109.2
std deviation	11.4	12.9
LSD/sig	10.5	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH – at widest point (mm)		
mean	36.9	47.6
std deviation	4.6	5.7
LSD/sig	4.8	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO	2.4	2.3
LEAF TIP	rounded acuminate to cuspidate, pointed	acute to shortly acuminate
LEAF VARIEGATION	present	absent
LEAF COLOUR OF UPPER SURFACE (RHS, 1995)		
main colour	137B/147C, 148C	144A
secondary colour	4C	144A

Paspalum distichum
Water Couch

'Flexi-Green'

Application No: 97/101Accepted:30 May 1997
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 50) Plant: habit horizontal and compact, rhizomatous, stoloniferous, tight turf forming a neat mown lawn. Internodes: short. Leaf: green, distichous with a short flat blade. Sheath: ciliate. Inflorescence: forked, with racemes medium in length. Spikelets: shortly pedicellate. Other: drought tolerant.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: hundreds of thousands of *Paspalum distichum* were grown in viro-cells at Clarendon, NSW. From these plants it was noticed that a few spontaneous mutation occurred. One mutant stood out from the rest. This mutant which is now known as 'Flexi-Green' had more desirable characteristics for growing into a lawn grass. In particular upon growing it on, it had a more compact growth habit. After planting it in a mown lawn situation, it was noticed that it produced a finer, tighter turf variety, and it also had a higher density of deep rhizomes that allowed it to withstand long dry periods. Selection criteria: low horizontal growth, thin stolon, finer leaves, drought tolerance. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators PF10 was chosen because it is the parental ecotype. Two other commercially available ecotypes TYL02 and BAROZ were also included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, NSW, summer to spring 2000-2001. Conditions: 50 pots of each of the plants in the trial were grown from cuttings of stolons. Each pot was fertilised with a teaspoon of Once(fertiliser two weeks after planting in the pots and watered daily. In Aug 2000 all pots were pruned to 2cm in the pot. Every two months a teaspoon of Once® fertiliser was applied except in winter. Trial design: randomised rows. Measurements: were taken from samples of 20 plants chosen at random one sample from each plant for each characteristic measured.

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

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

Table 26 *Paspalum* varieties

	'Flexi-green'	***BAROZ**	***TYL02**	***PF10**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	14.60	25.40	28.65	24.45
std deviation	2.56	2.44	2.92	1.82
LSD/sig	1.99	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

STOLON BRANCHING	present	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	17.50	30.53	28.01	29.07
std deviation	2.81	6.41	7.07	5.75
LSD/sig	7.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – 4th leaf from tip of main stolon				
mean	5.19	3.53	3.84	5.03
std deviation	1.15	0.37	0.53	0.90
LSD/sig	0.84	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns

Phaseolus vulgaris
Navy Bean

'Hyperno'

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

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 45) Plant: growth type dwarf, vining semi-determinate. Leaf: medium green colour, size small. Flower: size of bract medium, colour of standard flower white, colour of wing white. Pod: length medium, shape of cross section elliptic to ovate, main colour purple, secondary colour absent, stringiness present, beak length short. Seed: weight low, longitudinal shape elliptic, transverse shape broad elliptic, number of colours one, main colour white. Time of flowering: medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent W1401 x pollen parent 'Rainbird' in a planned breeding program. 'Hyperno' (breeder's code CH273-19D) is a selection from this cross, made in 1988. F_2 and F_3 generations were bulk selected for resistances to rust and common blight, at Hermitage Research Station; the F_4 generation was grown with field inoculation of both rust and common blight with single plant selection for pod production, erect habit and disease resistance. Seed of each F_4 selection was separately threshed then divided, with one portion used for inoculated seedling tests for resistance to peanut mottle virus and the other portion used for F_5 progeny rows grown for seed increase at Redlands Research Station and under field inoculation for rust and blight. The resultant F_6 lines were evaluated in state-wide yield trials from 1991-1998. Selection criteria: grain yield, canning quality, erect habit for direct heading, resistances to rust, common blight and peanut mottle virus, resistance to shattering and earlier maturity than 'Rainbird' parent. The variety has been selected for uniformity in F_{12} progeny rows at Bowen in 1994, with uniform rows bulked for the production of breeder's seed at Ayr in 1997. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr Robert J. Redden, Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sirius', 'Actolac', 'Spearfelt', 'Kerman', 'Rainbird' (pollen parent) and W1401 (seed parent) were considered as comparators. However, 'Sirius', 'Actolac', 'Spearfelt', 'Kerman' and W1401 were later excluded because they could be easily differentiated from the candidate variety by their green pod colour (see comparative photograph). In addition, material without the combination of resistance to Australian strains of bean rust and resistance to peanut mottle virus were excluded. Finally, 'Rainbird' was considered as the most suitable comparator on the basis of pod colour.

Comparative Trials Location: Hermitage Research Station, Warwick, QLD (Latitude 28º S), between Jan- Apr 1999. Conditions: the trial was conducted under standard management practices. Trial design: over 500 plants in six separate rows were grown per variety. Measurements: taken at random from 30 different plants. Stability of the discriminating character of pod colouration was established by growing progeny in the glasshouse at Hermitage in winter 1999. Data for 100-seed-weight and days-to-first-flower are from multi-site variety trials with 3 replicates. These two characteristics are influenced by environment and will not be different in all environments. In 2001, a repeat test was grown at Hermitage Research Station to check the earlier trial data and confirmed that the qualitative differences recorded in earlier trials were consistent.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Alan Cruickshank,** QDPI, Kingaroy, QLD.

Table 27 *Phaseolus* varieties

	'Hyperno'	*'Rainbird'
PLANT: VINING	semi – determinate	determinate
LEAF SIZE	small	large
DAYS TO FIRST FLOWER (multi-site variety trial)		
Biloela, 1995	47[a]	51[b] [1.7]
Biloela, 1998	45[a]	50[b] [0.3]
Kingaroy, 1995	38[a]	41[b] [1.9]
Kumbia, 1998	37[a]	37[a] [3.6]
100 SEED WEIGHT (g) (multi-site variety trial)		
Tamworth, 1995	15.2[a]	16.6[b] [1.2]
Emerald, 1996	18.8[a]	21.3[b] [1.2]
Emerald, 1997	19.0[a]	21.1[b] [1.3]

Note: mean values followed by different letter codes indicate a significant difference at P≤0.01 at different locations. The LSD values from respective multi-site trial are given in brackets next to 'Rainbird' mean value.

Poa labillardieri
Tussock Grass

'Eskdale'

Application No: 1997/169 Accepted: 7 Aug 1997.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 51) Plant: large, perennial, tufted, glaucous Tussock Grass. Leaves: light green, scabrous, glaucous abaxial surface, open u-shape in cross-section, remain green to late in the season, the abaxial

glaucous surface twisted to face upwards and give the plant an overall glaucous aspect. Ligule: truncate, to 0.5mm. Inflorescence: open pyramidal panicle to 25 cm long and 15 cm wide. Spikelets: 3-5 flowered, green. Seeds: copious web developed.

Origin and Breeding Single plant selection: large amount of seed was collected from farm grown *Poa labillardieri*. This seed was sown for a large order and many thousands of *P. labillardieri* were grown into Viro-cells. The seed came from two different forms of *P. labillardieri*. (P1 and P2), which were used as comparators in the trial. A number of selections (26) were made from many thousands of plants grown in the nursery. From these 26 mature plants, six were chosen for further trials. These were grown and monitored for a further 6 months. One plant was chosen from these plants. This plant was divided into 40 plants. Thirty of these plants were grown on and divided into 1500 plants. These were the base plants for division. No off types were recorded. To ensure stability, 30 of these plants were grown on a farm with no other *P. labillardieri* near it. From these 30 Plants, 'Eskdale' foundation stock was selected. The breeding work was done at Windsor near Sydney. Selection criteria: ornamental appearance, fine leaves and drought tolerance. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The varieties chosen as comparators were the original pair of parents P1 and P2, and only known commercial ecotype G1.

Comparative Trial Location: Abulk, Clarendon, NSW, 2000, autumn-spring. Conditions: conducted in the open, plants in 150mm pots, using ANL No 2 potting mix. Two weeks after planting, a teaspoon of slow release fertiliser was added to each pot. The pots were then fertilised every two months with a teaspoon of slow release fertiliser. The pots were grown in the same area, under identical daily watering regimes. In Aug 2000 all the pots were trimmed to 3cms in height above the pot. Trial design: 50 of each of comparator in 150mm pots, and 50 of each 'Eskdale' generation were placed in random rows. Measurements: taken from 30 plants selected at random from the comparators and the candidate plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale in Feb 1997.

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

Table 28 *Poa* varieties

	'Eskdale'	*P1	*P2	*G1
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)				
	137C	138A	138BC	143A
PERCENT OF DEAD STRAW LEAVES PER PLANT				
mean	12.83	57.50	54.25	45.92
std	1.61	5.54	12.02	2.28
LSD	4.51	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF INROLLING				
	partially open	closed	closed	closed
LEAF GLAUCOSITY				
	strong	medium	medium	medium

Prunus persica x *Prunus davidiana*
Prunus Rootstock

'Avimag'

Application No: 1995/250 Accepted: 6 Nov 1995.
Applicant: **Agri Obtentions**, Guyancourt, Cedex, France.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 33) Tree: vigour strong, branching medium, One year old shoot attitude erect, length of internodes long, hairiness absent or very weak, number of flowers medium, wood bud shape conical. Current years cane hairiness absent or very weak, anthocyanin colouration at tip medium. One year old shoot anthocyanin colouration of young leaf medium. Leaf: position horizontal, leaf blade length: width ratio large, shape elongated, angle at the tip acute, shape of point acuminate, base v – shaped, colour of upper side medium green, glossiness of upper side medium, hairiness of lower side absent or very weak, incisions of margin dentate. Petiole: length short, hairiness of upper side absent or very weak, hairiness of lower side absent or very weak, most frequent number of nectaries nil. Flower: amount of flowers many, pedicel length short, pedicel hairiness absent, sepal shape round, sepal colour reddish, sepal hairiness of outer side present, petal frequency of flowers with supplementary petals absent or very rare, petal shape round, petal colour washed out red RHS 62D, petal margin colour RHS 63B, anthers colour just before dehiscence reddish orange RHS 34A, pollen present, pistil presence normal, frequence of supplementary pistil absent or very rare, ovary hairiness present, ovary hair density medium, time of flowering early. Fruit: size small, general shape in lateral view round, position of largest diameter towards middle, symmetric, depth of suture shallow, bloom present, depth of peduncle activity medium, thickness of skin medium, cork formation of skin absent, ground colour of skin yellow, colour of spots of skin reddish, colour of flesh whitish, firmness of flesh soft, texture of flesh fibrous, juiciness weak, acidity medium, content of sugar medium. Stone: adherence to flesh: not adherent, size in relation to fruit large, general shape in lateral view round elliptic, shape in front view globular, shape in basal view round, symmetry in lateral view symmetrical, symmetry in front view symmetrical, position of largest width (in front view) toward the base, width of ventral zone narrow, shape of pistil end round, time of maturity late. Aptitude for sexual reproduction: production of seeds of mother plants medium, germination medium to strong. Aptitude for vegetative multiplication: production of cuttings medium, easiness of preparation strong, rooting of cutting weak, tissue culture multiplication good. Behaviour in Nursery: growth of rootstock strong, speed of growth in spring fast. Behaviour in Orchard: aptitude for transplantation medium, growth in the first year strong, speed of bearing fruit strong, production strong, incidence on maturity medium, aptitude for suckering absent or very weak, resistance against chlorosis resistant, resistance against root asphyxia tolerant, resistance against drought resistant, tolerance against nematode *M. incognita* tolerant.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: *Prunus persica* x *Prunus davidiana* in a planned breeding program. Selection criteria: very vigorous in early years, compatibility with peaches, nectarines and almonds,

tolerant to water logging, tolerant to root knot nematodes, aptitude for multiplication by cuttings or tissue culture. Propagation: softwood or semi hardwood cuttings or tissue culture. Breeder: Dr. J.L. Poessel, I.N.R.A, Avignon, France.

Choice of Comparators *Prunus* interspecific root-stocks 'GF677' and 'Nemagaurd' were selected as comparators for the new variety 'Avimag' for the following reasons, 'GF677' has similar tolerances to 'Avimag' however 'Avimag' has a better tolerance to root asphyxia and has more erect cuttings and is easier to propagate than 'GF677'. 'Avimag' has small rosaceous flowers that are almost campanulate compared to 'GF677' that has large showy flowers. 'Nemagaurd' differs from the new variety and the other comparator as it susceptible to lime induced chlorosis and water logging, 'Nemagaurd' was selected as it has the same parents as the new variety 'Avimag'. Both 'Avimag' and 'GF677' are propagated clonally by cuttings or tissue culture and 'Nemagaurd' is propagated by seed.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from the Report on Technical Examination conducted by the Testing Authority CPVO, Paris, France at the testing station INRA, F-33880 Villenave D'ornon from 1988 to 1990, with data confirmed by local observations where possible. Local observation: done at Monbulk, VIC (Lattitude 38′, elevation 200m). Local trees are planted in an orchard situation, at a distance of 1.25 m apart with fertilisers and pest and disease treatment applied as required.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1988	Surrendered	'Avimag'
Spain	1988	Granted	'Avimag'
Germany	1992	Surrendered	'Avimag'
Japan	1994	Applied	'Avimag'
EU	1995	Granted	'Avimag'
Hungary	1998	Applied	'Avimag'

First sold in France in Jul 1991. First Australian sale Aug 1998.

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

Prunus persica
Peach

'Ivory Princess' syn Ivory White

Application No: 2000/270 Accepted: 6 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford & Norman G Bradford,** Le Grand, California, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery,** "Monkstadt", via Tenterfield, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 32) tree: size medium, vigour medium, growth habit upright and dense, productive, regular bearing. Trunk: size medium, texture medium to rough, bark colour greyish brown (5.5YR 3.5/1.8); lenticels numerous, colour strong brown (4.6YR 3.5/7.6), average size 3.2-9.5mm. Branches: size medium, texture smooth on 1st year wood, increasing roughness with age, colour of 1st year wood topside greyish pink (2.6R 7.2/2.3), 1st year wood underside brilliant yellow green (4.9GY 8.2/9.1), older wood moderate brown (5.6YR 3.5/3.9); lenticels numerous, colour strong brown (4.6YR 3.5/7.6), average size 1.6mm. Leaf blade: size medium, average length 139.7mm, average width 38.1mm, shape elliptical, apex acuminate, base acute, surface smooth, colour of dorsal surface moderate olive green (5.7GY3.6/4.8), ventral surface moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0), margin finely serrated, venation pinnately net veined. Petiole: average length 9.5mm, average thickness 1.6mm, colour moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0). Stipules: numerous 2 per leaf, up to 6 per growing tip, average length 9.5mm. Nectaries: number 2-4 per leaf, alternately positioned on petiole and base of blade, size small, shape reniform, colour moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0). Flower bud: size medium, length 19.1mm, form free, surface pubescent. Flowers: blooming period late colour pale purplish pink (3.7RP8.4/3.3). Fruit: size uniform, medium, average diameter axially 66.7mm, average transversely in suture plane 66.7mm, shape symmetrical, globose, sharp suture crease in the stem cavity transforming to an inconspicuous shallow line extending the apex, having a slight depression beyond the pistil point. Stalk cavity: flaring, elongated in the suture plane, suture showing on one side, stem markings typically present, base rounded, apex rounded, pistil point negligible in length, depressed within the suture. Stalk: medium, average length 9.5mm, average width 4.8mm. Skin: thickness medium, texture medium, adherence to flesh strong, tendency to crack none, colour very dark red (4.2R1.2/4.8) blending into a dark pink (2.7R5.9/6.1) background, with pale greenish yellow (9.5Y9.0/4.2) stem markings typical on the base, down scant, short, does not roll up when rubbed. Flesh: colour yellowish white (4.5Y9.2/1.2) with a very minor amount of strong pink (1.2R6.9/8.2) streaking toward the skin on the more mature fruits, amygdalin scarce, juice abundant, texture rich- firm, tough, very crisp, fibres abundant, fine, ripens evenly flavour, sub-acidic and sweet, with 14 to 16 brix, aroma slight. Stone: type clingstone, shape oval, base straight, apex acute, sides equal, surface horizontally furrowed toward the apex and some pitting toward the base, ridges jagged toward the base, colour light yellowish brown (8.7YR6.5/5.0), tendency to split absent. Kernel: form oval, taste bitter, viable, average width 11.1mm, average length 15.9mm, skin colour pale yellow (4.7Y9.0/3.8) with deep yellowish brown (8.8YR3.1/5.0) veins when first exposed, pellicle colour deep yellowish brown (8.8YR 3.1/5.0), amygdalin abundant. Maturity: hard ripe 3 Dec, date of first picking 6 Dec, date of last picking 20 Dec on trial trees at Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW. (Note: all colour designations are ISCC-NBS colour codes and Munsell renotations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F1 between seed parent 'Crown princess' and pollen parent 'June Pearl' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,360) in a planned breeding program in Le Grand, California, USA. The candidate variety is similar to its seed parent, 'Crown Princess' (U.S. Plant Patent No. 7,070) yellow flesh peach, by producing clingstone peaches that are globose in shape, nearly full red in skin colour, and mature in early June, but is distinguished by producing fruit that is sub-acidic instead of acidic in flavour and that is white instead of yellow in flesh colour. The candidate variety exhibits the desirable characteristics

common to its pollen parent, 'June Pearl' (U.S. Plant Patent No. 9,360) white flesh nectarine, by producing clingstone fruit that is white in flesh colour, sub-acidic and sweet in flavour, firm in texture, and mostly red in skin colour, but is distinguished by producing fruit that is larger in size, rounder in shape, peach instead of nectarine, and that ripens about seven days earlier. Selection criteria: sub-acidic flavour, white flesh, firmness of fruit. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The two comparators that have been selected are 'Crown Princess' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,070) and 'Crimson Lady' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,953) on the basis that the candidate has intermediate maturity between the comparators. 'Crown Princess' is also the seed parent of the candidate variety. However, the major differences between the varieties are: new variety is sub-acidic in flavour and white fleshed and the comparators are both acidic in flavour and yellow fleshed. The pollen parent was excluded for reasons stated above

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data gathered from U.S. Plant Patent 11,205. The characteristics were verified under Australian conditions. The trial trees are planted at Buchanan's Nursery Tenterfield, NSW. They have been observed for the past two years. From all of the observations the variety is performing the same in Australia as it does in the USA. It has proven to be distinct, uniform and stable through several propagation cycles.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'Ivory Princess'

First Sold in the USA in Dec 1998.

Description: **Peter Buchanan,** Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW.

Prunus persica var *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Fire Sweet' syn **Fire Gold**

Application No: 2000/269 Accepted: 6 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford & Norman G Bradford,** Le Grand, California, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery,** "Monkstadt", via Tenterfield, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 28) Tree: size medium, vigour medium, growth habit spreading and dense, productive, regular bearing. Trunk: size medium, texture medium to rough, bark colour greyish yellowish brown (9.5YR4.6/2.1); lenticels numerous, colour greyish brown (5.5YR 3.5/1.8), average size 6.4mm. Branches: size medium, texture smooth on 1st year wood, increasing roughness with age, colour of 1st year wood topside light greyish red (5.3R 5.9/3.5), 1st year wood underside brilliant yellow green (4.9GY 8.2/9.1), older wood light brown (5.4YR 5.4/4.8); lenticels numerous, small, colour deep orange yellow (8.6YR6.0/12.1), average size 1.6mm. Leaf blade: size large, average length 165.1mm, average width 44.5mm, shape elliptical, apex acuminate, base acute, surface smooth, colour of dorsal surface moderate olive green (5.7GY3.6/4.8), ventral surface moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0), margin finely serrated, venation pinnately net veined. Petiole: average length 12.7mm, average thickness 1.6mm, colour moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0). Stipules: numerous, average length 6.4mm. Nectaries: 2-4 per leaf, alternately positioned on petiole and base of blade, size medium, shape reniform, colour light yellow green (5.0GY 8.4/5.6). Flower bud: size medium, length 19.1mm, form free, surface pubescent. Flowers: blooming period late, size small, colour moderate purplish red [7.1RP 4.5/9.0]. Fruit: size uniform, large, average diameter axially 71.4mm, average transversely in suture plane 68.3mm, shape globose to slightly oblong, shallow suture groove extending from the base to beyond the apex, having a slight depression beyond the pistil point. Stalk cavity: flaring, elongated in the suture plane, suture showing on one side, stem markings typically present, depth 11.1mm, breadth 22.2mm, base rounded, apex rounded to somewhat depressed, pistil point negligible in length, depressed within the suture. Stalk: medium, average length 9.5mm, average width 4.8mm. Skin: thickness medium, texture medium, adherence to flesh strong, tendency to crack none, colour dark red (4.0R2.8/6.8) over a moderate reddish orange (9.3R 5.5/9.2) background with a slight amount of pale orange yellow (9.2YR 8.7/4.4) freckling toward the apex. Flesh: colour brilliant yellow (4.4Y 8.7/8.9) toward the skin with some slight dark red (4.0R 2.8/6.8)] streaking very close to the stone, amygdalin scarce, juice abundant, rich; texture firm, tough, very crisp, fibres abundant, fine; ripens evenly, flavour sub-acidic and sweet, averaging 18 brix, aroma slight. Stone: type clingstone, shape oval, base slightly oblique, apex acute, sides equal, surface horizontally furrowed toward the apex and some pitting toward the base, ridges jagged toward the base, colour dark yellowish brown (9.4YR 2.3/3.3), tendency to split absent. Kernel: shape oval, taste bitter, viable, average width 12.7mm, Average length 20.6mm, skin colour deep orange yellow (8.6YR 6.0/12.1) with moderate brown (5.6YR 3.5/3.9) when dry, pellicle colour deep yellowish brown (8.8YR 3.1/5.0), amygdalin abundant. Maturity: hard ripe 18 Jan, date of first picking 21 Jan, date of last picking: 30 Jan on trial trees at Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW. (Note: all colour designations are ISCC-NBS colour codes and Munsell renotations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F_1 between seed parent 'Summer Fire' and an unnamed pollen parent in a planned breeding program in Le Grand, California, USA. The pollen parent is an F_1 between 'Bradcrim' and 'August Red'. The candidate variety is most similar to its seed parent, 'Summer Fire' (U.S. Plant Patent 7506), by producing yellow flesh clingstone nectarines that are nearly full red in skin colour and very firm in texture, but is distinguished by producing fruit that is sub-acidic rather than acidic in flavour, that ripens about 6 days later, and that has a bitter kernel instead of sweet. The candidate variety is smaller to 'Bradcrim' (U.S. Plant Patent 8,461), one of the pollen grandparents, by producing nectarines that are full red in skin colour and sub-acidic in flavour, but is very distinguished therefrom by producing fruit that is yellow flesh instead of white flesh, that is clingstone instead of freestone, that is much firmer, and that ripens about 30 days

later. The candidate variety is similar to 'August Red' (U.S. Plant Patent 6,363), the other pollen grandparent, by producing yellow flesh clingstone nectarines that are large and very firm in texture, but is easily distinguished therefrom by producing fruit that is sub-acidic in flavour instead of acidic, that is much sweeter, and that ripens about 20 days earlier. Selection criteria: sub-acidic flavour and firmness. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The two comparators that have been selected are 'Red Glen' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,193) and 'Summer Fire' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,506) on the basis that the candidate has intermediate maturity between the comparators. However, the major difference between the varieties is the new variety is sub-acidic and the comparators are both acidic in flavour. The parents were excluded for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data gathered from U. S. Plant Patent 9,961. The characteristics were verified under Australian conditions. The trial trees are planted at Buchanan's Nursery Tenterfield, NSW. They have been observed for the past two years. From all of the observations the variety is performing the same in Australia as it does in the USA. It has proven to be distinct, uniform and stable through several propagation cycles.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'Fire Sweet'
Chile	1998	Granted	'Fire Sweet'
South Africa	1998	Applied	'Fire Sweet'

First Sold in the USA in Dec 1996.

Description: **Peter Buchanan,** Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW.

'August Pearl' syn **August Ice**

Application No: 2000/268 Accepted: 6 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford & Norman G Bradford,** Le Grand, California, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery,** "Monkstadt", via Tenterfield, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 29) Tree: size large, vigour strong, growth habit upright and dense, very productive, thinning necessary, self-fertile, regular bearing. Trunk: size medium, texture medium to rough, bark colour greyish yellowish brown (9.5YR4.6/2.1); lenticels numerous, colour moderate orange yellow (8.7YR7.2/8.3), average size: 3.2-9.5mm. Branches: size medium, texture smooth on 1st year wood, increasing roughness with age, colour of 1st year wood topside greyish red (4.0R4.4/4.8) when exposed to sunlight, 1st year wood underside moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0), older wood moderate brown (5.6YR3.5/3.9); lenticels numerous, small, colour deep orange yellow (8.6YR6.0/12.1), average size 1.6mm. Leaf blade: size medium, average length 146.1mm, average width 38.1mm, shape elliptical, apex acuminate, base acute, surface smooth, colour of dorsal surface moderate olive green (5.7GY3.6/4.8), ventral surface moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0); margin finely serrated, venation pinnately net veined. Petiole: average length 12.7mm, average thickness 1.6mm, colour moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0). Stipules: numerous, average length 9.5mm. Nectaries: 4-6 per leaf, alternately positioned on petiole and base of blade, size small, shape globose, colour moderate greenish yellow (9.5Y7.1/6.5). Flower bud: size medium, length 19.1mm 1 week before bloom, form free, surface pubescent. Flower: blooming period medium, colour pale purplish pink (3.7RP8.4/3.3). Fruit: size uniform, large, average diameter axially 66.7mm, average transversely in suture plane 66.7mm, shape globose, uniform, mostly symmetrical, inconspicuous suture line transforms into a sharp groove very close to the stem and a shallow groove toward the apex, having a slight depression beyond the pistil point. Stalk cavity: flaring, circular, suture showing on one side with stem marks typical, depth 15.9mm, breadth 25.4mm, base rounded to truncate, apex rounded, pistil point negligible in length, depressed within the suture. Stalk: medium, average length 9.5mm, average width 4.8mm. Skin: thickness medium, texture medium, adherence to flesh strong, tendency to crack none, colour dark red (4.0R2.8/6.8) over a moderate pink (2.8R7.2/5.3) background with a slight amount of light orange (4.8YR7.8/7.2) freckling toward the apex. Flesh: colour yellowish white (4.5Y9.2/1.2) with dark red (4.0R2.8/6.8) streaking extending about 9.5mm from the stone, amygdalin scarce, juice abundant, rich; texture extremely firm, crisp, fibres abundant, fine; ripens slightly earlier at apex and lips, flavour sub-acidic and sweet, averaging 18 brix, aroma slight. Stone: type clingstone, form oval, base straight, apex acute, sides equal, surface horizontally furrowed toward the apex and some pitting toward the base, ridges jagged toward the base, colour moderate yellowish brown (9.5YR4.4/3.9), tendency to split absent. Kernel: shape oval, taste sweet, viable, average width 12.7mm, average length 17.5mm, skin colour strong brown (8.8YR2.5/1.6) when dry, pellicle colour moderate yellowish brown (9.5YR4.4/3.9), amygdalin scant. Maturity: hard ripe 30 Jan, date of first picking 3 Feb, date of last picking 15 Feb on trial trees at Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW. (Note: all colour designations are ISCC-NBS colour codes and Munsell renotations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F1 between seed parent 'Red Glen' and pollen parent 'August Snow' in a planned breeding program in Le Grand, California, USA. The seed parent 'Red Glen' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,193) is distinguished by its yellow flesh colour and acidic flavour. The pollen parent 'August Snow' (U.S. Plant Patent 8947) is distinguished by its freestone. Selection criteria: white flesh, sub-acidic flavour, firmness and size of fruits. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The two comparators that have been selected are 'Red Glen' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,193) and 'August Red' (U.S. Plant Patent 6,363) on the basis that the candidate has intermediate maturity between the comparators. 'Red Glen' is also the seed parent of the candidate. However, the major difference between the varieties is the new variety is white fleshed and the comparators are both yellow fleshed. The pollen parent was

excluded because it is a freestone nectarine where as the candidate is clingstone.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data gathered from U.S. Plant Patent 10,926. The characteristics were verified under Australian conditions. The trial trees are planted at Buchanan's Nursery Tenterfield, NSW. They have been observed for the past two years. From all of the observations the variety is performing the same in Australia as it does in the USA. It has proven to be distinct, uniform and stable through several propagation cycles.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'August Pearl'

First Sold in the USA in Dec 1997.

Description: **Peter Buchanan,** Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW.

'Kay Pearl' syn **Kay Ice**

Application No: 2000/271 Accepted: 6 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford & Norman G Bradford,** Le Grand, California, USA.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery,** "Monkstadt", via Tenterfield, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 30) Tree: size large, vigour strong, growth habit spreading and dense, very productive, regular bearing. Trunk: size medium, texture medium to rough, bark colour greyish brown (5.5YR3.5/1.8); lenticels numerous, colour: strong brown (4.6YR3.5/7.6) average size 3.2-9.5mm. Branches: size medium, texture smooth on 1st year wood, increasing roughness with age, colour of 1st year wood topside: dark red (4.0R2.8/6.8) when exposed to sunlight, 1st year wood underside brilliant yellow green (4.9GY8.2/9.1), older wood moderate yellowish brown (9.5YR4.4/3.9); lenticels numerous, small, colour light orange yellow (9.4YR8.3/6.8), average size 1.6mm. Leaf Blade: size medium, average length 139.7mm, average width 38.1mm, shape elliptical, apex acuminate, base acute, surface smooth, colour of dorsal surface moderate olive green (5.7GY3.6/4.8), ventral surface moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0), margin finely serrated, venation pinnately net veined. Petiole: average length 9.5mm, average thickness 1.6mm, colour: moderate yellow green (4.8GY6.0/5.0). Stipules: numerous, 2-6 per growing tip, average length 9.5mm. Nectaries: numbers 2-4 per leaf, position slightly alternately positioned on petiole and base of blade, size medium, shape globose, colour light yellow green (5.0GY8.4/5.6). Flower bud: size medium, length medium, form free, surface pubescent. Flowers: blooming period early, size large, colour pale pink (2.0R8.7/2.1). Fruit: size uniform, large average diameter axially 66.7mm, average transversely in suture plane 69.9mm, shape globose, uniform, mostly symmetrical with a few unsymmetrical, inconspicuous suture line extending from the base to slightly beyond the apex, having a slight depression beyond the pistil point. Stalk cavity: flaring, circular, suture showing on one side, depth 9.5mm, breadth 19.1mm, base rounded and slightly truncate, apex rounded, pistil point negligible in length, depressed within the suture. Stalk: medium, average length 9.5mm, average width 4.8mm, skin thickness medium, texture smooth, adherence to flesh strong, tendency to crack absent, colour very dark red (4.2RL.2/4.8) with strong orange yellow (9.1YR7.1/11.6) freckling toward the apex, with vivid purplish green (7.3G8.8/1.9) stem markings typical on some fruit. Flesh: colour greenish white (10.0G9.2/0.8) from skin to stone, with no bleeding and very slight moderate red (3.8r4.4/9.1) streaking next to the stone, surface of pit cavity covered with moderate red (3.8r4.4/9.1) fibres, amygdalin wanting, juice moderate, rich texture, extremely firm and crisp, fibres abundant, fine, ripens evenly, slightly earlier at apex and lips, flavour mild sub-acidic and sweet, with 16 to18 brix, aroma moderate. Stone: type freestone, shape oval, base somewhat oblique, apex acute, sides equal, surface horizontally furrowed toward the apex and some pitting toward the base, ridges jagged toward the base, colour light brown (5.4YR5.4/4.8) through the wall when first removed and cracked, tendency to split absent. Kernel: shape oval, taste bitter, viable, average width 12.7mm, average length 17.5mm, skin colour pale yellow (4.7y9.0/3.8) when first removed, pellicle colour moderate yellowish brown (9.5yr4.4/3.9), amygdalin abundant. Maturity: hard ripe 20 Dec, date of first picking 22 Dec, date of last picking 1 Jan on trial trees at Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW. (Note: all colour designations are ISCC-NBS colour codes and Munsell renotations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: F_1 between seed parent 'Spring Bright' and an unnamed pollen parent in a planned breeding program in Le Grand, California, USA. The candidate variety is similar to its seed parent, 'Spring Bright' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,507) by producing very firm, full red nectarines, but is very distinguished therefrom by producing fruit that is white flesh instead of yellow flesh, that is freestone instead of clingstone, and that is sub-acidic in flavour instead of acidic. Selection criteria: firmness, sub-acidic, white flesh. Propagation: by budding and grafting. After each propagation the variety has been true to type and stable. Breeder: Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford, Le Grand, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The two comparators that have been selected are 'Spring Bright' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,507) and 'Ruby Diamond' (U.S. Plant Patent 7,918) on the basis that the candidate has intermediate maturity between the comparators. However, the major difference between the varieties is the new variety is white fleshed and the comparators are both yellow fleshed. The seed parent was excluded because it is a clingstone nectarine.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data gathered from U.S. Plant Patent 10,871. The characteristics were verified under Australian conditions. The trial trees are planted at Buchanan's Nursery Tenterfield, NSW. They have been observed for the past two years. From all of the observations the variety is performing the same in Australia as it does in the USA. It has proven to be distinct, uniform and stable through several propagation cycles.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Kay Pearl'
Chile	1999	Granted	'Kay Pearl'

First Sold in the USA in Dec 1997.

Description: **Peter Buchanan,** Buchanan's Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW.

'Arctic Pride'

Application No:1998/124 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics,** Modesto, California, USA
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 31) Tree: size large, growth upright, density medium dense, bearing regular. Trunk size medium, Branches: size medium, surface smooth to medium rough, lenticels numerous medium to large size, colour light brown to brown. Leaf: large, mean length 152mm, mean width 41mm, form lanceolate, apex pointed, margin crenate, texture smooth, thickness medium, petiole medium length and medium thickness, nectaries varying in number from one to four, shape reniform positioned on upper portion of petiole and lower portion of leaf blade, colour of upper surface green to dark green, lower surface dull green to greyish green. Flower: bud size medium to large, length medium, form plump, flower form showy, colour pink, pollen present. Fruit: size large mean diameter axially 76mm, mean transversely in suture plane 82mm, form nearly globose, slightly flattened at stem with slight apical tip, suture shallow nearly rounded extending from base to just beyond apex, cavity nearly rounded slightly elongated in suture plane, base retuse, apex slight pistil point usually slightly more pronounced on one side. Flesh: ripens evenly, texture firm, juice moderate, flavour sweet, mild, sub-acidic, colour white to pinkish white with a rose red to red pit cavity and red streaks bleeding into flesh from pit cavity. Skin: thickness medium, tendency to crack very slight, ground colour white to pinkish white (RHS 62D), overspread with red (RHS 53C). Stone: type freestone – varying from full freestone to small fibers attached to some stones, size large mean length 38mm, mean width 29mm, mean thickness 13mm form usually obovate, varying from ovate to obovate, base varying from straight to slightly rounded, apex acuminate, surface irregularly furrowed toward apex, pitted throughout heavier toward base, sides equal to unequal, tendency to split none, colour brown to reddish brown.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent '21GA1110' x pollen parent '32EA260'. The seed parent originated from a cross between 'Ruby Gold' nectarine (US Plant Patent 3,101) and 'Redwing' peach (US Plant Patent 621) and the pollen parent originated from a cross between 'O' Henry' peach (US Plant Patent 2,964) and 'Giant Babcock' peach (US Plant Patent 1,353). A large group of these third generation seedlings were grown and maintained under close observation and one such late maturing seedling, which is the present variety having especially desirable fruit characteristics was selected for asexual reproduction and commercialisation. Propagation: budding onto peach rootstock. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA..

Choice of Comparators 'Arctic Queen'(Ф) and 'Arctic Show'(Ф) syn Arctic Snow(Ф) were selected as the closest varieties of common knowledge. 'Arctic Queen'(Ф) differs from 'Arctic Pride' as it matures approximately 15 days before 'Arctic Pride' and 'Arctic Show'(Ф) syn Arctic Snow(Ф) matures approximately 10 days after 'Arctic Pride'.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data obtained from the U.S. Plant Patent 8450, dated the 9 Nov 1993. Some characteristics were verified under Australian growing conditions. Trees of 'Arctic Pride' planted in Fleming's Nurseries virus tested scion wood multiplication block have been observed for the past 4 years and indicate that the variety is distinct, uniform and stable through several generations of propagation and has remained true to type of original mother trees in the United States of America.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Arctic Pride'
Chile	1996	Granted	'Arctic Pride'
New Zealand	1999	Applied	'Arctic Pride'

First overseas sale Aug 1994. First Australian sale Jul 1998.

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

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Grandbeta'

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

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 4) Plant: habit bushy, height tall, width medium. Stem: anthocyanin medium, colour bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, short prickle number very few, long prickle number few. Leaf: large, green colour medium, glossiness weak, cross section slight concave, undulation of weak. Terminal leaflet: length long (79-102 mm), width medium (47-54 mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoots: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs few. Flower bud: broad ovate. Flower: double, number of petals medium (30-51), diameter large (95-119 mm), shape from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part concave, fragrance strong, sepal extensions medium, petal size large (length 45-61 mm, width 55-74 mm), petal colour middle zone of inner side dark pink (RHS 75D), petal colour marginal zone of inner side pink (RHS 75C), spot at base of inner side present, size small, colour yellow (RHS 1D), petal colour middle zone of outer side pink (RHS 75D), petal colour marginal zone of outer side pink (RHS 75D), spot at base of outer side present, size small, colour yellow (RHS 2D), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin strong. Outer stamen: predominate colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: very small. Hip shape: longitudinal section funnel shaped. Time of beginning of flowering medium. Flowering: habit almost continuous. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Sundel'(Ф) syn Delilah(Ф) x pollen parent 'Selcarbonium' syn Honesty in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by tall bushy habit, medium green leaves, single flowering stems, with star shaped flowers of mauve colour (RHS 70D, 1995). The pollen parent is characterised by tall bushy habit, medium green leaves, single flowering stems, of very pale pink flowers (RHS 49D to 155C, 1995). Hybridisation took place in Cranbourne, VIC in 1996. The

initial seedling was selected in 1997 and cuttings were propagated and the initial trials were set up in 1998. Trials were increased to 50 plants to test stability and for favorable characteristics in 1999. Selection criteria: flower colour and suitability as a cut flower. 'Grandbeta' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. H Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC, Australia.

Choice of Comparators 'Sundel'(ф) syn Delilah(ф) was considered as a comparator because of its similar growth characteristics, with the exception of flower colour and shape. It is the seed parent of the candidate variety. 'Selcarbonium' syn Honesty was initially considered as the pollen parent. However, it was discarded due to its dissimilar flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Cranbourne, VIC, Mar 2000 – Apr 2001, Measurements and other data were collected in Mar 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in a glasshouse, plants propagated from cuttings, plants of both candidate and comparator were grown in an adjoining glass house with the same controlled environment conditions in the soil. Nutrition maintained by complete nutrient supplied through fertigation, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: rows of 30 metre flower beds of each variety. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

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

Table 29 *Rose* varieties

	'Grandbeta'	***'Sundel'**(ф) syn **Delilah**(ф)
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	medium	weak
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	39.1	27.5
std deviation	8.71	4.43
LSD/sig	8.72	P≤0.01
FLOWER: PETAL WIDTH (mm)		
mean	61.4	54.4
std deviation	6.06	2.55
LSD/sig	5.86	P≤0.01
FLOWER: VIEW FROM ABOVE		
	irregularly rounded	star shaped
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART (fully opened flower)		
	concave	flat
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE		
	strong	weak
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
middle zone inner side	75D	70D
marginal zone inner side	75C	70D
middle zone outer side	75D	70C
marginal zone outer side	75D	70C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)		
outer side	2D	1D
inner side	1D	2C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	weak	very strong
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	strong	weak

'Panroug' syn Red Calypso

Application No: 2000/205 Accepted: 10 Aug 2000
Applicant: **Panorama Roses N.V,** Curacao, The Netherlands
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 5) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Stem: anthocyanin medium, colour bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, short prickle number very few, long prickle number medium. Leaf: medium, green colour dark, glossiness strong, cross section slight concave, undulation of margin strong. Terminal leaflet: length long (64-92 mm), width medium (38-51 mm), shape of base abtuse. Flowering shoots: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs few. Flower bud: ovate. Flower: double, number of petals medium (24-33), diameter medium (87-100 mm), shape from above irregularly round, side view of upper part convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance very weak, sepal extensions weak, petal size medium, petal colour middle zone of inner side bright red (RHS 45B), petal colour marginal zone of inner side bright red (RHS 45B), spot at base of inner side present, size small, colour yellow (RHS 4B), petal colour middle zone of outer side bright red (RHS 53D), petal colour marginal zone of outer side bright red (RHS 53D), spot at base of outer side present, size small, colour yellow (RHS 4D), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominate colour of filament orange. Seed vessel: medium. Hip shape: longitudinal section pitcher shaped. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent "unnamed seedling". Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Quito, Ecuador in 1994. From this cross, the seedling was chosen in 1995 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: suitable habit and production in greenhouse conditions for cut flower production. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through vegetative cuttings and grafted and budded onto a rootstock and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Panroug' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings and grafted and budded onto a rootstock from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. A.A. Pouw, Quito, Ecuador.

Choice of Comparators 'Korlingo' syn Kardinal was the only variety considered for the comparative trial. 'Korlingo' was chosen because of its similar flower colour, growth characteristics, flower size and shape. No other variety needed to be considered due to the closeness of 'Korlingo' and its common use in the cut – rose industry.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC, Dec 2000 – June 2001, Measurements and other data were collected June 2001. Conditions: trial conducted in a controlled environment, plastic covered greenhouse with a special rose film designed to reduce UV-B radiation. Plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings of 'Panroug' were planted three to a pot into 330mm pots filed with scoria, whilst rooted cuttings of 'Korlingo' were planted singularly into 200mm pots filed with scoria. Nutrition maintained by complete nutrient supplied through drip irrigation in a hydroponic system. Pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: rows of 20 metre flower beds of 'Korlingo', against twenty plants of 'Panroug'. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands		1998	Granted 'Panroug'
EU	1998	Granted	'Panroug'
Israel	1999	Granted	'Panroug'
Ecuador	1999	Applied	'Panroug'
USA	2000	Applied	'Panroug'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 2000. First Australian sale Jul 2000.

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

Table 30 *Rose* varieties

	'Panroug' syn **Red Calypso**	*'Korlingo' syn **Kardinal**
SHORT PRICKLES NUMBER (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	1	5
LONG PRICKLES NUMBER (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	5	7
LEAF: SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	5	3
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	7	5
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse	rounded
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)		
mean	77.0	58.8
std deviation	9.09	6.68
LSD/sig	10.07	P≤0.01
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES	few	medium
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	ovate	broad ovate
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	92.5	115.3
std deviation	4.09	7.18
LSD/sig	10.38	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART	convex	flattened convex
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	1	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE (RHS, 1995)		
inner side	4B	4C
outer side	4D	4B
SEED VESSEL: SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	5	3
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	pitcher – shaped	funnel – shaped

'Tanedaj'

Application No: 2000/295 Accepted 20 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger,** Uetersen, Germany.
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd.** Catherine Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 1) Plant: narrow bushy, height low to medium, width medium (narrow). Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium (medium), reddish-brown (reddish-brown to purple). Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side flat (concave), short pickles absent or very few, long prickles medium to many (medium). Leaf: length medium, width narrow, medium green (dark), glossiness weak, leaflet; cross section slightly concave (flat), undulation of margin weak (absent or very weak), Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (mean 66.2mm), width medium (mean 36.5mm), (petiole length 15.5mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of shoots very few (few). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double; number of petals few (medium); diameter small to medium; view from above irregularly rounded; upper profile flat, lower profile flat (flattened convex); fragrance medium; sepal: extensions strong (weak-medium); petal: size length medium, width narrow (mean 37.2mm); colour of middle zone of inner side ca. RHS 150D, very light yellow-green towards the base with a flush of yellow ca. RHS 5A, outer petals more green; colour of marginal zone of inner ca. RHS 150D (ca. RHS 150B), very light yellow-green, outer petals more green; spot at base of inner side absent (present RHS 6B), colour of middle zone of outer side ca. RHS 150D very light yellow-green towards the base with a flush of yellow ca. RHS 8A; colour of marginal zone of outer side ca. RHS 150D very light yellow-green, outer petals more green, (ca. RHS 150C); spot at base absent (present RHS 6C), reflexing of margin medium; undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament orange (yellow); predominant colour of style pink. Flowering prolific, almost

continuous. (Data in parenthesis based on local observation, all RHS colour chart numbers used in local observation is from 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent RT 93 60 x pollen parent RT 94 52 in a planned breeding program. The main difference to the parents is petal colour, which shows more green colour in the candidate. Selection criteria: flower size, green colour. Propagation: vegetative over several generations. Breeder: Hans Jurgen Evers, Uetersen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The qualified person considers that 'Ruikuik'(Φ) syn Cream Prophyta(Φ) as the closest variety. However, the colour of marginal zone of inner side of the petal in the comparator is RHS 4 C-D as opposed to RHS 150B-D in the candidate.

Comparative Trial The detailed description published herein is based on EU Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) Report ROO 2660 dated 22 Jan 2001 and local observations made in Catherine Field NSW in Mar 2001. The data from local observations is shown in parenthesis.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Applied	'Tanedaj'
Poland	1999	Applied	'Tanedaj'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Tanedaj'
Israel	2000	Applied	'Tanedaj'
Norway	2000	Applied	'Tanedaj'

First sold in Germany in Mar 1999. Australian sales Nil.

Description: **Mike Barrett and Associates,** Beecroft, NSW.

'Tanaran'

Application No: 2000/293 Accepted: 20 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger,** Uetersen, Germany.
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Catherine Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 2) Plant: narrow bushy, height low to medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, bronze to reddish brown, (purple). Stem: prickles present, shape of lower side deep concave, short prickles many, long prickles number many (medium). Leaf: length medium, width narrow, medium green, glossiness weak, leaflet; cross section flat (slight concave), undulation of margin weak (absent or very weak), terminal leaflet; length of blade medium (mean 68.6mm), width medium (mean 41.6mm), (petiole length 14.3mm), shape of base obtuse (rounded). Flowering shoot: number of shoots very few (few). Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles medium; flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate; type: double; number of petals few to medium (medium); diameter medium (medium to large); view from above star-shaped; upper profile flattened convex; lower profile concave; fragrance: weak; sepal: extensions strong to very strong (strong);petal: size length medium, width broad (mean 46.6mm); colour of middle zone of inner side yellow-orange ca. RHS 25A (ca. RHS 30B); colour of marginal zone orange-red, outer petals slightly more pink ca. RHS 30B (ca. RHS 30A); spot at base of inner side present; size medium to large; colour ca. RHS 13A (ca. RHS 12A); colour of middle zone of outer side ca. RHS 23C – light yellow-orange, ca. RHS 23C but slightly more orange, (ca. RHS 29B); colour of marginal zone ca. RHS 32B (ca. RHS 41A); spot at base of outer side present, size medium to large; colour ca. RHS 12B – yellow as a flush, (ca. RHS 12C); reflexing of margin strong; undulation of margin weak; outer stamen predominant colour of filament orange; seed vessel: size at petal fall medium; hip: shape of longitudinal size pitcher- shaped; predominant colour of style pink; almost continuous flowering. (Data in parenthesis based on local observation, all RHS colour chart numbers used in local observation is from 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent RT 88234 x pollen parent 'Tanitef' in a planned breeding program. Both parents are breeding stock plants within the breeding program. The main difference to the parents is larger flower diameter. Selection criteria: flower colour, fragrance. Propagation: vegetative over several generations. Breeder: Hans Jurgen Evers, Uetersen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The qualified person considers that 'Sunlampo' syn Bellisima and 'Tennessee'(Φ) are the most similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of flower colour. However, the main differences are that both varieties have medium size basal spots and the colours are different (RHS 14A and RHS 7A respectively). 'Fryxotic' was initially considered as a suitable comparator but later discarded on account of its small basal spots and uniformity of colouration of the inner side of petals.

Comparative Trial The detailed description published herein is based on EU Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) Report ROO 2640 dated 21 Jan 2001 and local observations made in Catherine Field, NSW in Mar 2001. The data from local observations is given in parenthesis.

Prior Application and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Applied	'Tanaran'
EU	1998	Applied	'Tanaran'
Poland	1998	Applied	'Tanaran'
Israel	1999	Applied	'Tanaran'

First sold in Germany in Jan 1998. First sales in Australia Jun 2000.

Description: **Mike Barrett and Associates,** Beecroft, NSW.

'Climbing Kardinal'

Application No: 1998/216 Accepted: 22 Oct 1998.
Applicant: **Knight's Roses,** Gawler, SA.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit climbing, height tall, width broad. Stem: anthocyanin very weak, prickles present, prickle shape of lower side concave. Leaf: size medium, glossiness of upper side weak, leaflet cross-section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (av. 42mm), width medium (av. 29mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: several hard prickles. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad

ovate. Flower: type double, diameter medium (av. 88 mm), view from above irregularly rounded, profile of upper part flattened convex, profile of lower part flat, fragrance weak, sepal extension weak. Petal: size medium, number of petals many, colour of middle zone of inner side red (RHS 52A), marginal zone of inner side red (RHS 52A), basal spot of inner side present, spot size small, spot colour yellow (RHS 2A); petal colour of middle zone of outer side red (RHS 53D), marginal zone of outer side red (RHS 53D); basal spot of outer side present, size very small, spot colour yellow (RHS 2A); reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament pink. Seed: vessel size medium, Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher shape. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Climbing Kardinal' arose as a natural mutation from 'Kardinal'. The parental variety is a bush rose and a climbing shoot was observed in one of the bushes of 'Kardinal' in breeder's nursery during 1995. Ten buds were isolated from the sport and grafted onto non-virus indexed Dr. Huey rootstock. All resultant plants exhibited climbing growth habit. In the following year, 100 more grafts were made and all plants were found to be uniform and stable for the climbing characteristic. Selection criteria: climbing growth habit. Propagation: 'Climbing Kardinal' will be commercially propagated by budding method. Breeder: Daniel Knight, Knights Roses, Gawler, SA.

Choice of Comparators 'Kardinal' and 'Symphony' were considered for the comparative trial. 'Kardinal' was chosen because it is the parental variety of the candidate. 'Symphony' was chosen for its similar coloured flowers and climbing growth habit. 'Climbing Crimson Glory' was initially considered for the trial but later excluded because of its different red flower colour (RHS 61B – 60C, 1986). Another variety named 'Cassandre' was also excluded due to differences in flower colour (RHS 57A-57C, 1986).

Comparative Trial Location: Knights Roses, Gawler, SA. Trial was planted in Jul 1998. DUS data was recorded in Mar 2000. Conditions: trial conducted in open field, plants grafted on Dr. Huey rootstock. Trial design: 20 plants of each variety grown at random. Measurements: 20 plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Kim Syrus,** Melrose Park, SA.

Table 31 *Rosa* varieties

	'Climbing Kardinal'	*'Kardinal'	*'Symphony'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	climbing	bushy	climbing
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	medium	tall
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	very weak	medium	weak
PRICKLES: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	concave	concave	deep concave
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE	weak	weak	medium
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION	slight concave	slight concave to flat	slight concave
FLOWERING PEDICEL PRICKLES	several hard prickles	few hard prickles	medium fine stiff prickles
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
midzone inside	52A	45B	ca. 45D
margin inside	52A	45B	ca. 45D
midzone outside	53D	52A	ca. 46D
margin outside	53D	52A	ca. 46D
BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
inside	2A	2A	1D
outside	2A	2A	1D
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	pink	pink	pink to red

'Hansug' syn Sugar Plum Fairy

Application No.1996/123 Accepted: 1 Jul 1996.
Applicant: **Falk Hannemann**, Box Hill North, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 3) Plant: growth habit spreading, low compact, bushy, ground cover, Young shoots: green, anthocyanin absent. Stem thorns: upper surface convex, lower surface deep concave, usually three thorns between internodes. Leaves: size small, medium green, upper side low gloss. Terminal Leaflet: cross-section slightly concave, margin undulation absent, leaf base obtuse. Flower bud: profile ovate. Flower pedicel: prickles absent. Flower: size small, semi-single, upper and lower profile flat, fragrance strong spicy, sepal extension weak, stamen filament colour yellow to bronze, style green to purple, stigma above anthers. Petals: size small, colour mid-zone inner side RHS 74A, margin inner side RHS 74A, mid-zone outer side RHS 74C, margin outer side RHS 74C, basal spot small, colour inside and outside RHS 160B. Seed Vessel: small pitcher shaped. Flowering habit: large clusters of up to 300 flowers, remontant. (Note: all RHS chart numbers refer to the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Violette' seedling x pollen parent 'Violette' seedling in a planned breeding program. Both parents are remontant breeding stock plants in breeder's private collection. Selection criteria: compact growth, ground cover habit, unusual purple flower colour, continuous flowering, strong spicy fragrance, vigorous development on own roots and high disease resistance. Propagation: vegetatively through many generations. Breeder: Falk Hannemann, Box Hill North, Victoria.

Choice of Comparator 'INTerlav' syn Lavender Dream was chosen as the most similar variety of common knowledge for its similarity in growth habit, flower colour and shape. 'Yesterday', although similar in flower colour, was not considered because of its upright growth habit. 'Violette' was not considered because of its fully double flowers and climbing growth habit. The parental plants were not considered because they are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection.

Comparative Trial Location: Box Hill North, Victoria, Nov 1999 – Apr 2001. Conditions: plants were propagated from cuttings in an unheated polyhouse, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm containers, after six months potted up into 210mm containers, again in soil-less, pine bark based potting medium, slow release fertiliser added, preventative pest and disease control applied and grown on outdoors. Trial Design: Ten containers of each variety were arranged in alternate fashion on a concreted outdoor growing area. Measurements: 20 samples of each variety taken at random.

Prior Application and Sales
No prior applications and overseas sale.
First sold in Australia in Jul 1995.

Description: **Falk Hannemann**, The Rose Paradise, Box Hill North, VIC.

Table 32 *Rosa* varieties

	'Hansug'	**'INTerlav'** syn **Lavender Dream**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	compact spreading	open bushy
PLANT: HEIGHT		
	low	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	absent	weak bronze
THORN: SHAPE		
upper side	convex	concave
lower side	deep concave	deep concave
THORN: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	4.5	5.8
std deviation	0.63	1.00
LSD/sig	0.76	P≤0.01
LEAF: SIZE		
	small	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	35.3	43.6
std deviation	3.21	4.07
LSD/sig	3.01	P≤0.01
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	absent	weak
LENGTH OF PETIOULE (mm)		
mean	14.1	14.0
std deviation	1.97	1.93
LSD/sig	1.61	ns
NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	7.5	12.7
std deviation	1.64	1.76
LSD/sig	1.62	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	32.2	44.4
std deviation	3.21	4.43
LSD/sig	3.07	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE		
	strong spicy	absent
FLOWER: PEDICEL PRICKLES		
	absent	many
FLOWERING HABIT		
	large cluster	cluster
BUD SHAPE		
	wide ovate	ovate
SEPAL: LENGTH		
mean	10.3	14.4
std deviation	0.88	0.96
LSD/sig	0.66	P≤0.01
PETAL: SIZE		
	very small	small
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
midzone inside	74A	70C
margin inside	74A	72C
midzone outside	74C	67B
margin outside	74C	67B
BASAL SPOT SIZE		
	small	very small
BASAL SPOT COLOUR (RHS, 1986)		
inside	160B	158A
outside	160B	158A
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN		
	absent	mild
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	orange	yellow
STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS		
	above	same level
HIP FORM		
	small globose	small ellipsoid

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q194'

Application No: 2000/180 Accepted: 28 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 43) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific sugarcane. Plant: perennial grass with erect growth habit, medium

tillers per stool. Leaf canopy is very light to light. Suckers are very few in number. Stem: culms are short to medium with mean length to top visible dewlap (TVD) approximately 2.46m (range 2.09 to 2.89m). Alternate internodes of a culm are arranged in a medium zigzagged pattern. Length of longest internode on bud side is short with mean length approximately 16.3cm (range 13.2 to 19.9cm) and side opposite bud is short with mean length approximately 15.9cm (range 13.0 to 19.8cm). Diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud is thick with mean approximately 27.2mm (range 23.4 to 32.5mm). Diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud is medium to thick with mean approximately 27.6mm (range 23.0 to 33.6mm). Internodes are conoidal to slightly bobbin-shaped and slightly oval in cross-section. Colour of dewaxed internode is yellow-green (RHS 144A) exposed and yellow-green (RHS 145B) unexposed. Wax covering of internode is light to medium, with wax band distinct and narrow in width. Growth cracks are few to medium. Cork cracks are very few. Bud groove is inconspicuous, very short in length and very shallow. Root band width on bud side is medium (10.1 to 11.0mm). Bud is medium to strong in prominence, ovate in shape, and with base near to leaf scar and tip below the growth ring. Bud width excluding wings is narrow and bud wing is very narrow in width. Leaf scar is medium prominent and oblique descending towards bud. Growth ring is flush. Leaf: Lamina of TVD leaf is medium to long in length with mean approximately 1.50m (range 1.21 to 1.70m), medium to wide in width with mean approximately 43.3mm (range 36.1 to 49.8mm) at longitudinal midpoint, and bent near tip in attitude. Midrib of lamina at longitudinal midpoint is medium to wide in width with mean 4.0mm (range 2.9 to 5.1mm). Lamina width to midrib width ratio is low to medium with mean approximately 11.1 (range 8.9 to 14.7). Leaf sheath of TVD leaf is long to very long with mean length approximately 34.7cm (range 33.0 to 38.0cm). Sheath of senescent leaves have weak adherence to culm. Hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) are very sparse and very short. Ligule is crescentiform in shape and medium in height at midrib section. Cilia along the free margin of the ligule (Group 61) are sparse and very short to short. Auricles are of medium prominence and asymmetrical. Inner or underlapping auricle is lanceolate in shape and medium to large in size. Outer or overlapping auricle is transitional in shape. Seed: seed or fruit is a caryopsis. Disease resistance: highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), intermediate-susceptible to sugarcane mosaic virus, intermediate to Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spego) Arx and Mueller, intermediate to *Pachymetra* Root Rot. Other characteristics: Fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.42, shear strength 24.0, short fibre 63.7%).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Q194' is the progeny of a controlled bi-parental cross made at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD, between the female parent 'Q117' and the male parent 'Q162'. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1989. 'Q194' is intermediate-susceptible (score 6) to sugarcane mosaic virus while 'Q117' is highly resistant (score 2) and 'Q162' is very highly resistant (score 1). 'Q194' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Herbert Sugar Experiment Station and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the Herbert region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations.

Choice of Comparators 'Q117' and 'Q162' were chosen as they are the most similar varieties grown in the Herbert region. 'Q117' accounted for about 2.6% (72,600 t) of the Herbert region crop in 2000 while 'Q162' accounted for 35,400 t in 2000 (1.3%). The comparators are also the parents of Q194.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17° 12′ S, 145° 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 22 Sep 1999 and harvested in Oct 2000. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2000. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare at planting. SuSCon (14 kg/ha) was applied at planting. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting. Muriate of potash (140 kg/ha) was applied on 15 November 1999 and urea (100 kg/ha) was applied on 25 November 1999. Total nutrients were: N – 67.6 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 70 kg/ha. Trial design: clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10m, with 1.5m between rows. Measurements: taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

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

Description: **Dr Mike Cox,** BSES, Bundaberg, QLD

Table 33 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q194'	***'Q117'**	***'Q162'**
GROWTH HABIT	erect	erect	semi-erect
TILLERING	medium	few	medium
LEAF CANOPY	very light to light	light to medium	light to medium
SUCKERING	very few	very few	very few to few
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES	medium zigzagged	medium zigzagged	medium to strongly zigzagged

Table 33 continued

INTERNODE LENGTH – Bud Side (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.57			
mean	16.3[b]	14.2[c]	21.3[a]
std deviation	1.68	1.22	3.08
	short	very short	long to very long
INTERNODE LENGTH – Side Opposite Bud (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.61			
mean	15.9[b]	13.7[c]	21.1[a]
std deviation	1.69	1.29	3.11
	short	very short	very long
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	conoidal to slightly bobbin-shaped	tumescent	bobbin-shaped
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION			
	slightly oval	oval	round
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed			
	yellow-green (144A)	yellow-green (146A)	yellow-green (144A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed			
	yellow-green (145B)	yellow-green (145C to 146C)	yellow-green (145B to 154C)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING			
	light to medium	heavy	very light
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS			
	distinct	indistinct	distinct
WAX BAND WIDTH			
	narrow	wide	medium
GROWTH CRACKS			
	few to medium	very few	absent
CORK CRACKS			
	very few	absent	absent
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE			
	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	absent
BUD GROOVE LENGTH			
	very short	very short to short	n/a
BUD GROOVE DEPTH			
	very shallow	very shallow to shallow	n/a
BUD – PROMINENCE			
	medium to strong	medium	medium
BUD – SHAPE			
	ovate	rhomboid to ovate	ovate
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)			
	near	medium	medium
BUD – POSITION OF TIP (Relative to Growth Ring)			
	below	above	below
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)			
	narrow	narrow	medium
BUD WING WIDTH			
	very narrow	narrow	narrow
GROWTH RING			
	flush	flush	swollen
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	low to medium	medium	medium
LAMINA ATTITUDE			
	bent near tip	curve near middle	bent near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM			
	weak	weak	weak to medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.8			
mean	34.7[a]	28.5[b]	34.1[a]
std deviation	1.4	1.9	3.0
	long to very long	very short to short	long to very long
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE			
	very sparse	sparse	medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH			
	very short	medium	long
LIGULE HEIGHT			
	medium	medium	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE			
	sparse	medium	medium to dense
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)			
	medium	medium	prominent
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	lanceolate	deltoid	calcariform
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	transitional	deltoid	transitional
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	medium to large	small	medium to large

Note: means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at P≤0.01, Duncan's Multiple Range

'Q195'

Application No: 2000/181 Accepted: 28 Jun 2000.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 44) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific sugarcane. Plant: perennial grass with semi-erect growth habit, medium tillers per stool. Leaf canopy is light to medium. Suckers are very few in number. Stem: culms are very short to short with mean length to top visible dewlap (TVD) approximately 2.09m (range 1.82 to 2.44m). Alternate internodes of a culm are arranged in a medium zigzagged pattern. Length of longest internode on bud side is very short to short with mean length approximately 14.5cm (range 12.2 to 18.5cm) and side opposite bud is very short to short with mean length approximately 14.2cm (range 11.9 to 18.2cm). Diameter of longest internode central and perpendicular to bud is thin with mean approximately 23.0mm (range 20.3 to 28.1mm). Diameter of longest internode central and dissecting bud is very thin to thin with mean approximately 23.6mm (range 20.8 to 28.6mm). Internodes are cylindrical and round in cross-section. Colour of dewaxed internode is greyed-brown (RHS 199A) and yellow-green (RHS 152A) exposed and yellow (8C) to yellow-green (RHS 145C) unexposed. Wax covering of internode is light to medium, with wax band distinct and very wide in width. Growth cracks are absent. Cork cracks are absent. Bud groove is inconspicuous, medium in length and shallow. Root band width on bud side is narrow (6.5 to 8.5mm). Bud is medium in prominence, vertical oval in shape, and with base near to leaf scar and tip above the growth ring. Bud width excluding wings is narrow and bud wing is medium in width. Leaf scar is prominent and oblique descending towards bud. Growth ring is swollen. Leaf: lamina of TVD leaf is very short in length with mean approximately 1.21m (range 1.12 to 1.36m), very narrow to narrow in width with mean approximately 33.5mm (range 31.4 to 37.2mm) at longitudinal midpoint, and bent near tip in attitude. Midrib of lamina at longitudinal midpoint is very narrow in width with mean 2.2mm (range 1.7 to 3.0mm). Lamina width to midrib width ratio is high with mean approximately 15.2 (range 11.3 to 18.8). Leaf sheath of TVD leaf is very short to short with mean length approximately 28.7cm (range 26.0 to 31.5cm). Sheath of senescent leaves have medium adherence to culm. Hairs on abaxial leaf sheath surface (Group 57) are sparse to medium and medium to long. Ligule is crescentiform in shape and medium at midrib section. Cilia along the free margin of the ligule (Group 61) are sparse to medium and short. Auricles are of medium prominence and asymmetrical. Inner or underlapping auricle is deltoid in shape and small in size. Outer or overlapping auricle is transitional in shape. Seed: seed or fruit is a caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), very highly resistant to sugarcane mosaic virus, intermediate to Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis* (Spego) Arx and Mueller, resistant-intermediate to *Pachymetra* Root Rot. Other characteristics: Fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.55, shear strength 29.0, short fibre 62.7%).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Q195' is the progeny of a controlled bi-parental cross made at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD, between the female parent 'Q117' and the male parent MEX59-182. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1990. 'Q195' has been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Herbert Sugar Experiment Station and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the Herbert region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, ccs, and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations.

Choice of Comparators 'Q117' and 'Q174$^{(\phi}$' were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties grown in the Herbert region. 'Q117' accounted for about 2.6% (72,600 t) of the Herbert region crop in 2000 while 'Q174'$^{(\phi}$ has only recently been released. 'Q117' is also the female parent of 'Q195'. The male parent 'MEX59-182 has been discarded from the parent collection.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 22 Sep 1999 and harvested in Oct 2000. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2000. Conditions: Clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare at planting. SuSCon (14 kg/ha) was applied at planting. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting. Muriate of potash (140 kg/ha) was applied on 15 November 1999 and urea (100 kg/ha) was applied on 25 November 1999. Total nutrients were: N – 67.6 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 70 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

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

Description: **Dr Mike Cox,** BSES, Bundaberg, QLD.

Table 34 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q195'	'Q117'	'Q174'$^{(\phi}$
GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	erect	semi-erect
TILLERING	medium	few	few
LEAF CANOPY	light to medium	light to medium	very light to light
ALIGNMENT OF INTERNODES	medium zigzagged	medium zigzagged	medium zigzagged

INTERNODE WIDTH – Central Dissecting Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.59			
mean	23.6[b]	28.6[a]	28.8[a]
std deviation	1.9	3.9	2.6
	very thin to thin	thick	thick
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	cylindrical	tumescent	conoidal
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION			
	round	oval	round
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Exposed			
	greyed-brown (199A) and yellow-green (152A)	yellow-green (146A)	yellow-green (146A) to 152A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS) – Unexposed			
	yellow (8C)- to yellow-green (145C)	yellow-green (145C to 146C)	yellow-green (145A)
INTERNODE WAX COVERING			
	light to medium	heavy	medium to heavy
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS			
	distinct	indistinct	indistinct
WAX BAND WIDTH			
	very wide	wide	wide
GROWTH CRACKS			
	absent	very few	very few
BUD GROOVE PRESENCE			
	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	medium
BUD GROOVE LENGTH			
	medium	very short to short	medium to long
BUD GROOVE DEPTH			
	shallow	very shallow to shallow	medium
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side			
	narrow	medium	narrow
BUD – SHAPE			
	vertical oval	rhomboid to ovate	triangular pointed
BUD – POSITION OF BASE (Above Leaf Scar)			
	near	medium	near
BUD WING WIDTH			
	medium	narrow	medium
LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE			
	prominent	medium	medium
GROWTH RING			
	swollen	flush	flush

LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.1			
mean	33.5[b]	42.7[a]	40.7[a]
std deviation	1.8	1.9	3.2
	very narrow to narrow	medium to wide	medium
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.7			
mean	2.2[b]	3.6[a]	3.0[ab]
std deviation	0.3	0.4	0.3
	very narrow	narrow to medium	narrow
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	high	medium	medium
LAMINA ATTITUDE			
	bent near tip	curve near middle	curve near tip
LEAF SHEATH – ADHERENCE TO CULM			
	medium	weak	medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – OCCURRENCE			
	sparse to medium	sparse	absent
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH			
	medium to long	medium	n/a
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY/OCCURRENCE			
	sparse to medium	medium	sparse
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	deltoid	deltoid	transitional
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	transitional	deltoid	deltoid

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

Syzygium francisii
Giant Water Gum

'Little Gem'

Application No: 2000/326 Accepted: 27 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Russell and Sharon Costin,** Limpinwood, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 27) Plant: dense, compact, dwarf, evergreen perennial shrub. Stem: erect and much branched. Internodes: short. Twig: slender with smooth to slightly scaly bark. Leaf: length small (average 37.13mm), width narrow (average 16.6mm), shape ovate to elliptical with acuminate to acute apex and obtuse base, margin undulation strong, glossiness medium. Leaf colour: mature leaf; abaxial yellow-green (RHS 147A), adaxial green (RHS 137C), partly mature leaf; abaxial yellow-green (RHS 144A), adaxial yellow-green (RHS 144C), newly emerged leaf; abaxial greyed-orange (RHS 175D). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: 'Little Gem' originated from seedling selection from a batch of seedlings grown at Limpinwood Gardens Nursery. The seedlings were raised from normal form of *Syzygium francisii.* One seedling was selected because of its dense, compact growth and apparent dwarf habit compared with the normal *S. francisii* seedlings. Selection criteria: compact dwarf habit. Propagation: 'Little Gem' has been propagated by cuttings through five generations and its characteristics have proved to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Russell Costin, Limpinwood Gardens Nursery, Limpinwood, NSW.

Choice of Comparator there are no known varieties of *Syzygium francisii* common knowledge, therefore, seedlings of the normal form of the species were chosen as the comparator. These seedlings represent the original parental form.

Comparative Trial Location: Limpinwood Gardens Nursery, Limpinwood, NSW. Conditions: all plants were established in 140mm pots and grown in full sun under normal management practices. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicates in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 15 trial plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 35 *Syzygium* varieties

	'Little Gem'	***S. francisii***
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	36.86	75.33
std deviation	3.77	7.84
LSD/sig	6.19	P≤0.01
FIRST INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.66	28.00
std deviation	3.37	6.59
LSD/sig	5.26	P≤0.01
SECOND INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	18.06	32.33
std deviation	3.95	8.04
LSD/sig	6.37	P≤0.01
THIRD INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	17.93	33.60
std deviation	8.25	10.75
LSD/sig	9.65	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (cm)		
mean	37.13	41.86
std deviation	5.65	5.65
LSD/sig	5.69	ns
LEAF WIDTH (cm)		
mean	16.6	20.4
std deviation	3.15	3.13
LSD/sig	3.16	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
shape	ovate-elliptical	ovate
apex	acuminate – acute	acute
base	obtuse	obtuse
margin undulation	strong	strong
glossiness	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
mature leaf:		
abaxial	147A	147A
adaxial	137C	146B
partly mature:		
abaxial	144A	ca.148A
adaxial	144C	148B
newly emerged:		
abaxial	175D	177D

Syzygium luehmannii x *Syzygium wilsonii*
Lilly Pilly

'Cascade'

Application No: 2000/302 Accepted: 20 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Russell and Sharon Costin,** Limpinwood, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 26) Plant: large, evergreen, weeping, perennial shrub, height to 2-3m. Stem: erect with pendulous or cascading branches. Leaf: length medium (average 66.66mm), width medium (average 28.06mm), shape ovate to lanceolate with drip tip apex and obtuse base, glossiness medium, cross-section slightly concave to flat. Leaf colour (abaxial): mature leaf green (RHS 137A), partly mature leaf yellow-green (RHS 152A), newly emerged leaf red-purple (RHS 60C). Flower: terminal, size medium, shape globose, colour pink to red purple (64D-65B), calyx tube colour green-white (RHS 157A), stamen colour pink to red purple (64D-65B). Fruit: pink. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Syzygium wilsonii* x pollen parent *Syzygium luehmannii* in a planned breeding program to obtain a true hybrid. The F_1 plants produced some seed and the F_2 plants were grown. 'Cascade' was selected from the F_2 progeny. Selection criteria: intermediate leaf size and shape, flower size and colour between two parents. Propagation: 'Cascade' has been propagated by cuttings through many generations and its characteristics have proved to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Mike Jessop, Woombye, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Cascade' is a hybrid and there are no other progeny of these parents of common knowledge, therefore, both parents were chosen as comparators. 'Cascade' bears no resemblance to any other *Syzygium* species or varieties of common knowledge at this time.

Comparative Trial Location: Limpinwood Gardens Nursery, Limpinwood, NSW. Conditions: all plants were established in 140mm pots and grown in full sun under normal management practices. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in 3 replicates in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 15 trial plants of each variety.

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

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

Table 36 *Syzygium* varieties

	'Cascade'	*S. wilsonii	*S. luehmannii
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	66.66	92.60	35.26
std deviation	7.36	11.08	2.65
LSD/sig	7.71	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	28.06	33.46	15.26
std deviation	3.51	4.20	1.94
LSD/sig	3.30	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FIRST INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	33.43	30.93	20.43
std deviation	5.75	7.60	4.50
LSD/sig	4.14	ns	P≤0.01
SECOND INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	33.00	32.46	25.20
std deviation	7.29	8.04	4.78
LSD/sig	4.66	ns	P≤0.01
THIRD INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	32.46	31.63	25.93
std deviation	8.26	8.15	6.22
LSD/sig	5.17	ns	P≤0.01
CALYX TUBE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	8.73	13.40	6.80
std deviation	0.45	0.82	0.56
LSD/sig	0.62	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STAMEN LENGTH (mm)			
mean	13.33	30.46	5.13
std deviation	0.72	1.55	0.35
LSD/sig	0.99	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
shape	ovate-lanceolate	broad lanceolate	ovate
apex	drip tip	acute	drip tip
base	obtuse	obtuse	obtuse
glossiness	medium	weak	medium
cross-section	slightly concave to flat	flat	concave
LEAF COLOUR -ABAXIAL (RHS, 1995)			
mature leaf	137A	147A	ca. 137A
partly mature	152A	200C	ca. 199A
newly emerged	60C	183A	180A
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	64D-65B	60B-61B	155A
CALYX TUBE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	157A	64C	145B
STAMEN COLOUR (RHS, 1995)			
	64D-65B	60B-61B	155A

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'Mink'

Application No: 2000/031 Accepted: 10 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC and
Dairy Research and Development Corporation, Melbourne, VIC and
Agriseeds Holdings Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand
Agent: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Attwood, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 48) Plant: growth habit intermediate to semi-prostrate, stolon width medium (2.53 mm), leaf density medium, colour green. Leaflet: length of central leaflet medium (22.97 mm), width of central leaflet medium (17.90), petiole length medium to long (89.01 mm). Inflorescence: days to flowering early (37.1 days), peduncle length medium (170.1 mm).

Origin and Breeding Recurrent phenotypic selection: In spring 1989, a spaced plant nursery of 5,000 white clover clones was established at the Pastoral and Veterinary Institute, Hamilton, VIC. These white clover clones were sampled from old pastures, on 42 farms in north central VIC, that were previously sown to 'Irrigation' and not renovated for 20 to 55 years. A total of 120 plants were sampled from each farm. The 5,000 spaced plants formed the base population of 'Mink'. The plants were evaluated for key attributes such as growth vigour, leaf density, leaf size and stolon density. In 1990, 150 superior plants were selected from the nursery and polycrossed under isolation in cages using bees. In 1992, the 150 half-sib families produced were evaluated in replicated trials using 1m drill rows at Kyabram, Timboon, and Hamilton, over a period of three years together with the commercial cultivars 'Haifa', 'Irrigation' and 'Grasslands Kopu'Φ. Across-site performance of the half-sib families was assessed on seasonal yield with an emphasis on spring dry matter production, plant habit, leaf size, stolon density, stolon branching, plant width and flower number. Eight superior parents were identified and polycrossed in 1996 to produce the Syn I generation seed. Syn II generation seed was produced in 1997. Selection criteria: herbage yield, leaf size, stolon density and virus tolerance. Propagation: open – pollinated seed. Breeder: Dr. Choo Kiang Lee, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Hamilton, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The varieties 'Aran', 'Grasslands Demand'Φ, 'Grasslands Huia', 'Grasslands Kopu'Φ, 'Grasslands Sustain'Φ and 'Grasslands Tahora'Φ were selected as similar varieties of common knowledge on the basis of flowering. The original 'Irrigation' type was not included as it has variable leaf size, plant habit and density.

Comparative Trial Location: the comparative trials were conducted at Palmerston North, New Zealand during the years 1999/2000 and 2000/2001. Conditions: Trial 1 (1999/2000) – Seed sown direct into seed flats in spaced indents @ 96 per tray into potting mix on the 23/03/99 and placed in a controlled glasshouse for germination and seedling establishment. The seedlings were trimmed on the 2/06/99 and placed outside for hardening off on the

10/06/99. The field trial was planted on the 28/06/99 into a randomised replicated block of 10 replications. Each replication consisted of 10 plants of each variety. The distance between plants within a varietal plot was 60 cm and between plots was 1.2 m. Trial 2 (2000/2001) – The procedures were the same as above. The seed was sown on the 15/03/00, seedlings were trimmed on the 2/04/2000 and placed outside the glasshouse for hardening on the 26/05/2000. The seedlings were planted in the field on the 4/07/2000. No fertilisers were applied and irrigation was not required. The pH of the soil at the trial site was 5.6. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: taken from 60 plants at each trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Mink'

First sold in Australia in Feb 2001.

Description: **Dr Zulfi Jahufer and Ms Valerie Croft**, Agriculture Victoria, Hamilton, VIC.

Table 37 *Trifolium* varieties

	'Mink'	'Aran'	'G. Demand'ф	'G. Huia'	'G. Kopu'ф	'G. Sustain'ф	'G.Tahora'ф
LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)							
mean	22.97	28.71	19.54	21.36	29.17	25.65	16.33
std deviation	4.18	5.62	3.87	4.21	5.32	3.81	2.86
LSD/sig	2.00	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)							
mean	17.90	24.55	16.61	17.87	22.44	20.66	13.64
std deviation	3.40	4.92	3.26	3.47	4.26	3.39	2.56
LSD/sig	1.58	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
DAYS TO FLOWERING							
mean	37.1	40.2	43.2	45.1	40.9	37.5	39.0
std deviation	11.20	11.31	11.83	11.41	11.19	10.88	9.94
LSD/sig	5.18	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
LEAF AREA (cm2)							
mean	4.06	6.42	2.75	2.91	5.57	4.91	1.92
std deviation	1.16	1.85	0.63	0.64	1.22	1.19	0.42
LSD/sig	0.45	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)							
mean	89.01	99.04	77.25	81.93	93.67	101.08	60.66
std deviation	26.32	27.40	20.44	26.46	31.02	27.78	18.50
LSD/sig	10.87	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETIOLE WIDTH (mm)							
mean	1.48	1.86	1.30	1.33	1.77	1.66	1.12
std deviation	0.22	0.37	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.19
LSD/sig	0.11	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STOLON WIDTH (mm)							
mean	2.53	3.41	2.35	2.37	3.09	2.79	1.97
std deviation	0.34	0.56	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.39	0.34
LSD/sig	0.20	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)							
mean	27.95	28.04	23.14	25.36	30.20	28.43	23.68
std deviation	7.92	6.93	7.41	8.40	8.94	8.55	7.26
LSD/sig	2.99	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)							
mean	170.1	188.2	160.6	158.2	189.8	188.6	128.9
std deviation	34.03	38.61	33.26	32.63	41.38	29.63	31.22
LSD/sig	14.70	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE WIDTH (mm)							
mean	2.00	2.29	1.94	1.88	2.26	2.13	1.62
std deviation	0.27	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.36	0.31	0.23
LSD/sig	0.12	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Table 37 continued

NUMBER OF FLORETS							
mean	88.7	98.7	82.2	84.6	104.3	85.4	73.9
std deviation	19.78	20.12	23.37	18.01	25.23	20.06	21.96
LSD/sig	14.02	ns	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
FLORET LENGTH (mm)							
mean	9.87	10.66	9.77	9.94	10.50	10.03	9.67
std deviation	0.63	0.73	0.76	0.68	0.63	0.78	0.57
LSD/sig	0.61	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Koelbird'

Application No: 2001/017 Accepted: 21 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW.
Agent: **Moree Seed Graders Pty Ltd,** Moree, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 46) Plant: growth habit erect, length medium, straw pith thick. Flag leaf: glaucosity weak. Ear: emergence early, glaucosity weak, shape tapering, density medium to dense, colour white, awns at tip medium. Grain: colour purple. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line WW1203-23 x pollen parent 'Konini'. Initial cross was made in 1993 and the F_1 seed was increased over summer in the glass house. F_2 rows were sown in 1994 and single head selections of lines that demonstrated purple grain colour and spring growth habit were selected. These F_3 selections were sown under irrigation in single rows over summer in 1994. Single plants, which demonstrated spring growth habit and purple grain colours were selected. The F_4 single plant selections were sown in observation plots in 1995 and several single plant selections were selected from promising lines. These were sown in small-unreplicated yield evaluation plots in 1996. RP1-97 was identified as highest yielding purple grained line with growth habit suited to local climatic conditions. It was entered into larger replicated plot trials on Wagga Agricultural Institute in 1997. RP1-97-2 was selected from these plots for seed increase in 1998. There was still some variability within this line and further selections were taken from individual seed increase plots that demonstrated trueness to type for maturity and grain colour. The final selection, RP1-97-2-1 was progressed to seed increase 1999. Seed for this variety was derived from 80 single plant selections taken from the breeder's trial plots. Each selection was individually threshed and sown into plots. Each plot was carefully checked for trueness to type of the population. Any plots demonstrating variability were removed. The remaining plots were harvested as a bulk line. This seed was sown in an area of 0.1 hectare in 2000. The seed from this crop will form the foundation seed of commercial seed and grain crops. 'RP1-97-2-1' was later renamed as 'Koelbird'. Selection criteria: purple grain colour, high yield, resistance to stem rust, leaf rust and stripe rust.

Choice of Comparators 'Konini' was chosen because it is the pollen parent and exhibited similar purple grain colour as the candidate variety. It was included to demonstrate the physiological differences between the two varieties. WW1203-23 was the seed parent and expresses white grain colour. It was included to demonstrate other evident differences. Common bread wheat varieties 'Janz' and 'H 45' were not included for their white grain colour.

Comparative Trial Location: sown on Temora Agricultural Research and Advisory Station, Barmedman Rd, Temora NSW. Conditions: sown into red clay soils on good moisture at 40kg/ha seeding rate with 100kg/ha of MAP. Trial design: randomised plots 6m x 1.42m in 2 replicates. Data collection: 10 specimens per replicate randomly selected from 1,750 plants per plot.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

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

Table 38 *Triticum* varieties

	'Koelbird'	***'Konini'**	***WW1203-23**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	90.50	107.27	88.15
std deviation	3.85	3.30	5.57
LSD/sig	6.25	P≤0.01	ns
GROWTH HABIT	erect	intermediate	semi erect
FLAG LEAF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES	absent	absent	absent
EAR EMERGENCE	early	very late	early-medium
FLAG LEAF GLAUCOSITY	weak-medium	medium-weak	medium
EAR GLAUCOSITY	weak	weak	medium-weak
STRAW PITH IN CROSS SECTION	thick	thick	medium-thick
EAR DENSITY	medium-dense	dense	medium-dense

AWNS OR SCURS			
	present	absent	present
AWNS OR SCURS AT TIP OF EAR			
	medium	nil	short-medium
GRAIN COLOUR			
	purple	light purple	white

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Charmena'

Application No: 2000/222 Accepted: 21 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.,** Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 12) Plant: habit spreading to trailing upright, (average height 18cm, average main stem length 51cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 29mm), anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: size medium, (average length 28mm, average width 16mm), shape hastate, margin incised-bipinnatisect, lobe size broad, incisions deep, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 39mm), average 29 flowers per spike, peduncle long (average length 46mm). Flower: single, upward facing, diameter medium (average 16.3mm), main colour red purple (RHS 57A, brighter), reverse colour red purple (RHS 58B) diffuse with white (RHS 155D), eye zone absent, corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'W801' x pollen parent 'V514' The seed parent has a deep red flower colour and a spreading growth habit and the pollen parent has a red flower colour and a semi-erect growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1995 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1995. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, earliness, floriferous and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Charmena' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Florena', 'Sunmariripi'(Ф) syn Coral Pink(Ф), 'Morena', 'Salmon Pink', 'Temari Scarlet' and an un-named pink fine leaf form were selected as potential comparators in the red purple colour group of *Verbena*. 'Sunmariripi'(Ф) syn Coral Pink(Ф) was rejected as it has a broad hastate leaf shape with fine margin incisions. The un-named pink fine leaf form was rejected due to small inflorescence and flower size and low flower count. 'Temari Scarlet' was excluded because it has non-incised leaves. All others were retained as they all fall within the deeply incised to bipinnatisect leaf type group and have similar flower colour and form. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Aug 1999.

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

'Florena'

Application No: 2000/223 Accepted: 21 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.,** Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 12) Plant: habit spreading to trailing upright, (average height 17cm, average main stem length 31cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 20mm), anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: size medium, (average length 31mm, average width 14mm), shape hastate, margin incised-bipinnatisect, lobe size broad, incisions deep, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 46mm), average 22 flowers per spike, peduncle long (average length 47mm). Flower: single, upward facing, diameter medium (average 17.2mm), main colour red purple (ca RHS 57A, deeper), reverse colour red purple (RHS 57A) fading to margins (RHS 57C-D), eye zone colour yellow green (RHS 145C-D), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'W720' x pollen parent 'T593' The seed parent has a rose flower colour and a spreading growth habit and the pollen parent has a red flower colour and a semi-erect growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1995 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1995. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, earliness, floriferous and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Florena' will be commercially

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

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Charmena', 'Sunmariripi'Φ syn Coral PinkΦ, 'Morena', 'Salmon Pink', 'Cleopatra' and an un-named pink fine leaf form were selected as potential comparators in the red purple colour group of *Verbena*. 'Sunmariripi'Φ syn Coral PinkΦ was rejected as it has a broad hastate leaf shape with fine margin incisions. The un-named pink fine leaf form was rejected due to small inflorescence and flower size and low flower count. 'Cleopatra' was excluded because of its lighter pink flower colour. All others were retained as they all fall within the deeply incised to bipinnatisect leaf type group and have similar flower colour and form. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Aug 1999.

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

'Luxena'

Application No: 2000/224 Accepted: 21 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.,** Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 13) Plant: habit spreading to trailing upright, (average height 16cm, average main stem length 35cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 22mm), anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: size medium, (average length 26mm, average width 15mm), shape hastate, margin incised-bipinnatisect, lobe size broad, incisions deep, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 56mm), average 43 flowers per spike, peduncle long (average length 52mm). Flower: single, upward facing, diameter medium (average 20.1mm), main colour purple violet (RHS 82D), reverse colour purple violet (RHS 82D) diffuse with white (RHS 155D), eye zone colour yellow green (RHS 145C-D), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'T1183' x pollen parent 'R692' The seed parent has a white flower colour and a spreading growth habit and the pollen parent has a deep blue flower colour and a semi-erect growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1994 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1994. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, earliness, floriferous and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Luxena' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Sunmarefu TP-L'Φ syn Lilac ReflectionsΦ, 'Sunmarefu TP-V'Φ syn Purple PassionΦ, 'Mylena', 'Temari Pink' and an un-named purple fine leaf form were selected as potential comparators in the purple colour group of *Verbena*. 'Sunmarefu TP-V'Φ syn Purple PassionΦ and 'Mylena' were rejected as they have a deeper purple flower colour. The un-named purple fine leaf form was rejected due to small inflorescence and flower size and low flower count. 'Temari Pink' was excluded because it has non-incised leaves. All others were retained as they all fall within the deeply incised to bipinnatisect leaf type group and have similar flower colour and form. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Aug 1999.

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

'Morena'

Application No: 2000/225 Accepted: 21 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.,** Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 12) Plant: habit spreading to trailing upright, (average height 21cm, average main stem length 58cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 27mm), anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: size medium, (average length 24mm, average width 15mm), shape hastate, margin incised-bipinnatisect, lobe size broad, incisions deep, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 43mm), average 41 flowers per spike, peduncle long (average length 70mm). Flower: single, upward facing, diameter medium (average 16.3mm), main colour red purple (RHS 73A) diffuse with white (RHS 155D), reverse colour red purple (RHS 73C) diffuse with white (RHS 155D), eye zone colour yellow green (RHS 145C-D), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'R678' x pollen parent 'R673' The seed parent has a pink flower colour and a semi-erect growth habit and the pollen parent has a violet colour and a spreading growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1992 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1992. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, earliness and floriferous and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Morena' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Charmena', 'Sunmariripi'Φ syn Coral PinkΦ, 'Florena', 'Salmon Pink', 'Sunmarefu'Φ syn Pink PassionΦ, 'Taipen Pink' and an unnamed pink fine leaf form were selected as potential comparators in the red purple colour group of *Verbena*. 'Sunmariripi'Φ syn Coral PinkΦ was rejected as it has a broad hastate leaf shape with fine margin incisions. The unnamed pink fine leaf form was rejected due to small inflorescence and flower size and low flower count. 'Taipen Pink' was excluded because it has non-incised feathered leaves. All others were retained as they all fall within the deeply incised to bipinnatisect leaf type group and have similar flower colour and form. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Surrendered	'Morena'
EU	1997	Granted	'Morena'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Morena'
New Zealand	1997	Withdrawn	'Morena'
USA	1997	Granted	'Morena'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Morena'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Aug 1999.

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

'Mylena'

Application No: 2000/226 Accepted: 21 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.,** Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 13) Plant: habit spreading to trailing upright (average height 19cm, average main stem length 46cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 27mm), anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: size medium, (average length 26mm, average width 16mm), shape hastate, margin incised-bipinnatisect, lobe size broad, incisions deep, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 50mm), average 32 flowers per spike, peduncle medium (average length 35mm). Flower: single, upward facing, diameter medium (average 20mm), main colour purple (RHS 78A), reverse colour purple (RHS 78C) diffuse with white (RHS 155D), eye zone colour yellow green (RHS 145C-D), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'R670' x pollen parent 'R678' The seed parent has a purple flower colour and a spreading growth habit and the pollen parent has a pink flower colour and a semi-erect growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1992 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1992 Selection criteria: flower colour and size, earliness, floriferous and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Mylena' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name. Breeder: H Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Hector', 'Aphrodite', 'Sunmarefu TP-V'Φ syn Purple PassionΦ, 'Salmon Pink', 'Sunmarefu TP-L'Φ syn Lilac ReflectionsΦ , 'Cleopatra'

and an un-named purple fine leaf form were selected as potential comparators in the purple colour group of *Verbena*. 'Sunmarefu TP-V'(ф) syn Purple Passion(ф), 'Hector' and 'Aphrodite' were rejected as they have a deeper purple flower colour. The un-named purple fine leaf form was rejected due to small inflorescence and flower size and low flower count. 'Cleopatra' was excluded because of its lighter pink flower colour. All others were retained as they all fall within the deeply incised to bipinnatisect leaf type group and have similar flower colour and form. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Surrendered	'Mylena'
EU	1997	Granted	'Mylena'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Mylena'
New Zealand	1997	Withdrawn	'Mylena'
USA	1997	Granted	'Mylena'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Mylena'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Aug 1999.

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

Table 39 *Verbena* varieties

	'Charmena'	'Florena'	'Luxena'	'Morena'	'Mylena'	*'Salmon Pink'	*Purple Passion(ф)	*Lilac Reflections(ф)	*Pink Passion(ф)
PLANT HABIT	spreading, trailing-upright	spreading, trailing-upright	spreading, trailing-upright	spreading, trailing-upright	spreading, trailing-upright	trailing, low compact	trailing, low compact	trailing, low compact	trailing, medium compact
PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0									
– maximum									
mean	18.2^{ab}	17.4^{b}	16.2^{b}	21.4^{a}	19.1^{ab}	9.5^{c}	8.7^{c}	8.6^{c}	16.0^{b}
std deviation	3.3	5.0	1.5	2.2	3.3	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.8
STEM LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.7									
– maximum									
mean	51.3^{a}	31.0^{b}	35.3^{b}	57.8^{a}	45.9^{a}	56.0^{a}	53.4^{a}	54.1^{a}	56.5^{a}
std deviation	9.5	2.8	4.5	8.5	10.1	7.1	9.9	5.4	7.5
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.2									
mean	29.2^{a}	19.9^{ab}	22.1^{ab}	26.8^{ab}	27.3^{ab}	18.5^{b}	18.0^{b}	22.0^{ab}	17.9^{b}
std deviation	7.3	5.8	6.4	8.0	6.0	5.3	6.3	6.4	4.7
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.6									
mean	28.1^{ab}	31.1^{a}	26.0^{abc}	24.0^{bcd}	25.8^{abc}	19.5^{d}	23.1^{bcd}	19.1^{d}	21.7^{cd}
std deviation	4.2	2.7	4.0	3.5	4.7	2.9	4.8	4.7	4.0
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0									
mean	39.2^{e}	46.1^{c}	55.9^{a}	43.0^{d}	49.5^{b}	39.5^{e}	38.8^{e}	36.1^{e}	39.9^{e}
std deviation	1.7	4.0	2.2	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.4
FLOWER NUMBER PER SPIKE LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.2									
mean	28.7^{cd}	21.5^{d}	43.4^{a}	41.3^{ab}	32.0^{bc}	33.3^{bc}	25.5^{cd}	32.1^{bc}	34.5^{bc}
std deviation	3.9	4.3	6.7	4.8	5.2	10.0	7.5	6.4	6.0
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.3									
mean	16.3^{bc}	17.2^{b}	20.1^{a}	16.3^{bc}	20.0^{a}	14.8^{c}	17.0^{b}	14.9^{c}	15.1^{c}
std deviation	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.5
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 15.3									
mean	45.5^{bc}	46.5^{bc}	51.9^{b}	69.8^{a}	34.6^{bcd}	21.4^{d}	19.7^{d}	27.5^{cd}	26.8^{cd}
std deviation	17.5	15.8	11.3	21.0	15.2	10.9	5.1	8.3	6.5

FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)									
main petal	57A (brighter)	ca 57A (deeper)	82D	73A mixed 155D	78A	58B-C	82A	82B-C	73B-A
reverse	58B mixed with white	57A fading to margins	82D mixed with white	73C mixed with white	78C mixed with white	58D mixed with white	82A mixed with white	82C mixed with white	73B mixed with white/ purple
eye	absent	145C-D	145C-D	145C-D	145C-D	155D	absent	145D-155B	74A

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

'Scarlena'

Application No: 2000/227 Accepted: 21 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.,** Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 14) Plant: habit spreading to trailing upright (average height 17cm, average main stem length 44cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 35mm), anthocyanin present, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: size medium, (average length 34mm, average width 15mm), shape hastate, margin incised, incisions shallow, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 56mm), average 25 flowers per spike, peduncle long (average length 48mm). Flower: single, upward facing, diameter medium (average 18.5mm), main colour red (RHS 45B, brighter), reverse colour red (RHS 46C) diffuse with white (RHS 155D), eye zone absent, corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'X813' x pollen parent 'V480' The seed parent has a red flower colour and a spreading growth habit and the pollen parent has a red flower colour and a semi-erect growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1994 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1994. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, earliness, floriferous and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Scarlena' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Tukana™ brand name. Breeder: H. Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'Scarlet Fire', 'Fox Hunter', 'Red Cascade' and 'Temari Scarlet' were selected as potential comparators in the red colour group of *Verbena* with broad leaves. 'Red Cascade' was rejected as it has a more compact habit with smaller, fewer flowers. It is also believed to be a similar selection to 'Fox Hunter' and other older un-named forms in the trade. 'Temari Scarlet' was excluded because of its medium sized flower heads. 'Scarlet Fire' was retained as it has the same flower colour and 'Fox Hunter' was included to establish difference to older varieties. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000- Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1997	Surrendered	'Scarlena'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Scarlena'
Poland	1998	Granted	'Scarlena'
EU	1999	Granted	'Scarlena'
Canada	2000	Applied	'Scarlena'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 1999. First Australian sale Aug 1999.

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

Table 40 *Verbena* varieties

	'Scarlena'	*'Scarlet Fire'	*'Fox Hunter'
PLANT HABIT	spreading, trailing-upright	trailing, low compact	trailing, low, very compact
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	16.7	12.4	7.4
std deviation	2.4	2.9	1.5
LSD/sig	2.65	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM LENGTH (cm)			
mean	43.7	67.7	43.8
std deviation	6.4	10.1	5.3
LSD/sig	8.59	P≤0.01	ns

Table 40 continued

INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	34.6	33.4	15.6
std deviation	7.3	8.6	2.4
LSD/sig	7.62	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	33.7	32.4	15.1
std deviation	3.1	6.3	2.1
LSD/sig	4.84	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	14.9	19.5	9.8
std deviation	2.2	3.0	1.6
LSD/sig	2.68	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	56.0	50.7	37.6
std deviation	6.0	3.6	2.3
LSD/sig	4.84	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	18.5	17.5	12.9
std deviation	1.5	1.8	0.6
LSD/sig	1.61	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)			
main petal	ca 45B (brighter)	ca 45B (brighter)	ca 45B (brighter)
reverse	46D mixed with white	46D mixed with white	46D mixed with white
eye	absent	absent	absent

'Vertis'

Application No: 2000/228 Accepted: 27 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.,** Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 15) Plant: habit, spreading-semi erect, (average height 16cm, average main stem length 36cm), many branches, highly floriferous. Stem: internodes short (average length 25mm), anthocyanin absent, pubescence medium, colour yellow green (RHS 144A). Leaf: size medium, (average length 26mm, average width 14mm), shape hastate, margin incised-bipinnatisect, lobe size broad, incisions deep, apex acute, upper side colour green (RHS 137A), lower side colour yellow green (RHS 147B), pubescence weak. Inflorescence: spike, diameter medium (average 45mm), average 48 flowers per spike, peduncle long (average length 33mm). Flower: single, upward facing, diameter medium (average 14.3mm), main and reverse colour circa white (RHS 155D, whiter), eye zone colour green yellow (RHS 1C), corolla lobes separate, calyx colour green (RHS 137B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'U1022' x pollen parent 'T1183' The parents have a white flower colour and a semi-erect growth habit. Both parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1995 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1995. Selection criteria: flower colour and size, earliness, floriferous and growth vigour. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Vertis' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Marketed in Australia under the Babylon™ brand name and with the commercial synonym 'Fantasena'. Breeder: H. Stemkens,. Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Initially 'White Sensation', 'Pearl' (previously known as 'White Lightning', 'Cleopatra White' and an un-named white fine leaf form were selected as potential comparators in the white colour group of *Verbena*. 'White Sensation' was rejected as it has a broad hastate leaf shape with fine margin incisions. The un-named white fine leaf form was rejected due to small inflorescence and flower size, low flower count and trailing growth habit. 'Cleopatra White' was excluded because of its non-incised leaves. 'Pearl' was retained due to its overall combination of growth habit and flower colour grouping. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, summer 2000-2001. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds initially and transferred to a polyhouse for rain protection during flowering, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 125mm standard pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid 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
Canada	2000	Applied	'Vertis'
EU	2000	Applied	'Vertis'

First sold in The Netherlands in Jan 2000.

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

Table 41 *Verbena* varieties

	'Vertis'	*'Pearl'
PLANT HABIT	spreading, semi-erect	trailing, low, compact
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	16.3	7.8
std deviation	1.7	1.9
LSD/sig	2.04	P≤0.01
STEM LENGTH (mm)		
mean	36.4	64.5
std deviation	5.7	9.5
LSD/sig	8.90	P≤0.01

INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.6	15.2
std deviation	5.9	2.1
LSD/sig	5.03	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	26.1	20.7
std deviation	3.4	2.7
LSD/sig	3.56	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	44.5	39.9
std deviation	2.5	2.1
LSD/sig	2.65	P≤0.01
FLOWER NUMBER PER SPIKE		
mean	47.9	22.0
std deviation	6.2	6.2
LSD/sig	7.11	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	14.3	16.1
std deviation	0.7	0.9
LSD/sig	0.91	P≤0.01
COROLLA LOBE DESCRIPTION		
	broad, incisions very shallow	medium, incisions deep
FLOWER COLOURS (RHS, 1995)		
main petal	ca 155D (whiter)	76C-D diffuse with 155D
reverse	ca 155D (whiter)	76C-D diffuse with 155D
eye	1C	155B
CALYX ANTHOCYANIN		
	absent	present

GRANTS

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Jive'(ф)
Application No: 1999/294 Grantee: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**.
Certificate No: 1731 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Stabecor'(ф) syn **Sunny Rebecca**(ф)
Application No: 1999/207 Grantee: **Van Staaveren b.v.**.
Certificate No: 1728 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Stalog'(ф) syn **Olga**(ф)
Application No: 1999/206 Grantee: **Van Staaveren b.v.**.
Certificate No: 1727 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Staloren'(ф) syn **Lorena**(ф)
Application No: 1999/209 Grantee: **Van Staaveren b.v.**.
Certificate No: 1730 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Stalra'(ф) syn **Tamara**(ф)
Application No: 1999/208 Grantee: **Van Staaveren b.v.**.
Certificate No: 1729 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Avena sativa
Oats

'Quoll'(ф)
Application No: 1998/185 Grantee: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources**, Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1714 Expiry Date: 29 April, 2021.

'Wandering'(ф)
Application No: 1999/229 Grantee: **The State of Western Australia through its department of agriculture called Agriculture Western Australia**, South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1716 Expiry Date: 29 April, 2021.

Brachyscome multifida
Brachyscome

'Compact Amethyst'(ф)
Application No: 1999/167 Grantee: **The University of Sydney**, Camperdown, NSW.
Certificate No: 1763 Expiry Date: 28 May, 2021.

Camellia sasanqua
Camellia

'Parjoa'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/189 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 1741 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.

'Parsay'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/188 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 1740 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.

Capsicum annuum
Sweet Pepper

'Peppadew'(Þ) syn **Steenkamp**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/062 Grantee: **Piquante International Limited**.
Certificate No: 1765 Expiry Date: 28 May, 2021.
Agent: **Davies Collison Cave**, Melbourne, VIC.

Caustis blakei subsp *macrantha*
Koala Fern, Foxtail Fern

'Forest Fantasy'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/213 Grantee: **The University of Queensland, McGeoch's Birkdale Nursery Pty Ltd and Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 1746 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2026.
Agent: **Uniquest Pty Ltd**, St Lucia, QLD.

Chrysanthemum x*morifolium*
Chrysanthemum

'Alcala'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/055 Grantee: **Dirk Pieters**.
Certificate No: 1748 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.
Agent: **Seaglades Nursery**, Mt Martha, VIC.

'Boskoop'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/061 Grantee: **Dirk Pieters**.
Certificate No: 1753 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Seaglades Nursery**, Mt Martha, VIC.

'Red Elani'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/057 Grantee: **Dirk Pieters**.
Certificate No: 1750 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Seaglades Nursery**, Mt Martha, VIC.

'Samco'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/056 Grantee: **Dirk Pieters**.
Certificate No: 1749 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Seaglades Nursery**, Mt Martha, VIC.

'Tripoli'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/059 Grantee: **Dirk Pieters**.
Certificate No: 1751 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Seaglades Nursery**, Mt Martha, VIC.

'Veria Dark'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/060 Grantee: **Dirk Pieters**.
Certificate No: 1752 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Seaglades Nursery**, Mt Martha, VIC.

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Flecha'(Þ) syn **Grasslands Flecha**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/163 Grantee: **AgResearch Limited**.
Certificate No: 1764 Expiry Date: 28 May, 2021.
Agent: **AgResearch Australia Limited**, Drumcondra, VIC.

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'Adina'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/291 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.
Certificate No: 1757 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.

'Dorit'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/112 Grantee: **State of Israel/Ministry of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 1761 Expiry Date: 24 August, 2012.
Agent: **Toolangi Strawberry Runner Growers Co-operative Limited**, Toolangi, VIC.

'Malah'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/235 Grantee: **State of Israel/Ministry of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 1755 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Toolangi Strawberry Runner Growers Co-operative Ltd.**, Toolangi, VIC.

'Ofra'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/114 Grantee: **State of Israel/Ministry of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 1760 Expiry Date: 22 August, 2012.
Agent: **Toolangi Strawberry Runner Growers Co-operative Limited**, Toolangi, VIC.

'Smadar'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/111 Grantee: **State of Israel/Ministry of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 1762 Expiry Date: 24 August, 2012.
Agent: **Toolangi Strawberry Runner Growers Co-operative Limited**, Toolangi, VIC.

'Talee'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/289 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.
Certificate No: 1759 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.

'Tallara'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/288 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Attwood, VIC.
Certificate No: 1758 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.

'Tamar'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/236 Grantee: **State of Israel/Ministry of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 1756 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Toolangi Strawberry Runner Growers Co-operative Ltd.**, Toolangi, VIC.

'Yael'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/234 Grantee: **State of Israel / Ministry of Agriculture**.
Certificate No: 1754 Expiry Date: 23 May, 2021.
Agent: **Toolangi Strawberry Runner Growers Co-operative Ltd.**, Toolangi, VIC.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicot 41'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/266 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1732 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.

'Sicot 53'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/264 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1721 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2021.

'Siokra V-17'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/265 Grantee: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1733 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.

Impatiens hybrid
Impatiens

'Kallima'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/096 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1778 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kibon'(Þ) syn **Bonaire**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/297 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1766 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kigre'(Þ) syn **Grenada**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/299 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1768 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kigula'(Þ) syn **Tagula**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/101 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1783 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kilor'(Þ) syn **Loros**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/056 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1785 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kilyc'(Þ) syn **Lycia**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/091 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1773 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimoo'(Þ) syn **Moorea**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/301 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1770 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimpgua'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/100 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1782 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimpque'(Þ) syn **Quepos**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/057 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1786 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimps'(Þ) syn **Samoa Pearl**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/300 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1769 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kimptol'(Þ) syn **Tolinga**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/058 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1787 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kinep'(Þ) syn **Neptis**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/094 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1776 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kinoc'(Þ) syn **Noctua**(Þ)
Application No: 1999/092 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1774 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kipag'(Þ) syn **Pago Pago**(Þ)
Application No: 1997/302 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1771 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kipas'ⓟ syn **Pascua**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/097 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1779 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kirawa'ⓟ syn **Tarawa**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/103 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1784 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kispix'ⓟ syn **Spixis**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/093 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1775 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kitim'ⓟ syn **Timor**ⓟ
Application No: 1997/303 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1772 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kitoga'ⓟ syn **Toga**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/098 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1780 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kiwoya'ⓟ syn **Woya**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/099 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1781 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Kixant'ⓟ syn **Xanthia**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/095 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1777 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Prep'ⓟ syn **Prepona**ⓟ
Application No: 1997/298 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 1767 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2021.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Holecici'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/163 Grantee: **Hoffgaarde B.V.**.
Certificate No: 1744 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.
Agent: **Callinan Lawrie**, Kew, VIC.

Lonicera nitida
Box Honeysuckle

'Parroy'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/219 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 1742 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.

Lupinus angustifolius
Narrow-Leafed Lupin

'Quilinock'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/230 Grantee: **The State of Western Australia through its department of agriculture called Agriculture Western Australia**, South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1717 Expiry Date: 29 April, 2021.

Medicago hybrid
Medic

'Toreador'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/338 Grantee: **Minister for Primary Industries and Resources**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 1747 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.

Pelargonium tricolor
Pelargonium

'PEL001'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/292 Grantee: **Frank Hammond**, Narre Warren East, VIC.
Certificate No: 1739 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2021.

Pittosporum ralphii
Pittosporum

'Cathy'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/123 Grantee: **Alfred Bullock**.
Certificate No: 1743 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery**, Tynong, VIC.

Prunus hybrid
Prunus – Interspecific Plum

'Flavor Supreme'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/166 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 1725 Expiry Date: 22 August, 2014.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica var *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Bright Pearl'ⓟ syn **Bright Ice**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/080 Grantee: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Certificate No: 1719 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2026.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.

'Diamond Bright'ⓟ syn **Crimson Bright**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/074 Grantee: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Certificate No: 1736 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2026.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.

'Fire Pearl'ⓟ syn **Fire Ice**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/079 Grantee: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Certificate No: 1720 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2026.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.

'Grand Pearl'ⓟ syn **Grand Ice**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/078 Grantee: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Certificate No: 1718 Expiry Date: 20 May, 2026.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.

'June Pearl'ⓟ syn **June Ice**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/076 Grantee: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Certificate No: 1734 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2026.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.

'Ruby Pearl'ⓟ syn **Ruby Ice**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/075 Grantee: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Certificate No: 1735 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2026.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.

'Spring Sweet'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/077 Grantee: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Certificate No: 1738 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2026.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Tenterfield, NSW.

Pyrus communis
European Pear

'BM 2000'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/128 Grantee: **Bruce Manchester**, Orange, NSW.
Certificate No: 1724 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2026.

'Corinella'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/188 Grantee: **Mr R Anastasio**, Lancaster, VIC.
Certificate No: 1726 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2026.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Dictator'ⓟ syn **Pure Bliss**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/071 Grantee: **Dickson Nurseries Ltd**.
Certificate No: 1737 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Meideauri'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/083 Grantee: **Meilland International**.
Certificate No: 1723 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Meiroupis'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/081 Grantee: **Meilland International**.
Certificate No: 1722 Expiry Date: 21 May, 2021.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

Schlumbergera truncata
Christmas Cactus

'White Fantasy'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/088 Grantee: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.
Certificate No: 1745 Expiry Date: 22 May, 2021.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Karlgarin'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/226 Grantee: **The State of Western Australia through its department of agriculture called Agriculture Western Australia**, South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 1715 Expiry Date: 29 April, 2021.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Ceratopetalum gummiferum
New South Wales Christmas Bush

'Festival'
Application No: 1999/032

From: KSCL2

Malus domestica
Apple

'Maypole'ⓟ
Application No: 1993/116 Certificate No: 791

From: 'SA 244-20' syn Maypole

'Telamon'ⓟ syn **Waltz**ⓟ
Application No: 1993/115 Certificate No: 792

From: 'SA 250-18'syn Waltz

'Trajan'ⓟ syn **Polka**ⓟ
Application No: 1993/118 Certificate No: 1141

From: 'SA 252-107' syn Polka

'Tuscan'ⓟ syn **Bolero**ⓟ
Application No: 1993/117 Certificate No: 1140

From: 'SA 256-24' syn Bolero

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Q194'
Application No: 2000/180

From: 89H157

'Q195'
Application No: 2000/181

From: 90H1178

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Koelbird'
Application No: 2001/017

From: RP1-97-2-1

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'B891'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/269
Certificate No: 1403

From: 'Vermilion'

Zingiber officinale
Ginger

'Buderim Gold'
Application No: 2000/161

From: Buderim Bold

SYNONYM ADDED

Calibrachoa hybrid
Petunia

'Sunbelki' syn **Golden Chimes**
Application No: 2000/258

Synonym Golden Chimes has been added.

AGENT CHANGED

From: Agricultural Licensing Australia Pty Ltd
To: Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick

Zoysia japonica
Zoysia Grass

'El Toro'
Application No: 1992/070

Floravision Pty Ltd are no longer acting as agent for the following varieties:

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'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'(Þ) syn **Warm Wishes**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/024 Certificate Number: 1656

AWB Seed Ltd have been appointed as agent for:

Lupinus angustifolius
Narrow-Leafed Lupin

'Jindalee'
Application No: 2000/297

Moree Seed Graders Pty Ltd have been appointed agent for:

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Koelbird'
Application No: 2001/017

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Agapanthus praecox subsp *orientalis*
Agapanthus

'Variegated Wilken'
Application No: 1999/372

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Cuba'
Application No: 1999/366

Anigozanthos manglesii
Red-and-Green Kangaroo Paw

'GALPM1'
Application No: 2000/028

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'46C72'
Application No: 2000/092

Cantharellus cibarius
Mushroom

'Cantherelle' syn **Fanfar**
Application No: 1997/224

Clematis marmoraria x *Clematis paniculata*
Clematis

'White Carpet'
Application No: 1998/167

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Pepride'
Application No: 1999/013

'Success'
Application No: 1999/016

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'QHI Earlibelle'
Application No: 2000/172

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicot 9111'
Application No: 2000/323

Grevillea preissii x *Grevillea fililoba*
Grevillea

'Ellabella'
Application No: 2000/115

Prunus persica
Peach

'Red Coast'
Application No: 1995/223

'Red Moon'
Application No: 1995/222

'Red Valley'
Application No: 1995/221

'Scarlet Snow'
Application No: 1998/126

Regelia velutina
Barren's Regelia

'GALRV1'
Application No: 2000/029

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Lumeha'
Application No: 1996/049

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Internatro'
Application No: 2000/156

'Interpachy'
Application No: 2000/155

'Jean Galbraith'
Application No: 1999/111

'Meibrenec'
Application No: 1998/236

'Meicaflon'
Application No: 1998/235

'Meidrepil'
Application No: 1998/237

'Selcoulomb'
Application No: 2000/158

Sanvitalia procumbens
Sanvitalia

'Mini Sun'
Application No: 2000/096

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under protection:

Aglaonema hybrid
Aglaonema

'Pride of Sumatra'
Application No: 1995/225 Certificate Number: 997

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Amazon' syn **Inca Spice**
Application No: 1998/031 Certificate Number: 1459

Anigozanthos hybrid
Kangaroo Paw

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

'Bush Twilight'
Application No: 1994/066 Certificate Number: 587

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'CS 50'
Application No: 1991/113 Certificate Number: 259

'Sicala V-2i'
Application No: 1996/154 Certificate Number: 1059

'Siokra L23'
Application No: 1991/116 Certificate Number: 262

Lactuca sativa
Lettuce

'Rubette'
Application No: 1997/341 Certificate Number: 1226

Lupinus angustifolius
Narrow-Leafed Lupin

'Mason'
Application No: 1997/223 Certificate Number: 1263

Pelargonium peltatum
Ivy Pelargonium

'Pendresd' syn **Ville de Dresden**
Application No: 1997/001 Certificate Number: 1195

Pelargonium zonale
Zonal Pelargonium

'Pensid' syn **Sidonia**
Application No: 1997/004 Certificate Number: 1190

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Ruby'
Application No: 1995/133 Certificate Number: 989

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Betsy Taaffe'
Application No: 1996/187 Certificate Number: 1364

'Interonly' syn **Only Love**
Application No: 1993/139 Certificate Number: 439

'Meikrusa' syn **Arianna 85**
Application No: 1989/050 Certificate Number: 40

'Meirolour' syn **Concerto**
Application No: 1989/054 Certificate Number: 41

'Ruizesac' syn **Astra**
Application No: 1993/138 Certificate Number: 444

Thuja occidentalis
Thuja (White Cedar)

'Star-Struck'
Application No: 1996/132 Certificate Number: 799

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Arnhem'
Application No: 1996/180 Certificate Number: 1087

'Mawson'
Application No: 1996/179 Certificate Number: 1088

'Pelsart'
Application No: 1993/187 Certificate Number: 542

'Rowan'
Application No: 1993/188 Certificate Number: 493

'Sturt'
Application No: 1996/208 Certificate Number: 1086

'Tasman'
Application No: 1993/189 Certificate Number: 494

CORRIGENDA

Dactylis glomerata
Cocksfoot

'Grasslands Excel'(ɬ)
Application No: 1998/087 Certificate Number: 1547

Journal Reference: PVJ 14.1 p 84
The variety was listed under *Bromus stamineus*. The correct botanical name of this variety is *Dactylis glomerata.*

Ornithopus sativus
French Serradella

'Cadiz'
Application No: 1996/019

Journal Reference: PVJ 10.2 p 34
The origin and breeding section of the description should have included: The source population was characterised by later flowering (128 +- 9 days) compared to 'Cadiz'(107 +- 3 days).

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Hillary'
Application No: 2000/062

Journal Reference: PVJ 13.1 p 17
The variety was listed under application number 2000/061. The correct application number for this variety is 2000/062.

'Jackie'
Application No: 2000/061

Journal Reference: PVJ 13.1 p 17
The variety was listed under application number 2000/062. The correct application number for this variety is 2000/061.

Zelkova serrata
Japanese Elm

'Kiwi Sunset'
Application No: 2000/052

Journal Reference: PVJ 13.4 p 64
The variety was listed under Zelcova. The correct spelling of the genus of this variety is *Zelkova*.

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights.
For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

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

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

Collector of Public Monies
C/- Plant Breeders Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** ($300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

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

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

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

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

Annual fee
Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeders rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

FEES

Basic Fees	Schedule A	B	C	D
$				
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination – per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400
Annual Renewal – all applications	300			

Schedule

A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.

B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.

C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994)

D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part1 and/or Part2) , an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for	
(a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

Dr Paul **Brennan**
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Proprietor
Eclipse IP Management
PO Box 2221 Milton Business Centre
MILTON QLD 4064
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing consumers

Mr Peter **Neilson**
Crop and Food Research
Birrabee Park
Bowna via
ALBURY NSW 2640
Representing Plant Breeders

Mr Hugh **Roberts**
Farmer
'Birralee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Ms Anna **Sharpe**
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr Doug **Waterhouse** (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

locate in the left column of Table 1 the plant group for which you are applying;

listed in the right column are the names of accredited qualified persons from which you can choose a consultant;

in Table 2 find that consultant's name, telephone number and area in which they are willing to consult (they may consult outside the nominated area);

using the "Nomination of Qualified Person" form as a guide, agree provisionally on the scope and terms of the consultancy; complete the form and attach it to Part 1 of the application form;

when you are notified that your nomination of a consultant qualified person is acceptable in the letter of acceptance of your application for PBR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PBR.

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie 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 Smith, Daniel
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 Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul Scholefield, Peter Tay, David Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cassava	Tay, David
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Roake, Jeremy Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Swinburn, Garth Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce
Clover	Lake, Andrew Miller, Jeff Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip
Conifer	Stearne, Peter
Cotton	Derera, Nicholas AM Khan, Akram Leske, Richard
Cucurbits	Cross, Richard Herrington, Mark McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Dogwood	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Stearne, Peter
Feijoa	Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Fibre Crops	Khan, Akram
Fig	Darmody, Liz FitzHenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David
Forage Brassicas	Goulden, David
Forage Grasses	Fennell, John Harrison, Peter Kirby, Greg Mitchell, Leslie 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	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
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Swinburn, Garth
- Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
- Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
- Hanger, Brian
- Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
- Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
- Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Baker, Andrew
- Collins, David
- Cook, Bruce
- Cruickshank, Alan
- Downes, Ross
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Imrie, Bruce
- Kirby, Greg
- Khan, Akram
- Knights, Edmund
- Lake, Andrew
- Law, Mary Ann
- Loch, Don
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nutt, Bradley
- Rose, John
- Snowball, Richard

Lentils
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Goulden, David
- Khan, Akram

Lucerne
- Lake, Andrew
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
- Collins, David

Magnolia
- Paananen, Ian

Maize
- Slatter, John

Myrtaceae
- Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
- Quinn, Patrick
- Waters, Cathy

Oat
- Collins, David
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
- Downes, Ross
- Kidd, Charles
- Poulsen, David
- Slatter, John

Olives
- Bazzani, Mr Luigi
- Gingis, Aron
- Pullar, David

Onions
- Cross, Richard
- Fennell, John
- Gingis, Aron
- Khan, Akram
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals – Exotic
- Abell, Peter
- Armitage, Paul
- Angus, Tim
- 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
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Lamont, Greg
- Larkman, Clive
- Lenoir, Roland
- Lowe, Greg
- Lubomski, Marek
- Lunghusen, Mark
- Maddox, Zoee
- McMichael, Prue
- Milne, Carolynn
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, David
- Oates, John
- Paananen, Ian
- Robb, John
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Singh, Deo
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Stewart, Angus
- Taaffe, Lindsay
- Tay, David
- Van der Ley, John
- Watkins, Phillip

Ornamentals – Indigenous
- Abell, Peter
- Allen, Paul
- Angus, Tim
- 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
- Milne, Carolynn
- Molyneux, W M
- Nichols, David
- Oates, John
- Paananen, Ian
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Singh, Deo
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Taaffe, Lindsay
- Tan, Beng
- Watkins, Phillip
- Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
- Foster, Kevin
- Nichols, Phillip
- Nutt, Bradley
- Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
- Paananen, Ian
- Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Anderson, Malcolm
- Avery, Angela
- Cameron, Stephen
- Cook, Bruce
- Downes, Ross
- Croft, Valerie
- Harrison, Peter
- Kaapro, Jyri
- Kirby, Greg
- Loch, Don
- Miller, Jeff
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Rose, John
- Smith, Raymond
- Scattini, Walter John
- Slatter, John
- Smith, Kevin
- 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
- Goulden, David
- McMichael, Prue

Potatoes
- Baker, Andrew
- Cross, Richard
- Fennell, John
- Kirkham, Roger
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Tay, David

Proteaceae
- Barth, Gail
- Kirby, Neil
- Robb, John
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel

Prunus
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Kennedy, Peter
- Mackay, Alastair
- Maddox, Zoee
- Malone, Michael
- Porter, Gavin
- Pullar, David
- Topp, Bruce
- Witherspoon, Jennifer

Pulse Crops
- Bestow, Sue
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Cross, Richard
- Kidd, Charles
- Oates, John
- Poulsen, David
- Slatter, John

Raspberry
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- 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
- Smith, Daniel
- 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
- Khan, Akram
- Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
- 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
- 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
- Khan, Akram
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel

Tree Crops
- McRae, Tony

Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)
- Collins, David

Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops
- Harrison, Peter
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Tay, David
- Winston, Ted

Umbrella Tree
- Paananen, Ian

Vegetables
- Baker, Andrew
- Beal, Peter
- Cross, Richard
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Fennell, John
- Frkovic, Edward
- Gingis, Aron
- Harrison, Peter
- Kirkham, Roger
- Khan, Akram
- Lenoir, Roland
- McMichael, Prue
- Oates, John
- Pearson, Craig
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel
- Tay, David
- Westra Van Holthe, Jan

Verbena
- Paananen, Ian

Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Abel, Peter	02 9351 8825	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
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
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
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	
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax	Central Western Wheatbelt
	0154 42694 mobile	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	High rainfall zone of
	02 6246 5399 fax	temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072	
	02 9639 0345 fax	
	0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph	
	02 6278 4676 fax	
	0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097	
	03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 4862 2487 ph/fax	Sydney and surrounding
	0417 891 651 mobile	districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Mediterranean areas of
		Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	
	03 9769 1522 fax	Victoria, South Australia
	0419 878658 mobile	and Southern NSW
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Hanger, Brian	03 9756 7532	
	03 9756 6684 fax	
	03 9752 0603 fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	Tropical/Sub-tropical
	08 8948 3894 fax	Australia, including NT, NW of
	0407 034 083 mobile	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
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 9652 1285	
	02 9652 1924 fax	Sydney region
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4637 9960	
	07 4637 9962 fax	
	malaw@bigpond.com	Toowoomba region
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	Queensland/Northern
	02 6622 2080 fax	New South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	Cotton growing regions of
	07 4671 3113 fax	QLD & NSW
Loch, Don	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750	
	02 4389 4958 fax	
	0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD
Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA
Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083	
	03 5998 2089fax	
	0407 050 133 mobile	Melbourne & environs

Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	Manawatu region,
	64 3 351 8142 fax	New Zealand
Milne, Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD
Milner, Richard	02 6246 4169	
	02 6246 4042 fax	
	richardm@ento.csiro.au	Australia
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	
	07 4783 6001 fax	Australia
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	SE Melbourne, Mornington
	03 5977 4921 fax	Peninsula, and
		Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4651 2601	Sydney region, Eastern
	02 4651 2578 fax	Australia
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1233	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	
	03 5998 5333	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830	
	02 9351 8875 fax	Sydney Region
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	
	02 4376 1271 fax	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Rudolph, Paul	03 5362 2175	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 764 mobile	Victoria
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical & sub-tropical Aust.
Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	
	018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Slatter, John	07 4635 0726	
	07 4635 2772 fax	
	0155 88086 mobile	Australia
Smith, Daniel	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	South Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	Mediterranean areas of
		Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4385 9788ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
Stuart, Peter	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	SE Queensland
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	Murray Valley Region – from
	03 5021 3131 fax	Swan Hill (V) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Taaffe, Lindsay	02 4883 7878	NSW
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Tay, David	07 5460 1313	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	Sydney to Brisbane and New
	0417 423 768 mobile	England area
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
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
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name

Allen, Antony
Ali, S
Baelde, Arie
Baker, Ian
Barr, Andrew
Batta, Rohitas
Beatson, Ron
Bell, David
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Breust, P
Brewer, L
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Cant, Russell
Chin, Robert
Chivers, Ian
Clayton- Greene, Kevin
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Cox, Michael
Craig, Andrew
Dale, Gary
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Delaporte, Kate
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver
Dyer, Natalie
Eastwood, Russell
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Engel, Richard
Gibson, Peter
Gomme, Simon
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guerin, Jenny
Guy, Graeme
Hall, Nicola
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Higgs, Robert
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jackson, Ken
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
McCallum, Lesley
Mcdonald, David
Mcmaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Moody, David
Moore, Stephen
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Pressler, Craig
Piperidis, George
Reid, Peter
Richardson, Thomas
Rose, Ian
Rowles, Cherie
Salmon, Alexander
Sammon, Noel
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Saperstein, Sylvia
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Stiller, Warwick
Tonks, John
Toyer, Christine
Trimboli, Daniel
Van der Spek, Folke
Vaughan, Peter
Weatherly, Lilia
Whalley, R.D.B.
Whiley, Tony
Williams, Rex
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
Wirthensohn, Michelle
Wright, Gary
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
Web site: http://www.upov.int

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

ARGENTINA
Instituto Nacional de Semillas
Ministerio de Economia
Secretaria de Agricultura
Ganaderia y Pesca
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3.
Piso, 1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA
Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
P O Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone:≤61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650
e-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

AUSTRIA
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum fur Landwirtschaft
Sortenschutzamt
Postfach 400
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211

BELGIUM
Ministere de classes moyennes et de l'agriculture
Service de la protection des obtentions
vegetales et des catalogues nationaux
Tour WTC/3- 11eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 37 22
Fax: (32 2) 208 37 16

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) 391 608
e-mail: semillas@mail.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL
Servico Nacional de Protecao de Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do Abastedimento
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco D, Anexo A
Terreo, Sala 1-12
CEP 70043-900, Brasilia, DF

Phone: (55-61) 218-2433
Fax: (55-61) 224 2842
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

BULGARIA
Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.
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
Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

CHINA
The Office for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
Ministry of Agriculture
11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 100026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029
Fax: (86-10) 6419 3082
e-mail: cnpvp@agri.gov.cn

COLOMBIA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (I.C.A)
Division de Semillas
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695
e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CZECH REPUBLIC
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of European Integration
Tesnov 17
117 05 Prague 1

Phone: (420) 2 2181 2474
Fax: (420) 2 2181 2970

DENMARK
Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and Soil Science)
Teglvaerksvej 10, Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 53 59 61 41
Fax: (45) 53 59 01 66

ECUADOR
Institutu Esuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de Obtenciones Vegetales
Eloy Alfaro y Amazonas
Edificio MAG, 3er piso
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 566 686
Fax: (593-2) 562 258
e-mail: sectagro@impsat.net.ec

ESTONIA
Variety Control Department
Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate
EE-71024 Viljandi

Phone: (372 4) 334 650
Fax: (372 4) 334 650
e-mail: plant@plant.agri.ee

FINLAND
Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 232
SF-00171 Helsinki

Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 160 2443

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
e-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

HUNGARY
Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 312 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841

IRELAND
Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e -mail: backwest@indigo.ie

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

Phone: (972) 3 968 3669
Fax: (972) 3 968 34 92
e-mail: ilpbr_tu@netvision.net.il

ITALY
Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,via Molise
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN
Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki – Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

KENYA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi

Tel: (254 –2) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
State Agency of Intellectual Property
House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek

Tel: (996-3312) 510 810
Fax: (996 3312) 510 813
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

MEXICO
Servicio Nacional de Inspection y Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Desarrollo Rural
Lope de Vega 125 8. Piso
Col. Chapultepec Morales
México, D.F. 11570

Phone: (52-5) 203 9427
Fax: (52-5) 250 64 83

NETHERLANDS
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Borad of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl

NEW ZEALAND
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 325 29 46

NORWAY

Platesortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Frokontrollen
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 Comercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

PARAGUAY
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Direccion de Semillas (DISE)
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

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

Phone: (48 61) 285 2341
Fax: (48 61) 285 3558
e-mail: coboru@bptnet.pl

PORTUGAL
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da DGPC
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351 213) 613 216
Fax: (351 213) 613 222
e-mail:
dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162
C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

ROMANIA
State Office for Inventions and Trademarks (OSIM)
5, Ion Ghica Str., Sector 3
P.O. Box 52
70 018 Bucharest

Phone: (40-1) 315 90 66
Fax: (373-2) 312 38 19
E-mail: office@osim.ro

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
State Commission of the Russian Federation
for Selection Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 1/11
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26
e-mail: desel@agro.aris.ru

SLOVAKIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Dodrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (421 7) 306 62 90
Fax: (421 7) 306 62 94

SLOVENIA
Plant Variety Protection and Registration Office
Parmova 33
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-61) 136 3344
Fax: (386-61) 136 3312
e-mail: UVRSR@gov.si

SOUTH AFRICA
The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and Quality Control
PO Box 25322
Gezina

Phone: (27 12) 808 0365
Fax: (27 12) 808 0365
e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

SPAIN
Oficina Espanola de Variedades Vegetales (OEVV)
Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y Tecnologia
Agraria y Alimentaria
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion
Jose Abascal, 4-7a pl.
E-28003- Madrid

Phone: (34 91) 347 66 00
Fax: (34 91) 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
e-mail: info@vaxtsortnamnden

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

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Controller (Ag)
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
34 Frederick Street
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
e-mail:
Controller.IPOffice@opus.co.tt

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
Instituto Nacional de Semillas (INASE)
Casilla de Correos 7731
Pando Canelone

Phone: (59 82) 288 7099
Fax:≤59 82) 288 7077
e-mail: inasepre@adinet.com.uy

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 25 64 32
Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10

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[3,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[2]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyz Republic[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Estonia[3]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Romania[3]
Russian Federation[3]
Slovakia[2,5]
Slovenia[5]
South Africa[2,5]
Spain[1,4]
Sweden[3,4]
Switzerland[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Ukraine[2]
United Kingdom[3,4]
USA[3]
Uruguay[2]
(Total 47)

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
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	
Queensland Department of Primary Industries Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	*Cynodon, Zoysia* and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	*Bracteantha*	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms	I Dawson	31/12/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Petunia, Calibrachoa*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	*Triticum, Hordeum, Avena*	field irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore, NSW	*Leptospermum*	Field, shadehouse greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01

The following applications are pending:

Name	**Location**	**Genera applied for**	**Facilities**	**Name of QP**
Outeniqua Nursery	Monbulk, VIC	Unspecified	Outdoor, glasshouse	
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, *Prunus, Capsicum, Glycine, Ipomea, Vigna, Lycopersicon,* Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, *Solanum*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	L Bahnisch R Fletcher D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights Office
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: 14 September 2001.

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

As amended by the Council at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, on October 25, 1991.

[Recommendation 9
For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca,Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than
(in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

1 From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. Under section 62(1) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territory*

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994, the Register of Plant Varieties will be kept only in one location, the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. Please contact PBR office if you need further information.

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index

For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus praecox* subsp *orientalis*
Aglaonema	*Aglaonema* hybrid
Alder	*Alnus nitida*
Almond x Peach Clonal Rootstock	*Prunus dulces* x *(Prunus persica* x *Prunus mira)*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Avocado	*Persea americana*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* hybrid
Azalea	*Rhododendron simsii*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Barren's Regelia	*Regelia velutina*
Box Honeysuckle	*Lonicera nitida*
Brachyscome	*Brachyscome* hybrid
Brachyscome	*Brachyscome multifida*
Brunswick Grass	*Paspalum nicorae*
Burr Medic	*Medicago polymorpha*
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens wallerana*
Calibrachoa	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Camellia	*Camellia sasanqua*
Canola	*Brassica napus* var *oleifera*
Chinese Elm	*Ulmus parvifolia*
Christmas Cactus	*Schlumbergera truncata*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* hybrid
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* x*morifolium*
Clematis	*Clematis marmoraria* x*Clematis paniculata*
Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*
Confetti Bush	*Coleonema pulchrum*
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Dahlia	*Dahlia* hybrid
Eucalypt	*Corymbia ptychocarpa* x *Corymbia ficifolia*
European Pear	*Pyrus communis*
Everlasting Daisy	*Bracteantha* hybrid
French Serradella	*Ornithopus sativus*
Foxtail Fern	*Caustis blakei* subsp *macrantha*
Giant Water Gum	*Syzygium francisii*
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*
Granny's Bonnet	*Angelonia augustifolia*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
Grevillea	*Grevillea preissii* x *Grevillea fililoba*
Hop Bush	*Dodonae subglandulifera*
Impatiens	*Impatiens* hybrid
Industrial Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ivy Pelargonium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Japanese Elm	*Zelkova serrata*
Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos* hybrid
Koala Fern	*Caustis blakei* subsp *macrantha*
Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia laricina* x *Lechenaultia floribunda*
Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium australe*
Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium luehmannii* x *Syzygium wilsonii*

Lily	*Lilium* hybrid
Mango	*Mangifera indica*
Marianna Plum Rootstock	*Prunus cerasifera* x *Prunus munsoniana*
Mat Rush	*Lomandra longifolia*
Medic	*Medicago* hybrid
Mimusops	*Mimusops elengi*
Mushroom	*Cantharellus cibarius*
Narrow-Leafed Lupin	*Lupinus angustifolius*
Navy Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica* var *nucipersica*
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens hawkeri*
New South Wales Christmas Bush	*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*
Ninebark	*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Norfolk Island Tree Fern	*Cyathea brownii*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Pawpaw, Papaya	*Carica papaya*
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Pelargonium	*Pelargonium tricolor*
Persian Walnut	*Juglans regia*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum ralphii*
Plum	*Prunus domestica*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Prunus – Interspecific Plum	*Prunus* hybrid
Prunus Rootstock	*Prunus persica* x *Prunus davidiana*
Red-and-Green Kangaroo Paw	*Anigozanthos manglesii*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Ryegrass	*Lolium* hybrid
Sanvitalia	*Sanvitalia procumbens*
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x*ananassa*
Strawflower	*Bracteantha* hybrid
Stromanthe	*Stromanthe sanguinea*
Sugarcane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Swamp Foxtail	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Swazi Grass	*Digitaria didactyla* (syn *D. swazilandensis)*
Sweet Pepper	*Capsicum annuum*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
Tea Tree	*Leptospermum* hybrid
Thryptomene	*Thryptomene calycina*
Thuja	*Thuja occidentalis*
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Tufted Bell Flower	*Campanula carpatica*
Tussock Grass	*Poa labillardieri*
Tussock Grass	*Poa poiformis*
Verbena	*Verbena* hybrid
Water Couch	*Paspalum distichum*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*
White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*
Zonal Pelargonium	*Pelargonium zonale*
Zoysia Grass	*Zoysia japonica*

SERVICE DIRECTORY

ADVERTISE YOUR NEW VARIETY OR SERVICES IN THE

Plant Varieties Journal

Plant Breeders and their agents are invited to take this opportunity to promote their new plant varieties by advertising in the Plant Varieties Journal. Consultant Qualified Persons are also invited to advertise their services. The Journal is well circulated throughout the horticultural and agricultural industry. Advertising in the Journal will promote the commercialisation of new plant varieties and the services offered by the qualified persons. Our policy is to promote the varieties which are currently in the PBR scheme and the services of those who are currently accredited by the PBR office.

The Journal also has a Service Directory. This Directory is suitable for advertising the services provided by Consultant Qualified Persons, Agents, Patent Attorneys, CTC sites or photographers.

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For bookings or further information please contact Kathryn Dawes-Read on 02 6272 4338, fax 02 6272 3650 or email Kathryn.Dawes-Read@affa.gov.au

The *Wildflower* Industry

Australian native plant bouquets presented to medallists at the Sydney Olympic Games projected the uniqueness and diversity of Australian flora to the world. Originally established from wild populations, which still remain as a resource base for further development, around 85% of wildflowers for industry are propagated on specialist farms from new varieties developed for key markets.

For generations mankind has benefited from selection and development of new plant varieties from wild populations. Diversity is preserved and/or enlarged because of the expansion of public and private seed banks and the growth of new varieties. Utility has also been greatly extended.

The wildflower industry is worth about $45 million per annum with over 50% being exported. PBR varieties include '*Golden Yul-lo*' (Grevillea), '*Songlines*' (Waratah) and numerous varieties of Geraldton Waxflower and Kangaroo Paw.

This innovation serves Australia, and the world, well. Reward for the innovator's enterprise provides incentive for the development and commercialisation of new varieties, while helping to conserve wild populations.

PBR

plant innovation for Australia

www.affa.gov.au/pbr