



Plant Varieties Journal

June 1994

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N O T I C E

The new PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS ACT 1994 Will it affect intending applicants?

DO NOT BRING FORWARD OR DELAY AN APPLICATION BECAUSE OF IMPENDING CHANGES TO THE LAW. THE COMING INTO EFFECT OF THE PBR ACT WILL NOT CHANGE THE PROCEDURES AND OPERATIONS OF THE PVR OFFICE. APPLICANTS WILL, IN GENERAL, NEITHER BE AT AN ADVANTAGE NOR DISADVANTAGE BY THE TIMING OF THEIR APPLICATIONS IN RELATION TO THE DATE THE NEW BILL BECOMES LAW.

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Editorial

WHEN IS A SALE NOT A SALE? When the sale takes place without the breeder's consent.

PVR cannot be granted to a variety that has been sold in Australia, with the breeder's consent, before an application for rights is lodged. The variety can have been sold for up to six years in an overseas country and still remain eligible for PVR in Australia. The important element of Section 14 of the PVR Act is that the sale must have taken place with the breeder's consent if the sale is to invalidate the application.

Processing and resolving objections relating to prior sale of varieties is a time consuming and costly mediation process which is rarely resolved to the satisfaction of all parties. At least one 'prior sale' decision by the Registrar is currently the subject of a review by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (*Sumworld Inc v. The Registrar*).

The important question is: what is meant by "breeder's consent"?

If a breeder has not given permission for a variety to be sold, theoretically there is no limit to the time that sales could have been taking place without affecting the variety's eligibility for PVR. However, this is not the intention of Section 14. The breeder's consent in s.14 is to provide some protection for the breeder against the unauthorised sale of the variety by another party before an application is lodged. To be assured of that protection under s.14 the breeder would normally need to demonstrate that their intention was to apply for PVR.

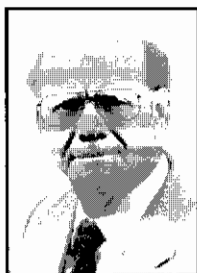
Prolonged inaction by a breeder to unauthorised sales taking place is very likely to be construed as 'implied consent' to those sales. Implied consent would extend to domestic and foreign sales. Sales of the New Zealand-bred lavender 'Marshwood' in Australia would have been a case of 'implied consent' had the breeders not provided convincing evidence that the release and sales in New Zealand occurred without their consent. The subsequent export to, and sales of 'Marshwood' in Australia that occurred before the PVR application was lodged were therefore the result of unauthorised sale in New Zealand and were considered to have also taken place without the breeder's consent in Australia.

If a variety is commonly known and commercialised in Australia because it has been imported and sold on the open market for some years, it is certainly against the spirit of the PVR Act for a person to acquire rights to that variety. An application for such a variety is likely to lead to an objection. If there has been no intention by the breeder to protect or to control the release of the variety in the country of origin it is likely that the objection would be upheld.

The questions of 'novelty' and 'common knowledge' come to mind when considering objections based on prior sale. Clearly it was never the intention to grant rights to varieties that are of common knowledge and not novel. However, some protection must be given to the breeder who fully intends, and can prove the intention, to apply for rights domestically and overseas when someone acquires the variety and sells it without their consent. This is why s.14 is worded in the way it is. The new PBR law will have similar prior sales provisions, but the difference is that rights to the variety extend, *inter alia*, to the export of the variety.

The new PBR legislation makes it an infringement for a person to export a protected variety from a UPOV country without the breeder's consent. This will cover the situation when a variety is protected in one country and a third party buys the protected variety on the open market in that country and exports, propagates and sells the variety in another country. However, cases like the lavender 'Marshwood' can arise again even under the new PBR legislation since 'Marshwood' was not protected in New Zealand.

To avoid doubts, objections, possible refusals or revocations and fruitless costs, breeders should, before releasing the variety, protect a variety in the country of origin as part of a domestic and international marketing campaign. Breeders should take advantage of priority in other UPOV countries by applying through agents internationally within a year of the original application in the country of origin. Under the new PBR law, planning market strategies and PBR applications will become more important because sales can occur for a year before an application is lodged without invalidating the application. Delaying applications until after release can lead to a loss of control over distribution and sales. Timing of sales and applications for PBR are going to be key elements of future marketing plans.



Dr Mick Lloyd



Kate Dawes



Mark Kethro



Margaret Winsbury



Shirley Gourgaud



Elizabeth Pulsford

Registrar: Dr Mick Lloyd **Examiners:** Mark Kethro, Shirley Gourgaud, Elizabeth Pulsford
Administration: Margaret Winsbury, Kate Dawes

Assistance with scientific names from Lyn Craven, Australian National Herbarium, Division of Plant Industry, CSIRO.

The editor welcomes comments and short articles from all sectors of the plant breeding industry for publication in the *Plant Varieties Journal*.

CLOSING DATE FOR THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE: 1 AUGUST 1994

Part 1— General Information

Protecting the First Variety of a Species

The first variety of a species is a special case, as the usual comparison with the most similar variety of common knowledge is not possible. The purpose of this article is to state and explain the procedure to be followed in these cases.

In trials, the objective should be to compare the new variety with the normal form of the species (sometimes referred to as the 'type' form). The purpose of this requirement is to prevent someone from registering, and acquiring exclusive rights to, the normal or 'type' form of a species. In this way, the breeder demonstrates that the new variety is actually different from forms which were of common knowledge before. Where more than one form or ecotype is known, comparison should be with the most similar form or ecotype. In selecting the comparator(s), all forms which have been in commerce (whether known by name or not) or recognised by taxonomists should be considered. It is not necessary to include unreleased experimental lines unless these were registered with the plant variety rights office before the new variety which is the subject of the current application.

Varieties of native species must be distinct from naturally occurring varieties or ecotypes. Application details of varieties of native species are routinely submitted to the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (ACRA) to help establish that the variety differs from ecotypes of the species.

Comparisons with varieties of other species are of little value. Note also that the same mode of propagation must be used to propagate the new variety and the comparator(s).

This procedure allows breeders to register new varieties which satisfy the distinctness, uniformity and stability requirements while ensuring that pre-existing, normal forms remain in the public domain. The results of the trial are examined in the usual way to determine whether the new variety is distinct from the most similar form as well as being uniform and stable.

An example demonstrating the approach described here can be found in the description of the *Danthonia* variety 'Bunderra', prepared by Greg Lodge of NSW Agriculture, Tamworth, which was published on pages 20-21 of the March 1992 issue of *Plant Varieties Journal*.

Part 2—Public Notices

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Acceptances

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemum frutescens

'Tanja'

Application No 92/181

Applicant: **Markus Schmulling**, Beerlage, Germany

Australian Agent: **R W Rother**, Emerald, Victoria

Accepted 14 February 1994

ROSE

Rosa

'Yu Giri'

Application No 93/238

Applicant: **Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.**,

Owadashinden Yachiyo-shi Chiba, Japan

Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd.**,

Narre Warren North, Victoria

Accepted 23 March 1994

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria hybrid

'Iberia'

Application No 94/037

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zantan BV**, Hillegom,

The Netherlands

Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney,

New South Wales

Accepted 28 February 1994

'Gloria'

Application No 94/038

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zantan BV**, Hillegom,

The Netherlands

Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney,

New South Wales

Accepted 28 February 1994

'Alaska'

Application No 94/039
 Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zantan BV**, Hillegom,
 The Netherlands
 Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney,
 New South Wales
 Accepted 28 February 1994

'Atlanta'

Application No 94/040
 Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zantan BV**, Hillegom,
 The Netherlands
 Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney,
 New South Wales
 Accepted 28 February 1994

'Toscana'

Application No 94/041
 Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zantan BV**, Hillegom,
 The Netherlands
 Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney,
 New South Wales
 Accepted 28 February 1994

CHERRY*Prunus avium***'Celeste'** synonym '13S-24-28'

Application No 94/046
 Applicant: **Agriculture Canada**, Summerland,
 Canada
 Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries &
 Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, Victoria
 Accepted 3 March 1994

'Sylvia' synonym '4C-17-31'

Application No 94/047
 Applicant: **Agriculture Canada**, Summerland,
 Canada
 Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries &
 Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, Victoria
 Accepted 3 March 1994

'Summerland' synonym '13S-18-15'

Application No 94/048
 Applicant: **Agriculture Canada**, Summerland,
 Canada
 Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries &
 Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, Victoria
 Accepted 3 March 1994

ROSE*Rosa***'Spevu'** synonym 'Lovely Fairy'

Application No 94/049
 Applicant: **Jan Spek Rozen BV**, Boskoop 2771 EV,
 The Netherlands
 Australian Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**,
 Cranbourne, Victoria
 Accepted 13 April 1994

RAPE*Brassica napus***'Dunkeld'** breeder's reference 'RF3'

Application No 94/050

Applicant: **Department of Agriculture, Victoria**,
 East Melbourne, Victoria
 Australian Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**,
 Horsham, Victoria
 Accepted 16 February 1994

'Rainbow' breeder's reference 'RE9'

Application No 94/051
 Applicant: **Department of Agriculture, Victoria**,
 East Melbourne, Victoria
 Australian Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**,
 Horsham, Victoria
 Accepted 16 February 1994

APPLE*Malus domestica***'Merlyn'**

Application No 94/052
 Applicant: **NV Nicolai en Cie**, Sint Truiden, Belgium
 Australian Agent: **Callinan Lawrie**, Kew, Victoria
 Accepted 16 February 1994

DAHLIA*Dahlia pinnata***'Kaleidoscope'**

Application No 94/053
 Applicant: **Norman John Andrews & Helen
 Trentham Andrews**, New Gisborne, Victoria
 Accepted 28 February 1994

'Jodie'

Application No 94/054
 Applicant: **Norman John Andrews & Helen
 Trentham Andrews**, New Gisborne, Victoria
 Accepted 28 February 1994

'Dappled Dancer'

Application No 94/055
 Applicant: **Norman John Andrews & Helen
 Trentham Andrews**, New Gisborne, Victoria
 Accepted 28 February 1994

ROSE*Rosa chinensis 'minima'***'Savabear'** synonym 'Teddy Bear'

Application No 94/056
 Applicant: **Nor'East Miniature Roses Inc**,
 Massachusetts, United States of America
 Australian Agent: **Greg Lowe**, Terrigal, New South
 Wales
 Accepted 16 February 1994

ROSE*Rosa***'Lavdoll'** synonym 'Apricot Bouquet'

Application No 94/057
 Applicant: **Keith Laver, Springwood Consultants
 Ltd**, Ontario, Canada
 Australian Agent: **Greg Lowe**, Terrigal, New South
 Wales
 Accepted 16 February 1994

'Lavquest' synonym **'Pink Bouquet'**

Application No 94/058

Applicant: **Keith Laver, Springwood Consultants Ltd**, Ontario, CanadaAustralian Agent: **Greg Lowe**, Terrigal, New South Wales

Accepted 16 February 1994

BEAN*Phaseolus vulgaris***'Celtic'**

Application No 94/059

Applicant: **Rogers-NK Seed Company**, Idaho, United States of AmericaAustralian Agent: **Northrup King Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, Victoria

Accepted 28 March 1994

'Barracuda'

Application No 94/060

Applicant: **Rogers-NK Seed Company**, Idaho, United States of AmericaAustralian Agent: **Northrup King Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, Victoria

Accepted 28 March 1994

KANGAROO PAW*Anigozanthos humulis x flavidus***'Bush Splendor'**

Application No 94/061

Applicant: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, New South Wales

Accepted 4 March 1994

KANGAROO PAW*[(A. humulis x A. flavidus) x (A. humulis x A. flavidus) x (A. humulis x A. bicolour)]***'Bush Ochre'**

Application No 94/062

Applicant: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, New South Wales

Accepted 4 March 1994

KANGAROO PAW*[(A. humulis x A. flavidus) x (A. gabrielae x A. humulis)]***'Bush Heritage'**

Application No 94/063

Applicant: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, New South Wales

Accepted 4 March 1994

KANGAROO PAW*A. humulis x flavidus***'Bush Sunshine'**

Application No 94/064

Applicant: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, New South Wales

Accepted 4 March 1994

KANGAROO PAW*A. humulis x flavidus***'Bush Ember'**

Application No 94/065

Applicant: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, New South Wales

Accepted 4 March 1994

KANGAROO PAW*[(A. humulis x A. flavidus) x (A. humulis)]***'Bush Twilight'**

Application No 94/066

Applicant: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby, New South Wales

Accepted 4 March 1994

POTATO*Solanum tuberosum***'Gladiator'**

Application No 94/067

Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd**, Christchurch, New ZealandAustralian Agent: **A E Stratton, Crop & Food Research**, Albury, New South Wales

Accepted 4 March 1994

RHODODENDRON*Rhododendron simsii***'Colleen Fahey'**

Application No 94/068

Applicant: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Accepted 10 March 1994

'Ostalett'

Application No 94/069

Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer**, Sassenburg, GermanyAustralian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Accepted 10 March 1994

'Theo'

Application No 94/070

Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer**, Sassenburg, GermanyAustralian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Accepted 10 March 1994

'Otto'

Application No 94/071

Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer**, Sassenburg, GermanyAustralian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Accepted 10 March 1994

'Ostali'

Application No 94/072

Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer**, Sassenburg, Germany

Australian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston,
New South Wales
Accepted 10 March 1994

Applicant: **PJ & JM Sullivan, T/a Jamar Farming
Company**, Brookstead, Queensland
Accepted 30 March 1994

MEDIC*Medicago sphaerocarpos***'Orion'**

Application No 94/074
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer of the
Department of Agriculture**, 3 Baron-Hay Court,
South Perth, Western Australia
Accepted 23 March 1994

SANDWORT*Arenaria montana***'White Pearls'**

Application No 94/075
Applicant: **Ian Boulter of Boulter's Nurseries**,
Monbulk, Victoria
Accepted 23 March 1994

SOYBEAN*Glycine max***'Nitrobean 60'**

Application No 94/076
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba,
Queensland
Accepted 29 March 1994

ROSE*Rosa***'Pink Kardinal'**

Application No 94/077
Applicant: **Leslie Stratford**, Toongabbie, New South
Wales
Accepted 28 March 1994

COTTON*Gossypium hirsutum***'Sicala V-2'**

Application No 94/078
Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**,
Narrabri, New South Wales
Accepted 30 March 1994

'Siokra V-15'

Application No 94/079
Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**,
Narrabri, New South Wales
Accepted 30 March 1994

'CS 8S'

Application No 94/080
Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**,
Narrabri, New South Wales
Accepted 30 March 1994

MUNG BEAN*Vigna radiata***'Black Berken'**

Application No 94/081

PETUNIA*Petunia axillaris***'Sunlark'**

Application No 94/082
Applicant: **R W Rother**, Emerald, Victoria
Accepted 31 March 1994

CITRUS*Citrus [(unshiu x sinensis) x unshiu]***'Tsunokaori'**

Application No 94/084
Applicant: **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and
Fisheries, Fruit Tree Research Station**, Ibaraki,
Japan
Australian Agent: **Davies Collison Cave**, Melbourne,
Victoria
Accepted 13 April 1994

LUCERNE*Medicago sativa***'Flairdale'**

Application No 94/086
Applicant: **E E & M R Lehmann**, Keith, South
Australia
Australian Agent: **Crop Monitoring Services Pty Ltd**,
Keith, South Australia
Accepted 29 April 1994

APPLE*Malus domestica***'Summertime'**

Applicant: **Henry Edmund Franklin**, Stanthorpe,
Queensland
Australian Agent: **Australian Nurserymen' Fruit
Improvement Co Ltd**, St Ives, New South Wales
Accepted 6 May 1994

ROSE*Rosa***'Korpinka'** synonym **'Summer Fairytale'**

Application No 94/088
Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH
& Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany
Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Heathmere
via Portland, Victoria
Accepted 22 April 1994

'Kordaba' synonym **'Lambada'**

Application No 94/089
Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH
& Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany
Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Heathmere
via Portland, Victoria
Accepted 26 April 1994

'Korcrisett' synonym **'Calibra'**

Application No 94/090

Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany
 Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Heathmere via Portland, Victoria
 Accepted 26 April 1994

'Korlaper' synonym **'La Perla'**

Application No 94/091

Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany
 Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Heathmere via Portland, Victoria
 Accepted 26 April 1994

'Korbacol' synonym **'Texas'**

Application No 94/092

Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany
 Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Heathmere via Portland, Victoria
 Accepted 26 April 1994

'Korcilmo' synonym **'Escimo'**

Application No 94/093

Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany
 Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Heathmere via Portland, Victoria
 Accepted 26 April 1994

'Korschwama' synonym **'Black Madonna'**

Application No 94/094

Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG**, Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany
 Australian Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Heathmere via Portland, Victoria
 Accepted 26 April 1994

HOPS*Humulus lupulus***'Hokuto Ace'**

Application No 94/095

Applicant: **Sapporo Breweries Ltd**, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
 Australian Agent: **Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick**, Melbourne, Victoria
 Accepted 26 April 1994

SCAEVOLA*Scaevola aemula***'Golden Fanfare'**

Application No 94/096

Applicant: **Peter & Margaret Goldup**, Mt Evelyn, Victoria
 Australian Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Melbourne, Victoria
 Accepted 28 April 1994

WARATAH*Telopea speciosissima***'Fire and Brimstone'**

Application No 94/097

Applicants: **Yellow Rock Nursery Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, New South Wales and **Paul Nixon**, Camden, New South Wales
 Australian Agent: **Yellow Rock Nursery Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, New South Wales
 Accepted 28 April 1994

ITALIAN CYPRESS*Cupressus sempervirens***'Olympic Gold'**

Application No 94/098

Applicant: **Leo Groeneveld**, Monbulk, Victoria
 Accepted 29 April 1994

FESCUE*Festuca arundinacea***'Midwin'**

Application No 94/099

Applicant: **Ian Aberdeen**, Kilmore, Victoria
 Accepted 6 May 1994

MARGUERITE DAISY*Argyranthemum frutescens***'Summer Angel'**

Application No 94/100

Applicant: **M J Morgan, T Cunneen & J D Oates**, Camden, New South Wales
 Australian Agent: **John David Oates**, Camden, New South Wales
 Accepted 6 May 1994

'Surprise Party'

Application No 94/101

Applicant: **M J Morgan, T Cunneen & J D Oates**, Camden, New South Wales
 Australian Agent: **John David Oates**, Camden, New South Wales
 Accepted 6 May 1994

DIASCIA*Diascia barberae***'Strawberry Sundae'**

Application No 94/102

Applicant: **M J Morgan, T Cunneen & J D Oates**, Camden, New South Wales
 Australian Agent: **John David Oates**, Camden, New South Wales
 Accepted 6 May 1994

RAPE*Brassica napus***'Siren'**

Application No 94/103

Applicant: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, Victoria
 Accepted 9 May 1994

ROSE*Rosa***'Interpeachy'**

Application No 94/104

Applicant: **Interplant BV**, Leersum, The NetherlandsAustralian Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, Victoria

Accepted 6 May 1994

HARDENBERGIA*Hardenbergia violaceae***'Bushy Blue'**

Application No 94/105

Applicant: **Mrs Evelyn M Weidner**, Encinitas, California, United States of AmericaAustralian Agent: **Redlands Greenhouses Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, Queensland

Accepted 9 May 1994

Descriptions**PEACH***Prunus persica***'Tasty Zee'** synonym **'32EA300'**

Application No 89/029

Application Accepted 29 June 1989

Applicant: **Zaiger Genetics**, Modesto, California United States of AmericaAustralian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates**, Monbulk, Victoria**Description—See Table 1 & Fig. 1**

The tree with vigorous upright growth is a regular, heavy bearer of large size fruit. The firm, white flesh, freestone peach has attractive red skin colour. The large, rounded fruit has an 80 percent red skin colour over a cream ground colour. 'Dorothee' is a large fruit with similar colouring; but has a lower ranking in anthocyanin colouration of shoots, and globuse shaped leaf glands. The skin colour of 'Aline' fruit is 50 percent red on 50 percent cream, its shape is flat-round. 'Red Noonan' despite similar fruit and flower dates and durations, is different to 'Tasty Zee' in fruit skin colouration and also blossom colour. 'Red Noonan' fruit has a 40 percent red colour over a 60 percent light green colour.

Origin

A cross of the varieties 'O'Henry' and 'Giant Babcock' by Zaiger Genetics in their experimental orchard at Modesto, California, U.S.A. produced seedlings. The second generation seedlings were maintained under close observation and selected for asexual propagation (budding) due to their distinct and desirable characteristics. Thus establishing the variety 'Tasty Zee'.

Comparative Trial

Comparators are 'Red Noonan', 'Aline' and 'Dorothee'. All the characteristics described below are from comparative trials conducted at Fleming's Monbulk Nurseries Pty Ltd, Monbulk, Victoria between 1989 and 1992. The trial block was established on a slope with a north-westerly aspect. The site was a clay-loam soil type with an average

annual rainfall of 1220mm. Irrigation to the trees was by micro-sprinkler system located at ground level. The plot maintained by the use of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides as required. Pruning was to a vase shape. The trials comprised two mother trees planted at spacings of 2 metres within a row and 3.75 metres between the rows. Measurements randomly selected from the fruit, leaf and blossom samples. The sample size tested was fifty, fifty and twenty respectively. Over the four years of comparison, fruit taken from 2nd and 3rd generation trees, examination of the fruit and trees has showed 'Tasty Zee' to remain distinct and homogenous stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
U.S.A.	1988	Patent 6409	'32EA300'

Table 1 Peach Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Tasty Zee'	**Dorothee'	**Aline'	**Red Noonan'
GROWTH HABIT (ranking 1-9)				
	4	4	6	3
LEAF LENGTH (mm) (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot)				
mean	170.1	170.1	167.9	167.0
range	143-195	146-191	134-192	150-190
std. deviation	15.5	16.7	15.3	12.3
LEAF WIDTH (mm) (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot)				
mean	44.2	46.2	46.1	51.3
range	38-49	36-54	40-53	48-60
std. deviation	3.1	5.9	4.3	3.7
TERMINAL LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO				
	5.07	4.58	4.89	4.55
SHAPE OF LEAF GLANDS				
	reniform	globuse	reniform	globuse
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	11.0	9.6	10.1	9.6
range	9-13	9-11	9-11	9-11
std. deviation	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
FLOWER - PETAL COLOUR				
	light pink	light pink	light pink	dark pink
TIME OF FLOWERING AT MONBULK				
10% full bloom	10/9/89	10/9/89	9/9/89	8/9/89
petal fall	25/9/89	26/9/89	25/9/89	25/9/89
FRUIT TIME TO MATURITY				
	2/2/90	3/2/90	4/2/90	30/1/90
FRUIT CROPPING DURATION (Days)				
	6	6	7	5

'Junecrest' synonym: **'10E370'**

Application No 89/030

Application Accepted 29 June 1989

Applicant: **Zaiger Genetics**, Modesto, California, United States of America.Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates**, Monbulk, Victoria.

Description—See Table 2 and Fig. 2

A vigorous, upright tree. Regularly produces a heavy crop of large for season, yellow flesh, early maturing, clingstone fruit with a high degree of red skin colour. The firm flesh offers good eating quality. 'Junecrest' with its 90 percent red fruit blush colouring over the yellow ground colour is distinct from the early maturing varieties having only a 60 to 80 percent red colour over a yellow to green ground colour. The rounded fruit is larger than that of the rounded 'Shermans Early' and oblong 'Starks Earliglo'. Fruit maturing times of 'Flordagold' and 'Starks Earliglo' occur later than 'Junecrest', but with a similar crop duration. Lanceolate leaves are similar throughout, but the 'Junecrest' leaf is acutely pointed. 'Flordagold' and 'Shermans Early' blossom prior to 'Junecrest', 'Starks Earliglo' blossoms later with a reduced flowering duration.

Origin

Arises from the controlled pollination of the variety 'Fayette' by an unknown clingstone seedling at Zaiger Genetics experimental orchard in Modesto, California, U.S.A. Careful and continual observation led to its selection for reproduction due to its distinct and desirable characteristics. Subsequent asexual propagation (budding) has led to the variety 'Junecrest'.

Comparative Trials

Comparators are 'Flordagold', 'Shermans Early' and 'Starks Earliglo'. All the characteristics described below are from comparative trials conducted at Fleming's Monbulk Nurseries Pty Ltd 1989 - 1992. The trial block was on a slope with a north-westerly aspect. Site on a clay-loam soil type with an average annual rainfall of 1220mm. Irrigation by micro-sprinkler system located at ground level. Plot maintained with herbicides, insecticides and fungicides as required. Pruning was to a vase shape. The trials comprised of five mother trees planted at spacings of 2 metres within a row and 3.75 metres between rows. Measurements randomly selected from the fruit, leaf and blossom samples. The sample size tested was fifty, fifty and twenty respectively. Over the four years of comparison, fruit was taken from second and third generation trees. Examination of the fruit and trees showed 'Junecrest' to remain distinct and homogeneous stable.

Prior Applications And Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
U.S.A.	1985	Patent 5641	10E370

'Junecrest' was first sold in the U.S.A. in 1986/87

Table 2 Peach Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Junecrest'	**Flordagold'	**Shermans Early'	**Starks Earliglo'
GROWTH HABIT (ranking 1-9)	5	6	3	5
LEAF LENGTH (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot) (mm)				
mean	174.0	158.5	184.3	170.7
range	154-190	140-170	155-210	145-190
std. deviation	13.9	11.0	21.4	16.4

Table 2 Peach Varieties—Continued

	'Junecrest'	**Flordagold'	**Shermans Early'	**Starks Earliglo'
LEAF WIDTH (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot) (mm)				
mean	41.4	47.7	50.4	42.1
range	34-48	40-52	44-61	39-48
std. deviation	3.7	4.5	6.0	3.5
TERMINAL LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO				
mean	5.08	4.61	5.10	4.50
SHAPE OF LEAF GLANDS	globose	globose	reniform	mostly reniform some globose
LEAF COLOUR	medium green	medium green	dark green	medium green
LEAF MARGIN - SERRATION	serrulate	serrate	serrulate	serrulate
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	10.9	10.8	9.9	10.2
range	9-13	8-12	9-11	9-13
std. deviation	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.2
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SHOOTS (between 2nd and 3rd buds) (ranking 1-9)	5.5	5	3	7.5
FLOWER - PETAL COLOUR	light pink	light pink	dark pink	dark pink
TIME OF FLOWERING AT MONBULK, VICTORIA				
10% full bloom	10/9/89	30/8/89	28/8/89	14/9/89
petal fall	26/9/89	17/9/89	13/9/89	29/9/89
FRUIT CROPPING DURATION (days)				
mean	7	7	5	8
FRUIT SHAPE	rounded	rounded	rounded	slightly oblong
FRUIT APEX SHAPE	mucronate	mucronate	cupsite	cupsite

Zee Lady' synonym: '11GA1033'

Application No 89/031

Application Accepted: 29 June 1989

Applicant: **Zaiger Genetics**, Modesto, California United States of America.

Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates**, Monbulk, Victoria.

Description—See Table 3 & Fig. 3

This variety of freestone peach is large with vigorous, upright growth. It has proved to be productive; regularly bearing large, firm, yellow-fleshed fruit with an attractive red skin colour. 'Zee Lady' has a large, rounded, freestone fruit which is 80 percent red in skin colour. '11GA1023' has only 65 percent red on a 35 percent yellow ground colour, whereas 'Suncrest' has a dominating ground colour of 70 percent yellow.

Origin

The result of a controlled pollination of 'O'Henry' and 'June Lady' at the experimental orchard of Zaiger Genetics, Modesto, California, U.S.A. Seedlings observed with the distinct and desirable characteristics selected for propagation. Subsequent asexual propagation (budding) transmitted the true to form characteristics, thus establishing this variety.

Comparative Trial

Comparators are 'Flamecrest', 'Suncrest' and '11GA1023'. All the characteristics described below are from comparative trials conducted at Fleming's Monbulk Nurseries Pty Ltd, Monbulk, Victoria between 1989 and 1992. The trial block was established on a slope with a north-westerly aspect. The site was a clay-loam soil type with an average annual rainfall of 1220mm. Irrigation was by micro-sprinkler system located at ground level. The plot was maintained by the use of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides as required. Pruning was to a vase shape. The trials comprised of three mother trees planted at spacings of 2 metres within a row and 3.75 metres between rows. Measurements randomly selected from the fruit, leaf and blossom samples. The sample size tested was fifty, fifty and twenty respectively. Over the four years of comparison, fruit was taken from second and third generation trees, examination of the fruit and trees has showed 'Zee Lady' to remain distinct and homogenous stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
U.S.A.	1985	Patent 5832	'11GA1033'

'Zee Lady' was first sold in the U.S.A. in 1985/86.

Table 3 Peach Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Zee Lady'	'Flamecrest'	'Suncrest'	'11GA1023'
LEAF LENGTH (mm) (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot)				
mean	179.1	176.1	155.8	147.7
range	160-200	149-205	158-188	125-174
std. deviation	14.2	19.6	8.75	15.87
LEAF WIDTH (mm) (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot)				
mean	45.7	44.8	44.7	41.2
range	39-52	40-49	41-49	35-46
std. deviation	3.7	2.9	2.2	4.5
TERMINAL LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO				
	4.84	4.96	4.87	4.87
LEAF MARGIN				
	serrulate	serrulate	serrate	serrulate
LEAF SHAPE				
	lanceolate acutely pointed	lanceolate	lanceolate	lanceolate
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SHOOTS (ranking 1-9)				
	4	7	6	5
FLOWER PETAL COLOUR				
	dark pink	light pink	light pink	dark pink

Table 3 Peach Varieties—Continued

	'Zee Lady'	'Flamecrest'	'Suncrest'	'11GA1023'
TIME OF FLOWERING AT MONBULK				
10% full bloom	12/9/89	7/9/89	28/8/89	11/9/89
petal fall	28/9/89	23/9/89	8/9/89	27/9/89
FRUIT TIME TO MATURITY				
	8/2/90	26/1/90	26/1/90	2/2/90
FRUIT CROPPING DURATION				
	6	6	8	7

'Symphonie' synonym 'MCP 7680'

Application No 89/078

Application Accepted 22 September 1989

Applicant: **Castang Maillard, SCEA Domaine De Castang**, Bergerac, France.

Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates**, Monbulk, Victoria.

Description—See Table 4 & Fig. 4

A vigorous tree with good branching habit, producing attractive fruit. Rounded fruit has skin of a high brilliant red colour, with very little fuzz. The leaf shape is lanceolate and the leaf margin is serrulate. This freestone peach variety, with its juicy yellow flesh, is of a very good eating quality. A midseason maturing variety producing large-yellow fleshed peaches with 90 percent red ground colour over yellow background. 'Symphonie' has a higher red colour than the fruit of 'Flamecrest' and 'Early O'Henry', and far greater colour than 'Cresthaven'.

Origin

Arose from open pollination of the variety 'Merril Early O'Henry'. Selection for Domaine De Castang (France) by Mr Arsene Maillard was based on fruit quality. The mother tree was reproduced by asexual reproduction, budding. Subsequent asexual propagation has led to this variety.

Comparative Trial

The comparators are 'Early O'Henry', 'Cresthaven' and 'Flamecrest'. All the characteristics described below are from comparative trials conducted at Fleming's Monbulk Nurseries Pty Ltd, Monbulk, Victoria between 1989 and 1992. The trial block on a slope with a north-westerly aspect. Site on a clay-loam soil type with an average rainfall of 1220mm. Irrigation by a micro-sprinkler system located at ground level. Plot maintained with herbicides, insecticides and fungicides as required. Pruning was to a vase shape. Trials comprised of two mother trees planted at spacings of 2 metres within a row and with spacings of 3.75 metres between rows. Measurements randomly selected from the fruit, leaf and blossom samples. The sample size tested was fifty, fifty and twenty respectively. Over the four years of comparison, fruit was taken from second and third generation trees, examination of the fruit and trees showed 'Symphonie' to remain distinct and homogenous stable.

Prior Applications And Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France	1985	Plant Breeders Rights No 5001	'MCP 7680'

'Symphonie' was first sold in France in 1986/87.

Table 4 Peach Varieties

* = comparator)

	'Symphonie'	*'Early O'Henry'	*'Flamecrest'	*'Cresthaven'
GROWTH HABIT (ranking 1-9)	5	5	4	3
LEAF LENGTH (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot)				
mean	154.1	160.8	176.1	171.7
range	130-185	135-190	149-205	142-190
std. deviation	15.9	18.7	19.6	15.5
LEAF WIDTH (mm) (fully developed leaf from central third of a growing shoot)				
mean	40.1	45.8	44.8	42.9
range	32-49	42-51	40-49	37-38
std. deviation	5.2	3.8	2.9	3.7
TERMINAL LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO	4.83	4.90	4.96	4.72
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	9.7	10.6	11.2	9.9
range	9-11	10-12	10-13	9-12
std. deviation	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SHOOTS (between 2nd and 3rd buds) (ranking 1-9)	7	5	7	6
TIME OF FLOWERING AT MONBULK				
10% full bloom	8/9/89	16/9/89	7/9/89	13/9/89
petal fall	25/9/89	29/9/89	23/9/89	28/9/89
PETAL COLOUR	pale pink	light pink	light pink	pink
FRUIT TIME TO MATURITY	6/2/90	14/2/90	26/1/90	16/2/90
FRUIT CROPPING DURATION	7	8	6	6
FRUIT SHAPE	rounded	rounded	rounded	obovate

'Melodie' synonym 'MCP 7676' Application No 89/080

Application Accepted 22 September 1989

Applicant: **Castang Maillard, SCEA Domaine De Castang**, Bergerac, France.

Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates**, Monbulk, Victoria.

Description—See Table 5 & Fig. 5

A yellow fleshed, freestone peach with a very good eating quality due to it being firm, juicy and fine textured. An average size peach with a very regular round form, the skin is a brilliant red with very little fuzz. The vigorous tree regularly produces average to good blooms, and good quality fruit. Comparators have a larger fruit, however 'Melodie' has an absence of redness of the flesh around the stone. The skin colouring of 'Melodie' is similar to 'Flamecrest' with 80 percent red over a yellow ground colour, but 'Suncrest'

has only 30 percent red colouring.

Origin

Bred by Mr A Maillard of Domaine De Castang, France. Arose from the open pollination of 'Merril O'Henry' in experimental orchards.

Comparative Trial

Comparators are 'Flamecrest' and 'Suncrest'. All the characteristics described below are from comparative trials conducted at Fleming's Monbulk Nurseries Pty Ltd, Monbulk, Victoria between 1989 and 1992. Trial block established on a slope with a north-westerly aspect. Site on a clay-loam soil type with an average rainfall of 1220mm. Irrigation by a micro-sprinkler system located at ground level. Plot maintained by use of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. Pruning was to a vase shape. The trials comprised of four mother trees planted at spacings of 2 metres within a row and 3.75 metres between the rows. Measurements randomly selected from the fruit, leaf and blossom samples. The sample size tested was fifty, fifty and twenty respectively. Over the four years of comparison, fruit was taken from second and third generation trees, examination of the fruit and trees has showed 'Melodie' to remain distinct and homogenous stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France	1985	Plant Breeders Rights No 5001	'MCP 7676'

'Melodie' was first sold in France in 1986/87.

Descriptions prepared by Liz Darmody, Fleming's Nurseries

Table 5 Peach Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Melodie'	*'Flamecrest'	*'Suncrest'
GROWTH HABIT (ranking 1-9)	4	4	5
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	170.3	176.1	155.8
range	140-194	149-205	158-188
std. deviation	18.0	19.6	8.7
LEAF WIDTH			
mean	44.4	44.8	44.7
range	42-49	40-49	41-49
std. deviation	2.22	2.94	2.21
TERMINAL LEAF LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO	4.87	4.96	4.87
LEAF MARGIN - SERRATION	serrulate	serrulate	serrate
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	9.9	11.2	11.5
range	9-11	10-13	9-13
std. deviation	0.9	1.0	1.5
ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF SHOOTS (between 2nd and 3rd buds) ranking 1-9	5	7	6
FLOWER PETAL COLOUR	light pink	light pink	light pink

Table 5 Peach Varieties—Continued

	'Melodie'	**Flamecrest'	**Suncrest'
TIMES OF FLOWERING AT MONBULK			
10% full bloom	10/9/89	7/9/89	28/8/89
petal fall	26/9/89	23/9/89	8/9/89
FRUIT CROPPING DURATION (days)			
	7	6	8
FLESH REDNESS NEAR STONE			
	absent	present	present

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria hybrid

'Golden Delight' Application No 91/059

Application Accepted 2 July 1991

Applicant: **Wulfinghoff Alstroemeria BV**, Rijswijk, The Netherlands

Australian Agent: **R A & J De Wit**, Silvan South, Victoria

Comparative Trials

Described characteristics of 'Cavalier', 'Golden Delight' and 'Orange Delight' are based on trials conducted under controlled conditions in Chichester, England. Flower descriptions are based on plant growing in red kraznozem soil in a multispan polythene greenhouse in Silvan, Victoria.

Description—See Table 6 & Fig 6

A tall plant with a thick stem. Leaves are long and broad, medium to dark green with a weak glossiness of the upper side. Inflorescences have a medium number of long umbel branches with medium to long pedicels. Main flower colour of 'Golden Delight' is yellow. Flowers are medium to large with a medium spread of tepals. Outer lateral tepals are elliptic, yellow, and bear a medium number of medium to large sized dark brown stripes. The stamens have pink filaments and yellow-green anthers. The pistil has a medium green ovary with a weak intensity of anthocyanin coloration, a yellow style and a yellow coloured stigma bearing no spots.

Origin

Originated by Frank Goemans from a hybridisation made in a controlled breeding program in Chichester, Sussex, England. Selected as one flowering plant on the basis of growth habits and flowering characteristics and subsequently propagated vegetatively.

Prior application and sales

Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in The Netherlands and the United States of America.

'Golden Delight' was first sold in The Netherlands in 1990.

'Orange Delight' Application No 91/060

Application Accepted 2 July 1991

Applicant: **Wulfinghoff Alstroemeria BV**, Rijswijk, The Netherlands

Australian Agent: **R A & J De Wit**, Silvan South, Victoria

Description—See Table 6 & Fig 7

A tall plant with a thick stem. Leaves long and very broad, medium to dark green, with very weak to weak glossiness of the upper side. Inflorescences have a medium to large

number of long umbel branches with long pedicels. Mainflower colour is orange. Flowers large with a medium to large spread of tepals. Outer lateral tepals are broadly obovate in shape and bear stripes. Inner lateral tepals are elliptic, predominantly orange with a yellow zone, and bear a medium number of fine to medium sized dark brown stripes. Stamens have a multi coloured, mainly salmon filaments and red/purple anthers. The pistil has a medium green ovary with a light purple style and an orange/yellow coloured stigma bearing no spots.

Origin

Originated by Frank Goemans from a hybridisation made in a controlled breeding program in Chichester, Sussex, England. Selected as one flowering plant on the basis of growth habits and flowering characteristics and subsequently propagated vegetatively.

Prior Applications and Sales

Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in The Netherlands and the United States of America.

'Orange Delight' was first sold in The Netherlands in 1990.

'Cavalier' Application No 91/061

Application Accepted 2 July 1991

Applicant: **Wulfinghoff Alstroemeria BV**, Rijswijk, The Netherlands

Australian Agent: **R A & J De Wit**, Silvan South, Victoria

Description—See Table 6 & Fig. 8

A medium height plant with a medium thickness stem. Leaves are long and broad, dark green, with medium glossiness of the upper side. Inflorescences have a medium number of medium to long umbel branches and medium length pedicels. Main flower colour is pink. Flowers are medium to large with a medium spread of tepals. Outer lateral tepals are broadly obovate in shape and bear no stripes. Inner lateral tepals are elliptic, predominantly pink with a yellow zone, and bear a medium number of medium sized dark purple/brown stripes. Stamens have purple/pink filaments and yellow/green anthers. The pistil has a medium green ovary with no anthocyanin coloration, a purple/pink style and a cream coloured stigma with spots.

Origin

Originated by Frank Goemans from a hybridisation made in a controlled breeding program in Chichester, Sussex, England. Selected as one flowering plant on the basis of growth habits and flowering characteristics and subsequently propagated vegetatively.

Prior Applications and Sales

Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in The Netherlands, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

'Cavalier' was first sold in The Netherlands in 1990.

Descriptions prepared by Robert de Wit, Silvan South, Victoria

Table 6 *Alstroemeria* Varieties

	'Cavalier'	'Golden Delight'	'Orange Delight'
OUTER TEPAL			
main colour	white, pink shade	yellow	orange
RHS No	155D, 68 A-B	14A-B	25A-169D
stripes	absent	absent	present

Table 6 *Alstroemeria* Varieties—Continued

	'Cavalier'	'Golden Delight'	'Orange Delight'
INNER LATERAL TEPAL			
RHS-main colour	14A	17A- 21A	21A-23A
number of stripes	medium	medium	medium
STAMENS			
colour of filament	purple/pink	pink	multicolour, salmon red/purple
colour of anthers	yellow/green	yellow/green	
PISTIL			
colour of style	purple/pink	—	light purple
colour of stigma	cream	—	orange/yellow
FLOWER SIZE			
	medium/large	medium/large	large
LEAF			
length	long	long	long
width	broad	broad	very broad

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago auriculata

'Monott' synonym: 'Royal Cape'

Application No 92/081

Application Accepted: 3 July 1992

Applicant: **Monrovia Nursery**, Azusa, California, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Mr I. M. Collins**, Colourwise Nursery Pty Ltd, Glenorie, New South Wales

Description—See Table 7 & Fig. 9

'Monott' is a compact dense growing shrub that has glossy green leave flowering profusely over the warmer months producing masses of rich blue flowers (RHS 97A) which have larger petals and a darker colour than those of *P. auriculata*.

Origin

Discovered in summer 1988 growing within a group of *P. auriculata* seedlings on Mr P Scott's property at Duarte, California, USA. Propagation by cuttings only.

Comparative Trial

The comparator used in the trial is the common form of *Plumbago auriculata*. The comparative trial conducted at Colourwise Nursery, Glenorie, February-November 1993. Measurements taken from 20 specimens selected at random from 10 plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants propagated by cutting and put into a standard propagation mixture. Rooted cuttings then potted into 200mm pots consisting of a peat, pine bark based potting mix. Plants were grown in the open under sprinklers.

Prior Application

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1 October 1990	Granted	'Monott'

Description prepared by **Stuart Donaldson**, Colourwise Nursery, Glenorie, New South Wales

Table 7 *Plumbago* Varieties

(* comparator)

	'Monott'	* <i>P. auriculata</i>
LEAF ARRANGEMENT		
	alternate	alternate
LEAF SHAPE		
	spatulate	spatulate
LEAF MARGIN		
	entire, undulate	entire, undulate
LEAF COLOUR (RHS)		
	146A	146A
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	74.82	65.87
std. deviation	5.33	6.58
significance		P 0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	24.15	21.54
std. deviation	1.98	3.44
significance		P 0.01
INFLORESCENCE		
	spicate terminal raceme	spicate terminal raceme
FLOWER TYPE		
	salveform	salveform
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS)		
	97A	97D
PETAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	12.84	10.67
std. deviation	0.72	0.49
significance		P 0.01

CHRISTMAS CACTUS

Schlumbergera truncatus

'Sanibel' Application No 92/092

Application Accepted: 3 August 1992

Applicant: **BL Cobia, Inc**, Winter Garden, Florida, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, New South Wales

Description See—Table 8 & Fig. 10

Distinct from any known variety in having the following combination of characteristics: a generally upright growth habit; phylloclades that are generally large in width; phylloclades that generally have a third order dominance of one-two and having serrated margins with generally small size denticles; a flower that is sterile; and predominantly orange-red in colour and relatively short in length, a flower with corolla lobes that are generally large in width, and an acute to obtuse shaped bud.

Origin

Selected from a chemically induced mutation that occurred on the variety 'Christmas Fantasy', and carried out in the designated research area of the breeder's nursery located in Winter Garden, Florida, in the United

States of America. The mutated plant part was stabilised and then divided into cuttings; propagated and selected to further stabilise the characteristics of the new variety.

Comparative Trial

The comparators are 'Christmas Fantasy' and 'Gold Charm'. All plants grown and tested in the United States of America were obtained by the propagation of a single phylloclade in 3 1/2 inch (trade designation) plastic pots and grown under regulated light conditions. Growing media consisted of 40% Canadian peat, 40% Florida peat and 20% polystyrene beads. Specimens fertilised every 7-10 days with a water soluble fertiliser. Each test involved the growth of 3600 specimens with each specimen being derived from the propagation of a single phylloclade. Specimens pruned to the second tier at about 5 months of age and permitted to bloom under natural light conditions during November and December at Winter Garden, Florida, United States of America. All specimens were checked at the time of blooming for both bloom and foliage variations.

Prior Applications and Sales

This variety is the subject of US. Plant Patent #7571.

Table 8 Schlumbergera Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Sanibel'	**Christmas Fantasy'	**Gold Charm'
PHYLLOCLADE WIDTH (mm)			
mean	34.8	31.2	29.6
range	26-52	20-36	10-32
std. deviation	6.7	3.9	3.2
PHYLLOCLADE PREDOMINANCE (ranking 1 - 9)			
	2	4	4
DENTICLE SIZE (ranking 1 - 9)			
	3	7	7
FLOWER LENGTH (mm)			
mean	60.2	70.4	77.0
range	57-65	65-77	68-84
std. deviation	2.0	2.7	3.6
COROLLA LOBE -WIDTH (mm)			
mean	15.9	12.8	13.7
range	13-20	11-15	11-16
std. deviation	1.2	1.1	1.5

'Windsor' Application No. 92/093

Application Accepted 3 August 1992

Applicant: **BL Cobia Inc**, Winter Garden, Florida, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, New South Wales

Description See Table 9 & Fig. 11

'Windsor' has an upright growth habit, the flower is sterile and predominantly red-purple in colour, corolla tube is long, and a corolla lobe that is wide. 'Windsor' is best suited to greenhouse conditions where the light levels, during the day, range from about 1500 to 2000 footcandles. Temperatures should be kept within the range of 50-95°F. Growing media should consist of a light well drained, well aerated mix with a pH range of 5.5 to 6.5. Feeding should be done regularly with a balanced liquid or water soluble fertiliser.

Origin

Selected from a chemically induced mutation that occurred on research variety designated 'ZH4692M2', and carried out in the designated research area of the breeder's nursery located in Winter Garden, Florida, in the USA. The research variety 'ZH4692M2' has never been sold or released in any form from the designated research area of the breeder. The mutated plant part was stabilised and then divided into cuttings which were propagated and selected to further stabilise the characteristics of the new variety.

Comparative Trial

The comparators are 'Lavender Doll' and 'Christmas Charm'. All plants grown and tested in the United States of America were obtained by the propagation of a single phylloclade in 3 1/2 inch (trade designation) plastic pots and grown under regulated light conditions. Growing media consisted of 40% Canadian peat, 40% Florida peat and 20% polystyrene beads. Specimens fertilised every 7-10 days with a water soluble fertiliser. Each test involved the growth of 3600 specimens with each specimen being derived from the propagation of a single phylloclade. Specimens pruned to the second tier at about 5 months of age and permitted to bloom under natural light conditions during November and December at Winter Garden, Florida, United States of America. All specimens were checked at the time of blooming for both bloom and foliage variations.

Table 9 Christmas Cactus Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Windsor'	**Lavender Doll'	**Christmas Charm'
FLOWER LENGTH (mm)			
mean	75.0	70.8	67.2
range	68-81	65-72	62-73
std. deviation	3.4	2.5	2.9
COROLLA LOBE WIDTH (mm)			
mean	18.4	11.4	13.0
range	14-23	8-14	10-17
std. deviation	2.3	1.5	1.7
COROLLA TUBE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	39.3	32.6	29.5
range	33-45	28-37	28-32
std. deviation	3.0	2.0	1.2
COLOUR OF COROLLA LOBE MARGINAL ZONE (RHS)			
	70B	75A/75B	74A

ANNUAL RYEGRASS*Lolium rigidum***'Guard'** Application No. 92/096

Application Accepted: 26 June 1992

Applicant: **Minister of Agriculture**, Adelaide, South Australia**Description—See Table 10**

Compared with a mixture of 'Wimmera' ryegrass ecotypes, 'Guard' showed similar morphology. Vegetative leaf colour a medium green, with a distinct red tinge at the leaf sheath base. Typical large leaf 81mm long and 3.9mm wide. Typical flag leaf 11.1mm long and 6.9mm wide. Reproductive stems averaged 2 nodes below the head, and 48cm from ground to top of head. Spike length averaged 208mm, and spikelet length 18.5mm. At least 20% of plants had awns longer than 1mm, with some awns up to 4mm long. Key distinctiveness of 'Guard' is its resistance to the nematode *Anguina funesta*. This nematode is the vector of the bacterium *Clavibacter toxicus* which produces the corynetoxins that cause the poisoning of livestock known as annual ryegrass toxicity (ARGT). It reproduces in galls that replace the seed. These galls do not affect development of the palea and lemma, so infected florets appear normal. Resistance is tested by inoculating the soil with nematode galls when the seeds are sown, and later when the seedheads are emerged, the number of florets containing nematode galls are counted. To standardise comparison between plants, 20 florets on each of 5 seedheads were assessed per plant. The number of seed galls produced by *A. funesta* on 'Guard' averaged 1.10 galls per 100 florets, compared to 88.93 galls/100 florets on 'Wimmera'. This difference was highly significant: $P < 0.001$.

Origin

Seed was collected from infested fields near Manoora, Truro and Geranium, South Australia and from commercial seed from Mansfield in Victoria. The screening program to select plants on which *A. funesta* could not produce the seed galls, commenced in 1985. By 1991 three plants had been selected that were homozygous for nematode resistance. These were polycrossed to make the variety 'Guard'.

Comparative Trial

There are no *L. rigidum* varieties of common knowledge in Australian agriculture. 'Guard' is compared with the ecotype 'Wimmera'. In 1992 a trial was grown and measured at the Rutherglen Research Institute in NE Victoria. Two generations of 'Guard' were compared with a seed-mix of several 'Wimmera' ryegrass ecotypes.

Agronomy

'Guard' was developed for the wheat-sheep zones of southern Australia to help prevent stock losses caused by ARGT. Before sowing 'Guard' the seedbank of the local 'Wimmera' ryegrass ecotype should be reduced to a low level. 'Guard' flowers relatively late compared to some 'Wimmera' ecotypes and is probably best suited to regions where the growing season finishes mid November - late December.

Description prepared by Ian Aberdeen

Table 10 Annual Rye Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Guard'	**'Wimmera'
SPRING GROWTH HABIT (1-5 degrees =0.5; 6-10 = 1; 11-20 = 2 etc)		
mean	1.35	1.7
std. deviation	0.71	1.39
significant difference		P0.05
PLANT HEIGHT OF ROWS (mm)		
mean	135	271
std. deviation	16	25
significant difference		P0.01
NODE NUMBER BELOW HEAD		
mean	2.035	2.257
std. deviation	0.53	0.55
significant difference		P0.01
HEADING DATE		
mean	16.9	20.9
std. deviation	6.2	7.3
significant difference		P0.05
SPIKELET NUMBER PER SPIKE		
mean	10.87	12.30
std. deviation	2.0	2.8
significant difference		P0.01
SPIKE DENSITY (mm from base to 10th internode)		
mean	113.7	123.5
std. deviation	23.0	26.8
significant difference		P0.01
GLUME LENGTH (mm)		
mean	10.87	12.30
std. deviation	2.0	2.8
significant difference		P0.01
NEMATODE GALLS (number per 100 florets after inoculation)		
mean	1.10	88.93
std. deviation	1.98	4.52
significant difference		P0.001

As an ecotype, lines of 'Wimmera' vary considerably

VENUS' FLY TRAP*Dionaea muscipula***'Royal Red'** Application No 93/069

Application Accepted 19 February 1993

Applicant: **Geoffrey Mansell**, Cordalba, Queensland.**Description See Table 11 & Fig. 12**

Distinct from other varieties of *Dionaea muscipula* in that all parts of the plant, with the exception of the margins of the traps (see Fig.12), are dark red in colour (RHS 59A). *Dionaea muscipula* produces rosettes of petiolate (≤ 85 mm long), bi-lobed (≤ 26 mm long x ≤ 17 mm high), decumbent to erect leaves, the size of which varies with season. Do not exhibit any physical differences to other *D. muscipula*. Green margins and red inner surfaces of the trap are characteristics common to both 'Royal Red' and the normal form of *D. muscipula*, and it is the colour of the other plant parts which make 'Royal Red' distinctive. Plants in winter dormancy, and those grown in conditions of low light, may lose some of the red pigmentation (as do most other carnivorous plants), but still retain appreciably more red pigment than typical *D. muscipula*.

Origin

Arose from a chance seedling, which was self pollinated, and reproduced through further self pollinations and tissue culture of the progeny.

Comparative Trial

The normal form of *D. muscipula* is the comparator. Trial conducted at Cordalba, Queensland, November 1993 – January 1994. All plants potted in the same mixture of two parts peat to one part sand. Grown in 100mm plastic pots. 53 plants (23 of 'Royal Red' and 30 of the normal form) were grown in a plot consisting of six rows of eight plants, and one row of six plants. Each plant was given a number, and numbers were selected at random to determine the location of each plant in the plot. Plant colours classified as "red" or "green", with any plant part exhibiting red colouration (no matter how much) being classified as "red". Five youngest complete leaves of each plant were considered when classifying and characteristics as green or red. Plant parts examined included: upper surface of petiole; lower surface of petiole; inner surface of trap; outer surface of trap; fringe hairs and trap margin. Petiole length, trap length and trap height were also measured (using the youngest fully expanded leaf on each plant) for reference only. Because of the qualitative nature of the results obtained, the data was analysed using a series of χ^2 homogeneity tests. One test was conducted for each character examined. A Mann-Whitney U-test was performed to determine whether or not there were significant differences in median amounts of red colouration between the two varieties (using the Z statistic as the samples were larger than 20). Done by scoring the plant characters measured above as "red = 1" and "green = 0". For each plant, a score out of six was obtained.

Prior applications and sales

Nil

Adaptation

All varieties of *D. muscipula* are suitable for cultivation in acidic composts in locations which have a cooler period during winter.

Description prepared by Charles Clarke, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland

Table 11 Venus Flytrap Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Royal Red'		' <i>D. muscipula</i> '	
	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected
PETIOLE (UPPER SURFACE)				
number red	21	9.11	0	11.88
number green	2	13.88	30	18.11
$\chi^2 = 47.27$, with 1 d.f. $p < 0.01$				
PETIOLE (LOWER SURFACE)				
number red	23	9.98	0	13.01
number green	0	13.01	30	9.98
$\chi^2 = 77.93$, with 1 d.f. $p < 0.01$				
TRAP (INNER SURFACE)				
Number red	23	21.26	26	27.73
Number green	0	1.74	4	2.26
Insufficient degrees of freedom to conduct test. NSD				

Table 11 Venus Flytrap Varieties—Continued

	Royal Red		' <i>D. muscipula</i> '	
	Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected
TRAP (OUTER SURFACE)				
Number red	23	9.98	0	13.01
Number green	0	13.01	30	9.98
$\chi^2 = 77.93$, with 1 d.f. $p < 0.01$				
FRINGE HAIRS				
Number red	22	10.85	3	14.15
Number green	1	12.15	27	15.85
$\chi^2 = 34.96$, with 1 d.f. $p < 0.01$				
TRAP MARGINS				
Number red	0	1.74	4	2.26
Number green	23	21.26	26	27.74
Insufficient degrees of freedom to conduct test. NSD				
MANN-WHITNEY U-TEST				
Average rank	41.94		15.55	
Z statistic = 6.53 Critical value = 6.61×10^{-11} (= significant difference)				

STRAWBERRY

Fragaria x ananassa

'Mindarie', synonym '88-023-200'

Application No 93/135

Applicant: Daratech Pty Ltd, Melbourne, Victoria

Application Accepted 8 June 1993

Description—See Table 12 and Fig. 13

An octoploid ($2n=56$) short-day strawberry of intermediate vigour with medium green leaves. It is distinct from other known cultivars in having the following combination of characteristics: three leaflets with terminal leaflet length to width ratio 0.96 (std. deviation 0.05). Leaflets slightly convex with an obtuse base and obtuse teeth. Stolons of medium thickness and pubescence. Inflorescence level with foliage. Petals touch and are as broad as they are long. Fruit red with orange-red flesh and skin with a strong gloss. Fruit shape is predominantly conical with an even surface. Achenes are inserted below the fruit surface and the band without achenes is medium to broad. Calyx is above the fruit and reflexed. Time of fruit ripening is medium.

Origin

Controlled pollination of the "short-day" 'Parker' by the "day-neutral" 'Selva' made in 1988. Bred by Mr B. Morrison and selected from a large seedling population during 1989. The variety was re-propagated, cropped in plot trials in both Victoria and Western Australia in 1990, and retained on the basis of high yield and good fruit appearance. Re-propagated in 1991 and 1992 and assessed by commercial growers. During 1992 the variety was virus indexed.

Comparative Trial

Comparators: 'Selva' 'Pajaro' 'Chandler' 'Tioga' and 'Parker'. The comparative trial was conducted at the Institute for Horticultural Development, Knoxfield, Victoria between May 1993 to January 1994.

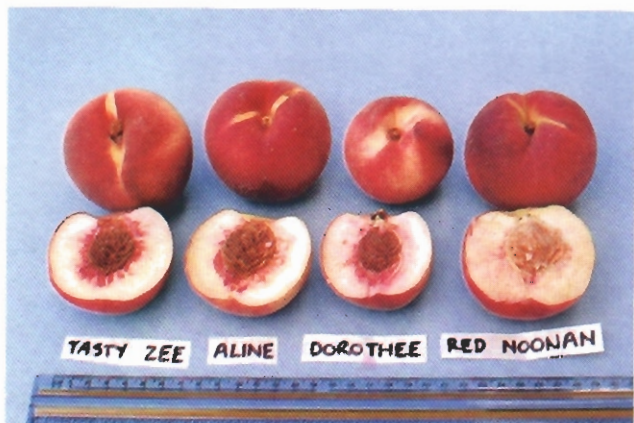


Figure 1—PEACH
'Tasty Zee' (left) with comparators



Figure 2—PEACH
'Junecrest' (left) with comparators



Figure 3—PEACH
'Zee Lady' (left) with comparators



Figure 4—PEACH
'Symphonic' (left) with comparators



Figure 5—PEACH
'Melodie' (left) with comparators



Figure 6—ALSTROEMERIA
'Golden Delight'



Figure 7—ALSTROEMERIA
'Orange Delight'



Figure 8—ALSTROEMERIA
'Cavalier'



Figure 9—PLUMBAGO
'Monott' (left) with standard form (right)



Figure 10—CHRISTMAS CACTUS
'Sanibel'

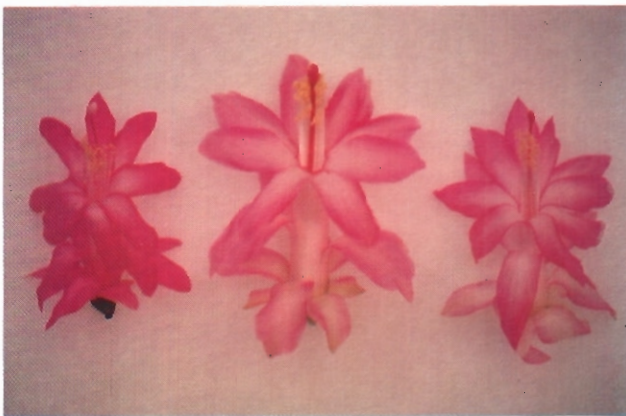


Figure 11—CHRISTMAS CACTUS
'Windsor' (centre); 'Christmas Charm'
(left); 'Lavender Doll' (right)



Figure 12—VENUS' FLY TRAP
Traps of 'Royal Red' (left) with standard
form (right)



Figure 13—STRAWBERRY
'Mindarie'



Figure 14—STRAWBERRY
'Coogee' (right) with comparators



Figure 15—LOTUS
Stem comparison of
'Sharnae' (right)
'Grasslands Maku' (left)



Figure 16—OAT
'Graza 50' (left) with comparators 'Riel'
(second from left), 'Enterprise' and 'Graza
70' (right)

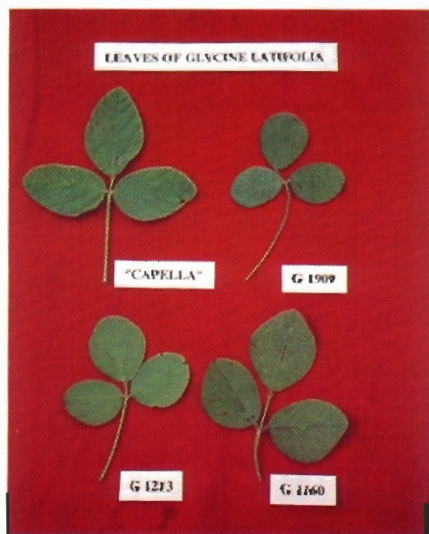


Figure 17—GLYCINE
Leaves of Glycine
latifolia with 'Capella'
(upper left corner) and
comparators 'G 1909',
'G 1160' and 'G 1213'
clockwise from 'Capella'.

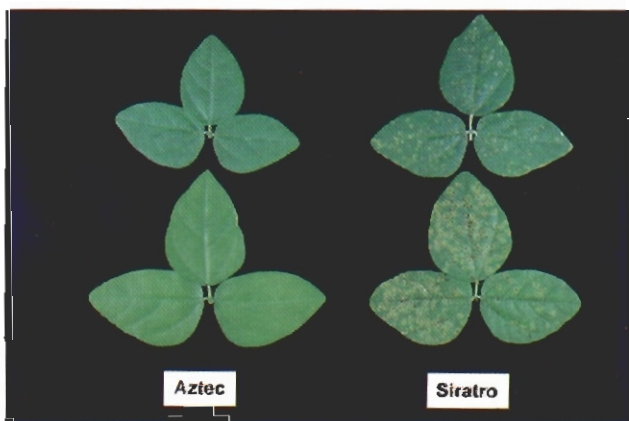


Figure 18—SIRATRO
'Aztec' (left) with 'Siratro' (right)

Measurements were from five to seven month old plants in a randomised complete block trial, with four replications of twenty plant plots. Spacings were 400mm between rows, 700mm between plants and bed centres were spaced at 1.5metres. The trial was planted on a heavy clay loam soil which had been fumigated with Fungafume to control soil borne pests and diseases. Plants not cloched during winter.

Prior Applications and Sales

'Mindarie' was sold for trial purposes in Western Australia following the granting of provisional protection in 1993.

Adaptation

'Mindarie' is suited to conditions and management applicable to 'short-day' strawberries. Initial results indicate that the variety is well suited to conditions in the commercial strawberry districts of Western Australia.

Description prepared by **Bruce J Morrison**, Victorian Department of Agriculture, IHD Knoxfield, Victoria.

Table 12 Strawberry Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Mindarie'	'Selva'	'Pajaro'	'Chandler'	'Tioga'	'Parker'
STIPULE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	weak	weak	absent/very weak	absent/very weak	medium	weak
STOLON: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	weak	medium	weak	absent/very weak	medium	weak
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)						
mean	39.2	38.6	32.6	37.4	31.7	38.7
std. deviation	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.2	4.3
significance		NS	P0.01	NS	P0.01	NS
FLOWER: SIZE OF CALYX RELATIVE TO COROLLA	same size	same size	smaller	larger	same size	larger
FLOWER: SIZE OF INNER CALYX RELATIVE TO OUTER	smaller	same size	same size	same size	same size	smaller
FRUIT: RATIO OF LENGTH TO WIDTH						
mean	1.32	1.25	1.04	1.25	0.93	1.30
std. deviation	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.13
significance	P0.05	P0.01	P0.05	P0.01	NS	
FRUIT: UNEVENNESS OF SURFACE	weak	weak	weak	weak	medium	strong
FRUIT: SIZE OF CALYX IN RELATION TO FRUIT DIAMETER	same size	same size	larger	smaller	smaller	larger
FRUIT: FIRMNESS						
mean	0.48	0.47	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.50
significance	NS	P0.05	NS	P0.01	NS	

'Coogee' synonym '88-027-583' Application No 93/136

Applicant: **Daratech Pty Ltd**, Melbourne, Victoria

Application Accepted: 8 June 1993

Description—see Table 13 and Fig. 14

An octoploid ($2n=56$) short-day strawberry of intermediate vigour. Distinct from other known cultivars in having the following combination of characteristics: Leaves medium green with three slightly concave leaflets having weak leaf blistering. Terminal leaflet has a length to width ratio of 0.99 (std. deviation, 0.08), an obtuse base and obtuse teeth. Stolons thick and weakly pubescent. Inflorescence level

with the foliage. Flowers have an inner calyx equal in size to outer calyx, petals that overlap and which are broad as they are long. Fruit is conical, has an even surface and a glossy red appearance which darkens somewhat at maturity. Achenes inserted level with the fruit surface and band without achenes is of medium width. Calyx inserted level with top of the fruit, has medium attachment and clasping segments. Time of flowering and fruit maturity are medium.

Origin

Controlled pollination of the "day-neutral" 'Selva' by the "short-day" 'Pajaro' made in 1988. Bred by Mr B. Morrison and selected from a large seedling population during 1989.

The variety re-propagated, cropped in plot trials in both Victoria and Western Australia in 1990, and retained on the basis of high yield and good fruit appearance. Re-propagated in 1991 and 1992 and assessed by commercial growers. The variety virus indexed in 1992.

Comparative Trial

Comparators: 'Selva' 'Pajaro' 'Chandler' 'Tioga' and 'Parker'. The comparative trial was conducted at the Institute for Horticultural Development, Knoxfield, Victoria May 1993 - January 1994. Measurements were from five to seven month old plants in a randomised complete block trial, with four replications of twenty plant plots. Spacings were 400mm between rows, 700mm between plants and bed centres were spaced at 1.5m. The trial was planted on a heavy clay loam soil which had been fumigated with Fungafume to control soil borne pests and diseases. Plants were not cloched during winter.

Prior Applications and Sales

Sold for trial purposes in Western Australia following the granting of provisional protection in 1993.

Adaptation

Suited to conditions and management applicable to "short-day" strawberries. Initial results indicate that the variety is well suited to conditions in the commercial strawberry districts of Western Australia.

Description prepared by **Bruce J Morrison**, Victorian Department of Agriculture, IHD Knoxfield, Victoria.

Table 13 Strawberry Varieties

(*=comparators)

	'Coogee'	**Selva'	**Pajaro'	**Chandler'	**Tioga'	**Parker'
PLANT HABIT: RATIO OF HEIGHT TO WIDTH						
mean	0.70	0.58	0.63	0.69	0.61	0.70
std. deviation	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.14
significance		P0.05	NS	NS	P0.05	NS
STIPULE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION						
	medium	weak	absent/ very weak	absent/ very weak	medium	weak
STOLON: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION						
	strong	medium	weak	absent/ very weak	medium	weak
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)						
mean	39.5	38.6	32.6	37.4	31.7	38.7
std. deviation	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.2	4.3
significance		NS	P0.01	NS	P0.01	NS
FLOWER: SIZE OF CALYX RELATIVE TO THE COROLLA						
	larger	same	smaller	larger	same	larger
FRUIT: RATIO OF LENGTH TO WIDTH						
mean	1.35	1.25	1.04	1.25	0.93	1.30
std. deviation	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.13
significance		P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	P0.01	NS
FRUIT: BAND WITHOUT ACHENES						
	medium	broad	narrow	broad	narrow	medium
FRUIT: SIZE OF CALYX IN RELATION TO FRUIT DIAMETER						
	larger	same size	larger	smaller	smaller	larger
FRUIT: FIRMNESS						
mean	0.46	0.47	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.50
significance		NS	P0.05	NS	P0.01	NS

LOTUS*Lotus pedunculatus*

'Sharnae' Application No. 93/147

Application Accepted 26 August 1993

Applicant: **New South Wales Department of Agriculture,**
Orange, New South WalesAustralian Agent: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd,** Toowoomba,
Queensland**Description—See Table 14 & Fig 15**

'Sharnae' is a stoloniferous rhizomatous perennial. Upright in dense stands or decumbent. The stems are hollow, glabrous up to 1 metre long. Leaflets 5, the lower pair almost sessile at the base of the rachis, the upper 3 subsessile (or the middle leaflet having a petiolule 1-2mm long) at the apex. Leaflets 1-3cm long, the lower pair ovate-elliptic with the mid-vein to one side, the upper leaflets obovate with an acute, obtuse or apiculate apex; margins entire; the leaflets on the flowering stems are more elongate with some narrowly elliptic, underside on main veins and margins with soft, white tubercle-based hairs, occasional hairs on upper side of leaflets. Flowers 5-12, in umbels, subtended by leaf-like braches, at the end of axillary peduncles twice to four times as long as the leaves, often a few hairs in the peduncle tip. Individual flowers 1-1.8cm long, pedicels 1-2mm long, calyx 5-8mm long, with 5 spreading, hairy teeth, about half as long as the tube; corolla bright yellow with red veining at the base of the standard, the keel a paler yellow. Pods are cylindrical, brown, 2mm wide and up to 4cm long, widely spreading. Seeds are globular, pale, <1mm diameter, 25-40 per pod.

Origin

'Sharnae' arose from the long term selection of early flowering plants from seed collected in Portugal. The selector was Mr Graeme Wilson, Research Agronomist with NSW Agriculture, Grafton, New South Wales. 'Sharnae' selected through more than 10 generations for development for the basis of early flowering and high seed production.

Comparative Trials

The comparator is *Lotus pedunculatus*, 'Grasslands Maku'. The trials were conducted at NSW Agriculture Research and Advisory Station, Grafton June 1993 - March 1994. 150 plants of each cultivar were used for measurements/observations. The trial was a randomised complete block design with 3 replicate, 60 plants were sown in a row, 0.5 meters between plants and 1.5 metres between rows. Seeds were germinated in propagation pellets in a glasshouse. Seedlings transplanted into rows in a nursery. The trial irrigated as needed and plants not water stressed. Mo Superphosphate was applied to the area at sowing at 250kg/ha. The correct rhizobia for lotus was watered onto the seedlings in the glasshouse, and all seedlings transplanted had nodulated. No pesticides applied and plots hand weeded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Nil

Adaptation

'Sharnae' is widely adapted to soil type and does not require high soil fertility. It is particularly suited to the moist, acid soils of coastal Australia and the coastal hinterlands and tablelands. It tolerates acid, poorly drained soils, and is

adapted to waterlogging. It grows in areas with a minimum average rainfall of 800mm.

Description prepared by Alison Bowman, NSW Agriculture, Trangie, New South Wales
(*=comparator)

Table 14 Lotus Varieties

	'Sharnae'	**'Grasslands Maku'
CHROMOSOME NUMBER		
	diploid	tetraploid
PLANT HEIGHT (mm) as at 4 October 1993		
mean	16.9	8.3
std. deviation	6.6	3.2
LSD/significance	1.19	p<0.050
STOLON THICKNESS (mm) as at 4 October 1993		
mean	3.7	2.4
std. deviation	0.5	0.3
LSD/significance	0.097	p<0.05
LEAF COLOUR		
	light green	blue green
WIDTH OF MID-LEAFLET (mm) as at 4 October 1993		
mean	1.83	1.55
std. deviation	0.21	0.23
LSD/significance	0.049	p<0.050
FOLIAR CONDENSED TANNINS *		
mean significance	8.59	4.88
LSD/significance	p<0.050	
TIME OF FLOWERING (Grafton)		
	Sept/Oct	Dec/Jan
NO OF FINGERS PER POD		
mean	8.63	5.61
std. deviation	3.27	2.12
LSD/significance	0.624	p<0.01
SEEDS PER POD		
mean	22	12
significance	3.8	4.4
LSD/significance	6.71	p<0.050
SEED SIZE (DIAMETER, mm)		
mean	0.84	1.02
std. deviation	0.08	0.11
LSD/significance	0.062	p<0.050
SEED WEIGHT (SEEDS/kg x 1000)		
mean	1817	1250
std. deviation	15.39	18.54
LSD/significance	6.71	p<0.050
CRUDE NITROGEN		
mean	2.69%	3.5%
CRUDE PROTEIN		
mean	18.5%	21.9%
DIGESTIBLE DM		
mean	69%	74%

OAT*Avena sativa*

'Graza 50' Application No. 93/196

Application Accepted 9 September 1993

Applicant: **North Dakota State University**, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, Queensland

Description See —Table 15 & Fig 16

A tall spring forage oat of intermediate growth habit. Intermediate period to flowering from May planting. Flag leaf rectilinear to slightly recurved. Hairs absent on leaf sheaths, leaf blades and upper node. Panicle branches equilateral and semi-erect with pendulous spikelets. Glumes with very weak to weak glaucosity, relatively short (19mm). White lemmas of medium length (15mm) lack glaucosity. Primary grain weakly hairy at base, hairs medium length, sparse to medium awned. Rachilla strongly grooved and of intermediate length and width. Resistance to leaf (crown) rust conferred by *Pc38* and *Pc39*. Possesses *pg13* resistance to stem rust but is susceptible to field race 94+*pg13*.

Origin

This variety arose from a 'Froker'/'RL3038'_'Hudson'/'3/Porter' cross. Bred by Dr M McMullen, Fargo, North Dakota, USA, in 1980. The F_2 was grown in the field in 1980 and panicles were selected on plant reaction to stem and leaf rusts. F_3 and F_4 generations advanced by modified single seed descent from rust-resistant seedlings. F_5 lines grown in panicle rows in 1981. Variety resulted from bulking seed of an $F_{4,5}$ line. Breeder seed was produced by bulking seed from about 100 F_9 panicle hills typical of the phenotype. Variety has been grown in USA under the name 'Valley'.

The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trial were 'Graza 70', 'Cleanleaf', 'Enterprise', 'Minhafer' and 'Riel'.

Comparative Trials

Comparators are 'Graza 70', 'Cleanleaf', 'Enterprise', 'Minhafer' and 'Riel'. Comparative trial conducted in the field at Toowoomba May-November 1993. Measurements from 20 specimens selected at random from 300 plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Rust testing was conducted on seedlings under controlled conditions at Toowoomba.

Prior applications and sales

No prior applications.

'Graza 50' has been sold as 'Valley' in the USA since 1989.

Table 15 Oat Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Graza 50'	**Graza 70'	**Cleanleaf'	**Enterprise'	**Minhafer'	**Riel'
HAIRINESS OF LOWER LEAF SHEATHS	absent	medium	absent	very sparse	absent	absent
TIME TO PANICLE EMERGENCE (days)	134	143	129	144	125	132
HAIRINESS OF TOP NODE	absent	present	present	absent	absent	present
GLUME LENGTH (mm)						
mean	19.5	23.0	18.5	22.8	17.9	19.0
std. deviation	1.28	1.23	1.23	1.16	0.99	1.00
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.72	P<0.001	P<0.01	P<0.001	N.S.	
LEMMA COLOUR	white	brown	white	white	white	light brown
LEMMA LENGTH (mm)						
mean	15.5	15.8	13.5	16.0	13.6	14.3
std. deviation	0.51	0.77	0.76	0.39	0.61	0.72
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.407	N.S.	P<0.001	P<0.05	P<0.001	P<0.001
RACHILLA LENGTH (mm)						
mean	2.26	2.27	2.12	2.25	3.55	2.47
std. deviation	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.36	0.16
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.126	N.S.	P<0.001	N.S.	P<0.001	P<0.01
RACHILLA WIDTH (mm)						
mean	0.232	0.308	0.328	0.444	0.287	0.287
std. deviation	0.020	0.015	0.026	0.034	0.024	0.019
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.015	P<0.015	N.S.	P<0.001	P<0.001	P0.001

Table 15 Oat Varieties—Continued

	'Graza 50'	**'Graza 70'	***'Cleanleaf'	**'Enterprise'	**'Minhafer'	**'Riel'
LENGTH OF BASAL HAIRS ON PRIMARY GRAIN (mm)						
mean	1.00	2.01	0.98	1.20	absent	absent
std. deviation	0.55	0.72	0.25	0.49	—	—
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.336	P<0.001	N.S.	N.S.	—	—
RESISTANCE TO LEAF RUST (race 290 + Pc39+ of <i>P. coronata</i>)						
infection type(reaction)	R‡	R	R	S	S	R
probable resistance genes	<i>Pc38,Pc39</i>	<i>Pc38,Pc39+</i>	<i>Pc38,Pc39+</i>	<i>Pc39</i>	<i>Pc5</i>	<i>Pc38,Pc39</i>
RESISTANCE TO STEM RUST (race 94 + <i>pg13</i> of <i>P. graminis avenae</i>)						
infection type(reaction)	S	S	R	S	SS	S
probable resistance genes	<i>pg13</i>	<i>Pg2,pg9,pg13</i>	<i>pga</i>	?	—	<i>Pg2,pg13</i>

‡ R = resistant; S = susceptible

'Graza 70' Application No 93/197

Application Accepted 9 September 1993

Applicant **Agriculture Canada**, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CanadaAustralian Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, Queensland**Description—See Table 16 & Fig 16**

A tall spring forage oat of intermediate growth habit. Relatively slow to flowering from May planting. Flag leaf rectilinear to slightly recurved. Medium leaf sheath hairiness; blade hairiness very sparse to sparse. Very sparse hairiness on upper node. Panicle branches equilateral and semi-erect with pendulous spikelets. Glumes of medium length (23mm) and weakly glaucous. Brown lemmas of medium length (16mm) lack glaucosity. Primary grain only sparsely hairy at base, but hairs long; medium awned. Rachilla strongly grooved and of intermediate length and width. Sparsely hairy at base of secondary grain. Resistance to leaf (crown) rust conditioned by *Pc38*, *Pc39* and another gene. Possesses genes *Pg2*, *pg9*, and *pg13* for resistance to stem rust but susceptible to field race 94 + *pg13*.

Origin

Arose from the cross 'OT212'/'RL3064'. 'OT212' derived

from the cross 'OT187*2'/'Kent'. 'RL3064' is the result of a complex series of crosses involving 'Kent', 'Pendek', 'Rodney', 'Kelsey', 'Harmon', 'Rosen's Mutant', 'CI6792', and a sister line of 'Hudson', as well as *Avena sterilis* accessions. Bred by Dr P D Brown of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada with the final cross in 1977. F₂ plants were screened for reaction to leaf and stem rusts and harvested in bulk. Further selection was based on grain appearance, agronomic merit, and resistance to BYDV, leaf and stem rusts. About 200 F₁₁ head rows were harvested for use as breeder seed. 'Graza 70' grown in Canada as 'Robert'.

Comparative Trial

The comparators are 'Graza 50', 'Cleanleaf', 'Enterprise', 'Minhafer', and 'Riel' Comparative trial conducted in the field at Toowoomba between May-November 1993. Measurements taken from 20 specimens selected at random from 300 plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Rust testing conducted on seedling plants under controlled conditions at Toowoomba.

Prior applications and sales

No prior applications

'Robert' has been sold in Canada since 1989.

Descriptions prepared by Robert Rees, Queensland Wheat Research Institute, Toowoomba, Queensland

Table 16 Oat Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Graza 70'	**'Graza 50'	***'Cleanleaf'	**'Enterprise'	**'Minhafer'	**'Riel'
HAIRINESS OF LOWER LEAF SHEATHS						
	medium	absent	absent	very sparse	absent	absent
TIME TO PANICLE EMERGENCE (days)						
	143	134	129	144	125	132
HAIRINESS OF TOP NODE						
	present	absent	present	absent	absent	present
GLUME LENGTH (mm)						
mean	23.0	19.5	18.5	22.8	17.9	19.0
std. deviation	1.23	1.28	1.23	1.16	0.99	1.00
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.72	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	N.S.	P≤0.001	P≤0.001

Table 16 Oat Varieties—Continued

	'Graza 70'	**Graza 50'	**Cleanleaf'	**Enterprise'	**Minhafer'	**Riel'
LEMMA COLOUR	brown	white	white	white	white	light brown
LEMMA LENGTH (mm)						
mean	15.8	15.5	13.5	16.0	13.6	14.3
std. deviation	0.77	0.51	0.76	0.39	0.61	0.72
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.407	N.S.	P≤0.001	N.S.	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
RACHILLA LENGTH (mm)						
mean	2.27	2.26	2.12	2.25	3.55	2.47
std. deviation	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.36	0.16
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.127	N.S.	P≤0.05	N.S.	P≤0.001	P≤0.01
RACHILLA WIDTH (mm)						
mean	0.308	0.323	0.328	0.444	0.287	0.287
std deviation 0.015	0.020	0.026	0.034	0.024	0.019	
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.0149	P≤0.05	P≤0.01	P≤0.001	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF BASAL HAIRS ON PRIMARY GRAIN (mm)						
mean	2.01	1.00	0.98	1.20	absent	absent
std deviation	0.72	0.55	0.25	0.49	—	—
LSD (P 0.05)/significance	0.336	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	—	—	—
RESISTANCE TO LEAF RUST (race 290+ Pc39+ of <i>P. coronata</i>)						
infection type (reaction)	R	R	R	S	S	R
probable resistance genes	<i>Pc38, Pc39+</i>	<i>Pc38, Pc39</i>	<i>Pc38, Pc39+</i>	<i>Pc39</i>	<i>Pc5</i>	<i>Pc38, Pc39</i>
RESISTANCE TO STEM RUST (race 94 + pg13 of <i>P. graminis avenae</i>)						
infection type (reaction)	S	S)	R)	S	S	S)
probable resistance genes	<i>Pg2, pg9, pg13</i>	<i>pg13</i>	<i>pga</i>	?	—	<i>Pg2, pg13</i>

GLYCINE*Glycine latifolia*

'Capella' Application No. 93/272

Application Accepted 21 December 1993

Applicant: CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures, St Lucia, Queensland

Description—See Table 17 & Fig. 17

An ecotype of the endemic Australian species *Glycine latifolia*. A perennial herb, usually prostrate, with strong adventitious roots developing during periods of favourable soil moisture. 'Capella' can be distinguished from comparative accessions by the length: breadth ratio of the terminal leaflets and by runner length soon after establishment.

Origin

Collected by Dr M C Rees just east of Capella in Central Queensland in 1982. Seed held in the Australian Tropical Forages Genetic Resource Centre as 'CQ3368'. Compared since January 1991 with 17 other accessions of this species collected from latitudes 22°S to 31°S by the CSIRO Division of Plant Industry. The highest yielding accession in the second year. It was selected for release as a forage legume because of its good dry matter yield and persistence.

Comparative Trial

No other cultivars or varieties of this species. Three representatives of the higher yielding accessions were used for comparative purposes. Low yielding lines, which were also earlier flowering with much higher length: width ratios of terminal leaflets than 'Capella', were excluded. The origin of the comparative accessions was Burren Junction, NSW 'G1213', Coonabarrabran, NSW 'G1909' and Warwick,

Queensland 'G1160'. (These numbers refer to the collection held by CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, contact Dr A.H.D. Brown). The comparative trial was established at Lawes, southeast Queensland and measurements were made March 1991–November 1993. Seedlings of the 18 accessions raised in a glasshouse and transplanted to the field in January 1991. Trial arranged in a randomised block design with 4 replicates, each with 10 plants of each accession planted 1m apart with 2m between rows. Irrigated as required. Measurements were made on individual plants in the first year but after that plants grew together along the row and samples were collected along the row near the position of the original plants. No plants had died prior to this. Rows kept separate by rotary hoeing. Attributes measured: the average runner length of each plant in March and June 1991, 76 and 166 days after planting; the date of first flowering on each plant noted in summer/autumn 1991, the year of planting; in November 1993, the length and width of the terminal leaflet on 10 fully expanded leaves, taken along each row above the positions of the original plants. The leaves were selected as representative of fully expanded leaves at that specific spot and were not selected as being the largest or as meeting minimum dimensions.

A second trial examined the uniformity of two generations of 'Capella' in those characters selected as distinguishing features. One hundred plants of each generation (1988 and 1990) planted out with one plant from each generation in each of 100 replicates. Seedlings raised in a glasshouse and planted out on a 2m grid in January 1991. Plants kept separate by rotary hoeing. The length and breadth of the terminal leaflets from two fully expanded leaves from every plant were measured in November 1992.

Test of generations

There were no significant differences between the 2 generations of 'Capella' in leaflet length, width or length:width ratio.

Adaptation

'Capella' is adapted to the heavy textured soils of inland Queensland and, judging by the natural distribution of the species, northern New South Wales. It has reasonable adaptation to drought and, compared with most tropical legumes, very good frost tolerance. It can persist under grazing and can spread by rooting from stolons and also from seed. Seed banks of 500-1000 seeds/m² have been measured in well established stands after 2 consecutive years of well below average rainfall.

Description prepared by Dick Jones, CSIRO, Tropical Crops and Pastures, Brisbane, Queensland

Table 17 *Glycine latifolia* Varieties

*=comparator)

	'Capella'	**G1213'	**G1909'	**G1160'
RUNNER LENGTH (cm) (76 days)				
mean	77	64	69	68
std. deviation	8	8	7	8
significance		.01	.01	.01
RUNNER LENGTH (cm) (166 days)				
mean	132	130	121	115
std. deviation	14	23	10	14
significance		ns	ns	ns
LEAFLET LENGTH 11/93 (mm)				
mean	41	27	24	31
sd	5.3	4.1	3.6	5.7
significance		.001	.001	.001
LEAFLET WIDTH 11/93 (mm)				
mean	28	21	20	24
std. deviation	4.6	3.4	3.0	3.5
significance		.001	.001	.001
LEAFLET LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO - 11/93				
mean	1.53	1.29	1.24	1.28
std. deviation	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08
significance		.001	.001	.001

SIRATRO

Macroptilium atropurpureum

'Aztec' Application No 93/276

Application Accepted 23 December 1993

Applicant: CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures, St Lucia, Queensland,

Description—See Table 18 & Fig. 18

A variety of the tropical pasture legume Siratro, resistant to rust (caused by *Uromyces appendiculatus* var. *crassitunicatus*). Because of its method of development, it is very similar to 'Siratro' in most morphological traits, with only minor differences being apparent.

Origin

A mixture of four populations, each derived by backcrossing a rust resistant accession of *M. atropurpureum* to 'Siratro' for four generations, and then selfing for two generations to identify lines homozygous for rust resistance. The original accessions, and their geographic origins, were: 'CQ1382' (El Salvador), 'CPI85852' (Oaxaca, Mexico), 'CPI 90847' (Sonora, Mexico), 'CPI92640' (Colombia).

Ten backcross lines 'maintained for each accession, and bulked to form the final variety. Bred by R A Bray and T D Woodroffe of CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures, St Lucia, Queensland, 1983-1989. Commercial production will be by multiplication of a mixture of equal amounts of all four backcross populations.

Comparative trial

The comparator used is 'Siratro'. Glasshouse trials for morphological comparisons carried out at Samford October 1990 - April 1991. Plants propagated (3 per pot) in 20cm pots filled with a 60:40 mixture of sand and peat to which adequate nutrients had been added. There were three replicates arranged in randomised complete blocks, each replicate consisting of 74 pots of 'Aztec' and 7 pots of 'Siratro'. All plants were measured for all characters. Rust resistance assessed both in glasshouse trials and in the field. Glasshouse trials conducted at Samford, on 4-week old seedlings, using the standard rust inoculum UQ521 in April 1993. (There is no evidence of the existence of multiple races of siratro rust in Australia). Field data from natural rust infection of trials established near Grandchester, SE Queensland. Plants classified as resistant or susceptible as described by Bray (1988); all resistant plants showed type1 or type2 reaction types. Morphological data from field trials was obtained by random sampling (January 1993) of 20 plants of 'Aztec' and 5 of 'Siratro' from each of 6 replicates of a replicated field experiment at Samford which had been established to obtain agronomic data.

Prior Applications

Nil

Regional Adaptation

Adapted to all areas where 'Siratro' has been successful, viz. the Australian tropics and subtropics with rainfall between 650 and 1800mm, although not on heavy clays or poorly drained soils. In yield trials at Samford, in the presence of rust it has outyielded 'Siratro' by 50%, 18% and 37% for three harvests over a one year period, to give an overall gain in production of 31%.

Description prepared by Bob Bray, CSIRO, Tropical Crops & Pastures, Brisbane, Queensland

Table 18 *M. atropurpureum* Varieties

	'Aztec'	**'Siratro'
GLASSHOUSE MEASUREMENTS		
LENGTH OF UNIFOLIOLATE LEAF (mm)		
mean	15.78	16.23
std. deviation	0.164	0.249
significance		ns
WIDTH OF UNIFOLIOLATE LEAF (mm)		
mean	13.80	14.27
std. deviation.	0.160	0.271
significance		ns
HEIGHT OF SEEDLING LEAF NODE (mm)		
mean	15.03	14.94
std. deviation	0.154	0.276
significance		ns
NUMBER OF NODES AT DAY 15		
mean	3.31	3.71
std. deviation.	0.031	0.051
significance		P<0.01

	'Aztec'	**'Siratro'
NUMBER OF NODES AT DAY 30		
mean	4.27	4.97
std. deviation	0.072	0.131
significance		P<0.001
DAY NUMBER TO APPEARANCE OF FIRST BRANCH		
mean	38.3	35.6
std. deviation.	0.55	0.83
significance		P<0.01
NUMBER OF NODE (FROM BASE) WITH FIRST BRANCH		
mean	3.63	3.75
std. deviation.	0.038	0.091
significance		ns
INTERNODE LENGTH (between 3rd and 4th fully expanded leaves from stolon tip, mm)		
mean	88.0	105.3
std. deviation.	2.2	4.0
significance		P<0.01
% RUST RESISTANT PLANTS		
mean (No of plants in parentheses)	100(229)	0(109)
std. deviation.	0	0
FIELD MEASUREMENTS		
INTERNODE LENGTH (field, between 2nd and 3rd fully expanded leaves from stolon tip, mm)		
mean	49.6	50.2
std. deviation.	3.1	6.1
significance		ns
LEAFLET LENGTH (central leaflet of second fully expanded leaf from stolon tip, mm)		
mean	41.7	43.4
std. deviation	0.41	0.46
significance		P<0.01
LEAFLET BREADTH (central leaflet of second fully expanded leaf from stolon tip, mm)		
mean	29.5	30.8
std. deviation.	0.26	0.33
significance		P<0.01
LEAF AREA (second fully expanded leaf from stolon tip, cm²)		
mean	12.7	13.4
std. deviation	1.17	3.34
significance		ns
% RUST RESISTANT PLANTS (FIELD)		
mean (No of plants in parentheses)	100(161)	0(112)
std. deviation	0	0

Grants

The following are now protected varieties under the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*.

ORANGE

Citrus sinensis

'**Summer Gold Late Navel**' Application No 89/007

Grantee: **Dudley G Marrows**

Certificate No 313

Expiry Date 20 January 2009

'**Chislett Summer Navel**' Application No 89/008

Grantee: **N A Chislett and Company**

Certificate No 314

Expiry Date 20 January 2009

ROSE

Rosa

'**Savoy Hotel**' Application No 92/027

Grantee: **Harkness New Roses Limited**

Certificate No 315

Expiry Date 19 May 2012

'**Korsorb**' Application No 91/052

Grantee: **W Kordes Sohne**

Certificate No 316

Expiry Date 14 May 2011

'**Savaje**' Application No 92/149

Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie**

Certificate No 317

Expiry Date 25 September 2012

PEAR

Pyrus communis

'**Sophia's Pride**' Application No 93/036

Grantee: **Victor John Stasey**

Certificate No 318

Expiry Date 18 February 2013

POTATO

Solanum tuberosum

'**HiLite Russet**' Application No 92/166

Grantee: **Martin N McCullough**

Certificate No 319

Expiry Date 16 November 2012

SULLA

Hedysarum coronarium

'**Necton**' Application No 90/064

Grantee: **New Zealand Agriseeds Limited**

Certificate No 320

Expiry Date 15 June 2010

ROSE

Rosa

'**Dicobey**' synonym '**Tequila Sunrise**'

Application No 92/026

Grantee: **Colin Dickson**

Certificate No 321

Expiry Date 19 May 2012

ROSE

Rosa

'**Taneitber**' synonym '**Tantau Bernstein**'

Application No 92/028

Grantee: **Rosen Tantau**

Certificate No 322

Expiry Date 19 May 2012

HARDENBERGIA*Hardenbergia violacea*

‘Free ‘n’ Easy’ Application No 92/186

Grantee: **Sargetus Pty Ltd**

Certificate No 323

Expiry Date 4 January 2013

ROSE*Rosa*

‘Auswhite’ synonym ‘Swan’ Application No 91/022

Grantee: **David Austin Roses**

Certificate No 324

Expiry Date 27 March 2011

‘Ausblush’ synonym ‘Heritage’ Application No 90/047

Grantee: **David Austin Roses**

Certificate No 325

Expiry Date 30 April 2010

‘Auscot’ synonym ‘Abraham Darby’

Application No 90/046

Grantee: **David Austin Roses**

Certificate No 326

Expiry Date 30 April 2010

EUPHORBIA*Euphorbia millii*

‘Stibia’ synonym ‘Bianca’ Application No 93/007

Grantee: **Marianne Schwab-Stirnadel**

Certificate No 327

Expiry Date 21 January 2013

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS*Lolium perenne*

‘Boomer’ synonym ‘VPR/89/01’ Application No 92/109

Grantee: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd**

Certificate No 328

Expiry Date 24 August 2012

Applications Varied**APPLE***Malus domestica*

Application No 93/140

The denomination of this variety has been changed from ‘Early Pink Lady’ to ‘Pink Rose’.

WARATAH*Telopea speciosissima*

Application No 90/062

The denomination of this variety has been changed from ‘Sunburst’ to ‘Olympic Flame’.

LYSIMACHIA*Lysimachia congestiflora*

Application—No 92/080

The denomination of this variety has been changed from ‘Sunbird’ to ‘Silverbird’.

BUTTERFLY BUSH*Buddleia asiatica*

Application No 93/129

The species epithet of this variety ‘Spring Promise’ is not *davidii* but *asiatica* .**Applications Withdrawn**

The following applications have been withdrawn at the request of the applicant. Provisional protection no longer applies to the following varieties.

‘Sequel’ a *Fragaria* species with application No 89/075‘Tustin’ a *Fragaria* species with application No 89/077‘Rodeo’ a *Latuca sativa* variety with application No 93/215‘Candy Glow’ an *Iberis pruitii* variety with application No 91/110

‘Rowendy’, ‘Elly’, ‘Robetty’, ‘Rolinda’

‘Rosmargareth’, ‘Rosconnie’ and ‘Simon’ *Dahlia variabilis* varieties with application Nos from 93/024 to 93/030 respectively.‘Stabelstri’, ‘Zelblanca’ and ‘Zelpado’, *Alstroemeria* varieties with application Nos 89/101, 89/121 and 89/122 respectively‘Peppermint Cream’ an *Agonis flexuosa* variety with application No 92/168.‘Saint Pierre’ a *Limonium* hybrid variety with application No 91/030‘Revolution Pastelpink’ a *Petunia* hybrid variety with application No 93/126‘Rodeo’ a *Latuca sativa* variety with application No 93/215**Corrigenda****Canola***Brassica napus*In Vol 6 No 4 pp9 & 18 respectively, the applicant should be **Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture**.**ROSE***Rosa*

In Vol 7 No 1 p6, the varietal name is given as

‘Ruirovingi’ when it should have been ‘Ruirovingt’.

The applicant for this variety is **De Ruiter’s Nieuwe Rozen BV**, Hazerswoude, The Netherlands and not Terra Nigra BV.**LANTANA***Lantana montevidensis*

In Vol 7 No 1 p10, the varietal name is given as

‘Lavender Swirl’ when it should have been ‘Monswee’.

Objections**Formal objections** (S20 of the PVR Act) against any of the above applications can be lodged by a person who:

- a) considers their commercial interests would be affected by a grant of PVR to the applicant; **and**
 b) considers that the provisions of S26 cannot be met.

A fee of \$200 is payable at the time of lodging a formal objection and \$70/hour will be charged if the examination of the objection by the PVR Office takes more than 2 hours.

Comments: Any person not falling into the above category may make comment on the eligibility of any of the above applications for PVR. There is no charge for this.

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

All formal objections and comments relating to the above applications must be lodged with the Registrar by close of business on **31 December 1994**.

Appendix 1

FEES

Basic PVR Fees	\$
Application	400
Examination of application	1400
Certificate of PVR	250
Total Basic Fees	2050
Annual Renewal Fee	250
Other Fees	
Variation to application	70
Copy of application	70
Lodging an objection	200
Copy of objection	70
Compulsory license	140
Transfer of rights	140
Issue of publications (first 10 pages, then 50c/page)8	
Back issues of PVJ	8
Other work relevant to PVR (per hour)	70

Payment of Fees

All cheques for fees should be made payable and sent to:

Plant Variety Rights Office
 DPIE
 GPO Box 858
 Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** (\$400) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

The **full examination fee** (\$1400) must be paid before the expiry of the 12th month from the date of acceptance of the application. The PVR Office will routinely invoice the applicant or their agent for the examination fee with the letter of acceptance. This will notify the applicant of their legal liability for the examination fee from the date of acceptance. At

the end of the 11th month after acceptance of the application, should the examination fee not have been paid, a final invoice (reminder) will be despatched to the applicant.

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 before the expiry of 12 months from the date of acceptance of an application will automatically result at the end of 12 months in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see 'inactive applications' below).

Field examinations and final examinations falling within the first 12 months will *not* be undertaken without prior payment of the examination fee.

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12 month period requires 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 PVR and issuing the official certificate by the PVR Office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PVR.

Renewal fee

Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date the grant of PVR will be revoked under para. 35 (1) (b) of the Act. To assist grantees the PVR 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 PVR 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 26 of the *PVR Act 1987*, 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 variety 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 52 (2) (b) of the Act.*

Appendix 2

Plant Variety Rights Advisory Committee (PVRAC)

(Members of the PVRAC were appointed in accordance with S45 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*).

Dr Kevin Boyce
Principal Officer, Seed Services
Plant Services Division
South Australian Department of Agriculture
GPO Box 1671
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Representative with appropriate qualifications and experience.

Dr Bryan Cox
General Manager, Research & Development, Goodman
Fielder Ingredients Ltd
Private Bag 396
GLADESVILLE NSW 2111
Representative of consumers

Mr Rodney Field
WMR Box 758
ESPERANCE WA 6450
Representative with appropriate qualifications and experience.

Dr Andrew Granger
Senior Research Officer, South Australian Research and
Development Institute
c/- Lenswood Horticultural Centre
LENSWOOD SA 5240
Representative of breeders

Dr Brian Hare
Director of Research
Pacific Seeds
PO Box 337
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Representative of breeders.

Dr Mick Lloyd (Chair)
Registrar Plant Variety Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Mr Edgar (Ben) Swane
Director Swane Bros P/L
Galston Road
DURAL NSW 2158
Representative of producers

Appendix 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the Plant Variety Rights Office based on information provided by these persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PVR Office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant variety rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PVR 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 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 whom you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultants 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 PVR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PVR.

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Jotic, Predo Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sterne, Peter Tancred, Stephen
Aquatic	Birkhill, Ann-Marie
Aroid	Clarke, Charles
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Barley (Common)	Trethowan, Richard
Berry Fruit	Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Wilson, Stephen
Blueberry	Barthold, Graham
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Kadkol, Gururaj Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Bromeliads	Clarke, Charles
Butterfly Bush	Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary
Carnivorous Plants	Clarke, Charles
Cereals	Bullen, Kenneth Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas Hare, Raymond Law, Mary Ann Oates, John Poulsen, David

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
	Reid, Robert Rose, John Smart, Geoffrey Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Kennedy, Peter Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Citrus	Edwards, Megan Fox, Primrose Lee, Slade McDonald, David Mitchell, Leslie Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Clover	Nichols, Phillip
Conifer	Stearne, Peter
Cotton	Bullen, Kenneth Constable, Greg Derera, Nicholas Leske, Richard Reid, Peter Thomson, Norman
Cucurbits	Herrington, Mark Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Dogwood	Stearne, Peter
Feijoa	McDonald, David Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Forage Grasses	Bray, Robert
Fruit	Bath, Geoffrey Lenoir, Roland Pearson, Craig Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Grapes	Bath, Geoffrey Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Grevillea	Herrington, Mark
Hydrangea	Hanger, Brian
Industrial Crops	Milthorpe, Peter
Jojoba	Dunstone, Bob
Legumes	Aberdeen, Ian Bowman, Alison Bray, Robert Cook, Bruce Hacker, Byran Imrie, Bruce

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
	Knights, Edmund Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Reid, Robert Rose, John
Lucerne	Nichols, Phillip
Magnolia	Paananen, Ian
Myrtaceae	Dunstone, Bob
	Reid, Robert
Neem	Friend, Joe
Oat	Trethowan, Richard
Oilseed crops	Poulsen, David
Onions	Fennell, John Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
	Strange, Pamela
Orchids	Clarke, Charles
Ornamentals - Exotic	Armitage, Paul Bath, Geoffrey Birkhill, Ann-Marie Collins, Ian Cooling, Beth Derera, Nicholas Fisk, Anne Marie Hempel, Maciej Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lunghusen, Mark Nichols, David Oates, John Paananen, Ian Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Stewart, Angus Strange, Pamela Watkins, Phillip
Ornamentals - Indigenous	Barrett, Mike Boden, Robert Bound, Sally Anne Collins, Ian Cooling, Beth Derera, Nicholas Fisk, Anne Marie Hockings, David Jack, Brian Jusaitis, Manfred Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lunghusen, Mark Milthorpe, Peter Molyneux, W M Nichols, David Oates, John Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sedgley, Margaret Strange, Pamela Tan, Beng Watkins, Phillip Worrall, Ross

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)	PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Ornithopus	Nichols, Phillip		Martin, Stephen Morrison, Bruce Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Strange, Pamela Wilson, Stephen
Osmanthus	Paananen, Ian	Tomato	Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Strange, Pamela
Pastures & Turf	Aberdeen, Ian Avery, Angela Bowman, Alison Cook, Bruce Cunningham, Peter Harrison, Peter Hacker, Bryan Lee, Choo Kiang Loch, Don Miller, Jeff Rose, John Smith, Raymond Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances	Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)	Trethowan, Richard
Pear	Baxter, Leslie Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Tancred, Stephen	Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Bullen, Kenneth Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Umbrella Tree Paananen, Ian
Pistacia	Sykes, Stephen	Vegetables	Bath, Geoffrey Derera, Nicholas Frkovic, Edward Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Oates, John Pearson, Craig Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Scott, Peter Strange, Pamela Van Holthe, Jan Westra
Potatoes	Fennell, John Kirkham, Roger Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Strange, Pamela Stearne, Peter	Waratah	Alexander, Susan
Proteaceae	Reid, Robert Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter	Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)	Trethowan, Richard
Pulse Crops	Bullen, Kenneth Oates, John		
Prunus	Topp, Bruce		
Raspberry	Barthold, Graham Martin, Stephen Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter		
Rhododendron	Barrett, Mike Paananen, Ian Madden, Rosemary		
Roses	Barrett, Mike Fox, Primrose Hanger, Brian Lee, Peter McDonald, David Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Strange, Pamela Swane, Geoff		
Rye (Common)	Trethowan, Richard		
Sesame	Imrie, Bruce		
Stone Fruit	Barrett, Mike Boucher, Wayne Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Valentine, Bruce		
Strawberry	Barthold, Graham Herrington, Mark		

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Aberdeen, Ian	057-82 1029	Victoria
Alexander, Susan	002-784 333	Tasmania
Armitage, Paul	03-756 7233	Victoria
Avery, Angela	060-262205	South Eastern Australia
Barthold, Graham	059 97 1413	Southern Victoria
Barrett, Mike	02-875 3087	NSW
Bath, Geoffrey	057-625520	Victoria, Southern NSW, Tas
Baxter, Leslie	002-784 358	Tasmania
Birchill, Ann-Marie	07-374 1839	Queensland
Boden, Robert	06-295 7720	Australia
Boucher, Wayne	002-664 305	Tasmania
Bound, Sally Anne	002-784 357	Tasmania
Bowman, Alison	066-420 420	Southern Qld/Central West NSW
Bray, Robert	07 377 0209	Brisbane, Qld
Bullen, Ken	063-62 4539	Qld/NSW/Vic
Cameron, Stephen	003-36 5238	Tasmania
Clarke, Charles	077 81 5727	North Queensland
Collins, Ian	045 666 177	Sydney
Cook, Bruce	074-82 1522	Queensland
Cooling, Beth	075-934 253(w) 075-332 277(a/h)	Gilston, Queensland

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Cooper, Katharine	08-372 2280	Australia
Constable, Gregory Cunningham, Peter	067-93 1105 055-730900	NSW, Queensland Temperate regions of Australia
Davidson, James	06-246 5071	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Derera, Nicholas	02-639 3072	Australia
Dunstone, Bob	06-281 1754	Southern & Western NSW
Edwards, Megan	050-245603	Victoria/NSW
Fennell, John	004-240 201	Tasmania
Fisk, Anne Marie	059-89 2817	Melbourne region
Fox, Primrose	02-629 2245	Sydney and surrounding districts
Friend, Joe	070 914 188	Northern QLD and NT
Frkovic, Edward	069 62 7333	Australia
Hacker, John	07-377 0210	Queensland, NSW
Hanger, Brian	03-756 7532	Victoria
Hare, Raymond	067 641-463	QLD, NSW & SA
Harrison, Peter	089-851894	Casuarina, Northern Territory and NW of WA
Hempel, Maciej	046-28 0376	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07-286 1488	Queensland
Hockings, Francis David	074-943385 /07-2393112	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	07-377 0209	North Central Queensland
Jack, Brian	099 525 040	Coorow, WA
Jotic, Predo	002-664305	Tasmania
Jusaitis Manfred	08 336 3755	Adelaide
Kadkol, Gururaj	053-82 1269	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	063-82 1077	Central West New South Wales
Kirby, Greg	08-201 2176	South Australia
Kirkham, Roger	059-629218	Victoria
Knights, Edmund	067 641 479	Northern New South Wales
Law, Mary Ann	076-38 4322	Toowoomba region
Lenoir, Roland	06-231 881	Australia
Lee, Choo Kiang	055-730900	South East Victoria
Lee, Peter	003-301147	SE Australia
Lee, Slade	071 556 244	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
Leske, Richard	076-713136	Cotton growing regions of Australia
Loch, Don	074-821522	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	043-23 6210	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lunghusen, Mark	03 728 1464	Australia
Madden, Rosemary	03-7511185	Dandenong ranges and Yarra Valley, Victoria
Martin, Stephen	002-784307	Tasmania
McDonald, David	058-212021	Victoria/NSW/SA/QLD
Milner, Jeffrey	64-6-358-6019 extn 8106	Manawatu region, New Zealand
Milthorpe, Peter	068-952099	Condobolin district, New South Wales
Mitchell, Leslie	058-212021	SE Australia
Molyneux, William	03-728 1222	Victoria
Morrison, Bruce	03-2109222	Melbourne, Victoria
Nichols, David	059-774755	SE Melbourne, Mornington Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Nichols, Phillip	09 368 3229	Western Australia
Oates, John	046 51 2601	Strathfield, NSW
Paananen, Ian	043-761330	Sydney/Newcastle
Pearson, Craig	02-692 2222	Australia
Poulsen, David	076-61 2944	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Reid, Peter	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Reid, Robert	003-36 5449	Australia
Robinson, James	08 373 2488	Australia
Rose, John	076-61 2944	SE Queensland
Scholefield, Peter	08 373 2488	Australia
Scott, Peter	06-653 1362	Sydney region
Sedgley, Margaret	08-372 2242	Adelaide
Smart, Geoffrey	046 512 600	New South Wales
Smith, Stuart	003-36 5234	SE Australia
Stearne, Peter	03-654 2088	Melbourne
Stewart, Angus	043-72 1210	New South Wales
Strange, Pamela	08-373 2488	Adelaide, South Australia
Stuart, Peter	076-301 666	Toowoomba
Swane, Geoff	068-89 1545	Central western NSW
Tan, Beng	09-351 7168	Perth
Tancred, Stephen	076-81 1255	QLD
Thomson, Norman	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Topp, Bruce	076 811 255	Queensland
Trethowan, Richard	067 92 1588	NW New South Wales
Valentine, Bruce	063 61 3919	Orange, New South Wales
Van Hoihe Jan Westra	03-706 3033	Australia
Vertigan, Wayne	003-36 5221	Tasmania
Watkins, Phillip	09-525 1800	Perth Region
Williams, Warren	64-6-356 8019	New Zealand
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	Canterbury, New Zealand
Wilson, Stephen	002-784 364	SE Australia
Worrail, Ross	043-280 300	Australia

Appendix 4

Addresses of Plant Variety Protection Offices in UPOV Member States

AUSTRALIA

Registrar
Plant Variety Rights
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Telephone (06) 272 4228
Telex 61 289
Telefax (06) 272 3650

BELGIUM

Ministere de l'agriculture
Service de la protection des
obtentions vegetales
Manhattan Centre
Office Tower, 14eme etage
Avenue du Boulevard, 21
B-1210 Bruxelles
Telephone (02) 211 7211
Telex 22 033 agrila
Telefax (02) 211 7216

CANADA

The Commissioner of Plant
Breeders' Rights
Plant Industry Directorate
Plant Products Division
Camelot Court
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A0Y9
Telephone (613) 952 8000
Telex 053-3283 canagric ott
Telefax (613) 992 5219

CZECH REPUBLIC

Federal Ministry of Economy
Division of Agriculture and Food
Nabr. kpt. Jarose 1000
170 32 Prague 7

Telephone 0042-2-389 2279
Telex 121 404
Telefax 37 5641

DENMARK

Plantenyhedsnaevnet
Teglvaerksvej 10
Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Telephone 45 53 59 6141
Telefax 45 53 59 0166

FINLAND

Plant Variety Rights Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 250
00171 Helsinki

FRANCE

Comite de la protection des
obtenions vegetales
11, rue Jean Nicot
F-75007 Paris

Telephone 42 75 9314
Telex 250 648
Telefax 42 75 9425

GERMANY

Bundessortenamt
Osterfelddamm 80
Postfach 61 04 40
D-3000 Hannover 61

Telephone (0511) 5704-1
Telex 921 109 bsaha d
Telefax (0511) 56 33 62

HUNGARY

Office national des inventions
Orszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2 - B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest 5

Telephone (01) 112 893
Telex 224 700 oth h

IRELAND

Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights
Agriculture House
Kildare Street
Dublin 2

Telephone 353.1.78 90 11
Telex 93607
Telefax 353.1.61 62 63

ISRAEL

Plant Breeders' Rights Council
The Voicani Center
PO Box 6
Bet-Dagan 50 250

Telephone (972)-3-968 34 92
Telex 381 476 arovc il
Telefax (972)-3-968 34 92

ITALY

Ufficio Centrale Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del
Commercio e dell'Artigianato
Via Molise N. 19
I-00187 Roma

Telephone (6) 47 05 30 68
Telefax (6) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN

Director of Seeds and
Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

Telephone (03) 591 05 24
Telefax (03) 580 85 92

NETHERLANDS

Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Telephone (08370) 190 31
Telex 75 180 rikilt
Telefax (08370) 258 67

NEW ZEALAND

Commissioner of Plant
Variety Rights

Telephone (64-3) 325 6355
Telefax (64-3) 325 2946

Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 24
Lincoln

NORWAY

Royal Ministry of Agriculture
PO Box 8007 Dep.
0030 Oslo
Norway

POLAND

The Director
Research Center of Cultivars
Testing (COBORU)
63-022 Slupia Wielka

Telephone Sroda Wielkopolska
53558 (Prof. E. Bilski)
or 52341
Telex 412 276 cobo pl

SLOVAKIA

Plant Breeders Rights Department
Central Agricultural Control and Testing
Institute
UKSUP
Matoskova 21
83316 Bratislavia

SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Agriculture
Directorate of Plant and
Quality Control
Private Bag X258
Pretoria 0001

Telephone (012) 206-2360
Telefax (012) 206 32 67

SPAIN

Registro de Variedades
Instituto Nacional de Semillas
y Plantas de Vivero
Jose Abascal, 56
E-28003 Madrid

Telephone (1) 347 69 00
Telex 47 698 insm e
Telefax 47 698 insm e
Telefax (1) 442 82 64

SWEDEN

Postal Address
Statens vaxsortnamnd
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna
Address for Visitors
Sundbybergsvagen 9
Solna

Telephone (031) 61 25 24
Telex 913 162
Telefax (031) 61 26 34

UNITED KINGDOM

The Plant Variety Rights Office
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0LF

Telephone (0223) 27 71 51
Telex 817 422 pvscam g
Telefax (0223) 34 23 86

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Commissioner of Patents
U.S. Department of Commerce
Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, D.C. 20231

Telephone (1703) 305 86 00
Telex 710 955 06 71
Telefax (1703) 305 92 63

The Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

Telephone (301) 504 55 18
Telefax (301) 504 52 91



**Exclusive rights
to market your new plants
are now available.**

This is great news if you are a breeder, importer, or involved in a seed company or nursery.

Plant Variety Rights (PVR) are a form of intellectual property which allow plant breeders to decide how new varieties are to be distributed and marketed.

Varieties protected by Plant Variety Rights can only be produced for sale or sold by growers, distributors and retailers licensed by the plant breeder.

The Guide for Applicants explains the simple application procedure.

If you would like more information please contact PVR Office, DPIE. GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601. Telephone 06 272 4228. Facsimile 06 272 3650.

PVR Australia is a unit of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industries and Energy.



PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS AUSTRALIA