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Editorial

The Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994-What are the changes?

The new Act commenced on 10 November 1994. The Plant Breeders Rights Office and the PBR Scheme will both be referred to as **PBR Australia**.

The new Act conforms with the 1991 revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (the UPOV Convention). Copies of the 1994 Act, to which the 1991 Convention is appended, is available from Commonwealth Bookshops in all capital cities.

The changes to PBR law are aimed at extending the scope and effectiveness of the rights. Despite the significant changes to the Act, for the convenience of PBR Australia's clients, care has been taken to minimise changes to the application and examination procedures.

Scope of breeders rights extended

In addition to the eligibilty of new varieties of all plant species, including the *algae* and *transgenic plants*, new varieties of all species of *fungi* may be eligible for breeder's rights under the new Act. This means that new varieties of mushrooms, filamentous fungi and yeasts may be protected by PBR.

The grant of rights gives the grantee exclusive commercial rights to the variety. The commercial activities that are deemed to be infringements have been extended. Any of the following acts carried out on the *propagating material* without the grantholders consent are an infringement: multiplication, sale, offering for sale (displaying or advertising), export, import, conditioning (coating, pelleting seed, etc.) and storage for any of the aforementioned purposes.

If the grant holder has not had an opportunity to exercise their rights to the propagating material the breeder's right may extend to the *harvested material* or even *products derived* from the harvested material. Denial of opportunity may arise if propagating material is, without authorisation of the grantholder, exported, multiplied, sold or saved by a farmer under the farmed-saved-seed provision.

The breeder's right to a protected variety also extends to dependent varieties and essentially derived varieties. A dependent variety is one that requires the repeated use of the protected variety. For example, an F1 hybrid is a dependent variety if it requires the repeated use of one or more protected inbred varieties for seed production. An essentially derived variety is one that is derived, but differs in only minor or cosmetic features, from the protected variety from which it is derived.

Duration of the breeder's right

Under the old Act the duration of the breeder's rights was 20 years for all plant species calculated from the date of acceptance of the application. Thus the period of provisional protection was included in the twenty-year period.

Under the new Act the duration extends from the date of the grant and is thus in addition to the period of provisional protection. For tree and vine varieties, PBR continues for 25 years from the date of granting the right and, in all other varieties, for 20 years from the date of granting.

It may be posssible, subject to the outcome of public consultation, to extend the duration of protection for certain species, such as timber species with an extended breeding cycle, to a period longer than 25 years from the date of the grant. This provision relates to extensions by regulation to entire species and not particular varieties of a species.

Prior sale

Under the old Act no prior sale of material in Australia was permitted if the variety was to remain eligible for breeder's rights. Sale for up to six years overseas was permitted under the old Act. Prior sale conditions have changed markedly in the new Act and they are expected to have a marked effect on marketing (see PVJ vol 7 no.3).

- Sale in Australia with the breeder's consent will be permitted for up to one year prior to applying for PBR:
  - if the variety is released for test marketing before applying, if the release should be limited and reasonable steps taken to maintain control over distribution and production by indicating on labels and in writing that it is the breeder's intention to apply for PBR.
- Sale overseas with the breeder's consent will be permitted for up to six years for tree and vine varieties and for up to four years for all other varieties prior to applying for PBR.

Increased effectiveness of protection

Apart from civil Federal Court action to recover, by way of damages, losses incurred by infringements, intentional and reckless infringement of a breeder's rights may attract a penalty of up to $50,000 for individuals and $250,000 for corporations.

These penalties are intended to act as a deterrent to would be infringers. The most effective way of ensuring prosecutions is to initiate, with the assistance of a solicitor, Anton Piller court orders which are used successfully, albeit controversially, for the enforcement of copyright.

Farm-saved-seed (farmer's privilege)

The existing right of a farmer under the old Act to save sufficient seed of a protected variety to sow the subsequent crop on their own land or land of a partner or to share the seed with a *bone fide* sharefarmer is specifically provided for in the new Act.

Producers of a commodity who believe that farm-saved-seed is proving to be a disincentive to breeding the commodity may approach the Minister to declare that farm-saved-seed does not apply to that particular commodity. As a safeguard, the Minister is required, under the new Act, to undertake extensive public consultations before making such a declaration.

Transitional arrangements from the old to the new Act

After 10 November 1994, Plant Variety Rights granted under the old Act are treated as if they had been granted PBR. All provisions of the new Act will apply to those rights except those related to the duration of PBR.

Applications received while the old Act was in force (before the close of business on 9 November 1994), and not finalised, will be examined as if the old Act were still in force and, if successful, granted plant variety rights. Immediately after the granting these will be treated as if they were granted PBR under the new Act.

Applications received on or after 10 November are treated from the start as applications under the new Act.

Fees

The new fees, effective 1 January 1995 are:

Fee Type	Fee payable ($)
Application	300
Examination-single application	1400
Examination-application based on overseas test data	1400
Examination-multiple applications *	1200
Certificate	300
Annual	300

* Applicable to 2 or more varieties of the same species tested at the same site when applications are lodged simultaneously by the same applicant, and descriptions are subsequently lodged and examined simultaneously.

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 Office thanks **Geoff Butler of the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority** for his scientific advice.

CLOSING DATE FOR THE MARCH ISSUE: *1 FEBRUARY 1995*

Part 1- General Information

Computer Disks-What is the required format?

These notes are to assist applicants submitting descriptions to the Office on disk.

At present, we are using Word for Windows Version 2.0C. We expect to be updating our package to Word for Windows 6 in the near future. However, even with Word for Windows 6, we will not be able to ***read*** Word Perfect 6 as this latter package came out after the Word for Windows version.

If you have **Macintosh, Word Perfect 6 or any other incompatible word processing package**, we ask that you save your files as **Text Only**. This will save time in sending back disks and waiting for new ones. It may even mean that you could miss out on inclusion in the current issue of the journal.

Please look carefully at the information you are required to supply on the disk given to you by the office. If for example, there is no synonym, then please delete the reference to it. (This applies to all other references which do not apply to your description. Base your description on those recently published in *Plant Varieties Journal*.)

If you supply information on ranked characteristics, they can not be used unless you have defined the ranking eg 1=prostrate: 9= erect etc.

It would be appreciated if you would take a little more time over the presentation of your descriptions on disk.

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ACCEPTANCES

ROSE

Rosa

'Interpeach' synonym **'Peachy'** Application No 94/104

Applicant: **Interplant BV**, Leersum, The Netherlands

Australian Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, Victoria

Application Accepted 6 May 1994

PLUMCOT

Prunus domestica x *armeniaca*

'Flavour Queen' breeder's reference **'29EB179'** Application No 94/159

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc Genetics**, California, United States of America

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

Application Accepted 22 August 1994

PEACH

Prunus persica

'Rich May' breeder's reference **'65EC75'** Application No 94/162

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc Genetics**, California, United States of America

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

Application Accepted 22 August 1994

PLUMCOT

Prunus domestica x *armeniaca*

'Flavour Supreme' breeder's reference **'28EB12'** Application No 94/166

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc Genetics**, California, United States of America

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

Application Accepted 22 August 1994

LANTANA

Lantana montevidensis

'Malans Gold' Application No 94/178

Applicant: **Malanseuns Pleasure Plants**, Pretoria, South Africa

Australian Agent: **RE Pearce**, McLeans Ridge, Lismore, New South Wales

Application Accepted 15 August 1994

IMPATIENS

Impatiens wallerana

'Becky' Application No 94/179

Applicant: **Gary Keith Branch**, Port Macquarie, New South Wales

Australian Agent: **Ian Collins**, Glenorie, New South Wales

Application Accepted 22 August 1994

DIANTHUS

Dianthus pulmarius x *caryophyllus*

'Crossover' Application No 94/180

Applicant: **Dr Keith RW Hammett**, Auckland, New Zealand

Australian Agent: **Pearce's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, McLeans Ridge via Lismore, New South Wales

Application Accepted 22 August 1994

'Far Out' Application No 94/181

Applicant: **Dr Keith RW Hammett**, Auckland, New Zealand

Australian Agent: **Pearce's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, McLeans Ridge via Lismore, New South Wales

Application Accepted 22 August 1994

SANTOLINA

Santolina virens

'Lemon Fizz' Application No 94/182

Applicant: **Robert Pearce**, McLeans Ridge via Lismore, New South Wales

Application Accepted 22 August 1994

RICEFLOWER

Ozothamnus diosmifolius

'Redlands Sandra' breeders' reference **'Selection 44.7'** Application No 94/184

Applicants: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, Queensland and **Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation**, Brisbane, Queensland

Application Accepted 29 August 1994

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria hybrid

'Zanta' synonym **'Violetta'** Application No 94/185

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands

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

Application Accepted 19 September 1994

'Diana' Application No 94/186

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands

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

Application Accepted 19 September 1994

PRUNUS

Prunus persica x *domestica*

'Atlas' synonym **'60EB160'** Application No 94/187

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc Genetics**, California, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, Victoria

Application Accepted 6 September 1994

ROSE

Rosa

'Meimagul' synonym **'Gypsy Minijet'** Application No 94/188

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, Antibes, France

Australian Agent: **Yarraee Pty Ltd 'Australian Roses'**, Silvan, Victoria

Application Accepted 13 September 1994

'Meilarac' synonym **'Bella Minijet'**

Application No 94/189

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, Antibes, France

Australian Agent: **Yarraee Pty Ltd 'Australian Roses'**, Silvan, Victoria

Application Accepted 13 September 1994

'Meidrofal' synonym **'Happy Minijet'**

Application No 94/190

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, Antibes, France

Australian Agent: **Yarraee Pty Ltd 'Australian Roses'**, Silvan, Victoria

Application Accepted 13 September 1994

MARGUERITE DAISY

Argyranthemum frutescens

'Rosetta' Application No 94/193

Applicant: **Frank Hammond, Warren Park Nurseries**, Narre Warren East, Victoria

Application Accepted 4 October 1994

'Polly Anna' Application No 94/194

Applicant: **Frank Hammond, Warren Park Nurseries**, Narre Warren East, Victoria

Application Accepted 4 October 1994

LETTUCE

Lactuca sativa

'Marksman' Application No 94/195

Applicant: **Arthur Yates & Co Pty Ltd**, Narromine, New South Wales

Application Accepted 24 October 1994

NECTARINE

Prunus persica var. *nectarina*

'Venus' Application No 94/196

Applicant: **Instituto Sperimentale per la Frutticoltura**, Rome, Italy

Australian Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, Victoria

Application Accepted 4 October 1994

IBERIS

Iberis gibraltarica

'Mount Hood Dusk' Application No 94/197

Applicant: **Marion Carter, Mount Hood Gardens Inc**, Hood River, Oregon, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Ian Collins**, Glenorie, New South Wales

Application Accepted 4 October 1994

PHOTINA
Photina x *fraseri*
'Allyn Sprite' Application No 94/198
Applicant: **VF & NC Jupp**, East Gresford, New South Wales
Application Accepted 4 October 1994

ROSE
Rosa
'Frytranquil' synonym **'Golden Moments'** Application No 94/199
Applicant: **Fryers Nurseries Limited**, Knutsford, Cheshire, United Kingdom
Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd**, Waterloo Corner, South Australia
Application Accepted 12 October 1994

'Frystar' synonym **'Beauty Star'** Application No 94/200
Applicant: **Fryers Nurseries Limited**, Knutsford, Cheshire, United Kingdom
Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd**, Waterloo Corner, South Australia
Application Accepted 12 October 1994

'Frytrooper' synonym **'Daily Post'** Application No 94/201
Applicant: **Fryers Nurseries Limited**, Knutsford, Cheshire, United Kingdom
Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd**, Waterloo Corner, South Australia
Application Accepted 12 October 1994

'Dorothea Howard' Application No 94/204
Applicant: **Mrs H M Barclay**, Findon, South Australia
Australian Agent: **St Kilda Roses Pty Ltd**, Waterloo Corner, South Australia
Application Accepted 12 October 1994

WHITE CLOVER
Trifolium repens
'Clever Club' Application No 94/205
Applicant: **Ms Susan Mary Love**, Clifton Hill, Victoria
Application Accepted 17 October 1994

LEUCOSPERMUM
Leucospermum condifloium x *patersonii*
'High Gold' Application No 94/206
Applicant: **ARC Fynbos Unit**, Elserberg, South Africa
Australian Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, Victoria
Application Accepted 17 October 1994

MANDEVILLA
Mandevilla sanderi
'Pale Face' Application No 94/210
Applicant: **Vic Levey's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, D'Aguilar, Queensland
Application Accepted 18 October 1994

BANKSIA
Banksia coccinea
'Waite Flame' Application No 94/211
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide, South Australia
Application Accepted 25 October 1994

STRAND MEDIC
Medicago littoralis
'Herald' breeder's reference 'Z-245' Application No 94/212
Applicant: **Minister for Primary Industries**, Adelaide, South Australia
Application Accepted 25 October 1994

DESCRIPTIONS

FABA BEAN
Vicia faba
'Icarus' Application No 92/007
Application Accepted 13 January 1994
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd**, Rundle Mall, South Australia

Description-See Table 1 and Fig 1

A faba bean variety to be grown as a field crop and harvested as dry grain. The only comparable varieties in Australia are 'Fiord' and 'Aquadulce'. These three varieties differ in their seed size. In colour, the seeds of 'Icarus' are light green while those of 'Fiord' and 'Aquadulce' are buff. When sown early (eg early May) 'Icarus' will flower 20 days later than 'Fiord' and 12 days later than 'Aquadulce' but if sown mid June these differences reduce to 14 and 9 days respectively. With its late flowering 'Icarus' is suited to regions with irrigation or longer growing seasons. 'Icarus' has a greater resistance than 'Fiord' to the disease Chocolate Spot (*Botrytis fabae*) . Where Chocolate Spot occurs and is not controlled by fungicides 'Icarus' will outyield 'Fiord' but in the absence of disease, 'Icarus' may have a lower yield than 'Fiord'. The resistance of 'Icarus' to *Ascochyta* blight (*Ascochyta fabae*) is less than in 'Fiord'.

Origin

Developed by selection within a population (accession) of faba beans received from ICARDA, Syria. The accession is one of many received from ICARDA with a reputation for Chocolate Spot resistance which were compared for resistance and yield in Australian trials. Once the accession with the best combination of these attributes had been identified, further selection was practised for uniformity of seed size and colour and to a limited extent for resistance to *Ascochyta fabae*. ICARDA had obtained the population originally from Colombia, South America. ICARDA established that the population had an overall level of resistance to Chocolate Spot and had practised further selection for resistance before it was introduced to Australia. The breeder is Ronald Knight of Adelaide, South Australia. 'Icarus' selected on the basis of its resistance to Chocolate Spot, its yield and the size and colour of its seed. The breeder's seed stock has been developed and multiplied in plots isolated by distance (>200m) from all other faba beans.

Comparative Trials

The closest known comparator is 'Fiord'. Comparative field trials conducted May-December at Clare, South Australia in 1989, 1991 & 1992 and at Strathalbyn, South Australia in 1990, 1991 and 1992. Yield measured from plots 4m^2 in area in a randomised complete block design with four replicates, except at Strathalbyn in 1992 where there were two replicates. None of the trials was treated with fungicides. Flowering date was assessed at Strathalbyn for 120 plants in four replicates. Weight per seed was calculated from random samples of 200 seeds of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales

Nil

Adaptation

To be grown as a field crop and harvested as a dry bean. Selected for its resistance to Chocolate Spot *(Botrytis fabae)*. Does not have good resistance to *Ascochyta fabae*. Released as there are areas in which Chocolate Spot is serious and *Ascochyta* does not occur or can easily be controlled. Yields best when the growing season is prolonged as may flower up to three weeks later than 'Fiord'. The optimal density of plants for high yield varies, but for most situations is between 20 to 30 plants m^2. Under good conditions and a long season the lower density should be used. In areas which have not grown faba beans the special Rhizobial inoculum SU 303 should be applied. Other cultural conditions are similar to those used for 'Fiord'.

Description prepared by **Ronald Knight** of the University of Adelaide.

Table 1 Faba Bean Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Icarus'	*'Fiord'
SEED COLOUR		
	light green	buff
WING: MELANIN SPOT		
	present	present
STANDARD ANTHOCYANIN		
	absent	absent
HILUM COLOUR		
	black	black
WEIGHT PER SEED (g)		
	0.9	0.48
LSD 0.01	0.021	
LENGTH OF POD		
mean	6.54	5.94
LSD 0.01	0.396	

POTATO

Solanum tuberosum

'Nadine' Application No 92/075

Application Accepted 3 July 1992

Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**, New Covent Garden, United Kingdom

Australian Agent: **LS & JL Eldridge**, Cuthbert via Albany, Western Australia

Description-See Table 2 & Fig 2, 3

Upright and 657mm high. Stems of medium thickness, no anthocyanin colouration, medium foliage cover. Leaf blade medium-long (202mm), short petiole (31mm), terminal leaflet short-medium (99mm) and narrow (57mm), medium silhouette, low frequency of leaf coalescence, wavy leaflet margin, absence of anthocyanin in apical rosette and midrib. Flower buds non persistent. Tubers short-oval, slightly netted cream skin, shallow eyes, creamy white flesh with low dry matter. After boiling flesh firm with slight sloughing, no after-cooking-darkening but very dark fry colour. Lightsprouts red violet base, weak pubescence of base, closed tip habit with strong pubescence and purple colour, few root tips, weak protrusion of purple tipped lenticels, short laterals.

Origin

ex *Solanum vernei* polycross derivatives bred by Dr J. Dunnett, Caithness, Scotland, 1978. All propagation is by vegetative means.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are 'Sebago' and 'Crystal'. Trial conducted on a commercial potato seed growers property at Rosa Brook in Western Australia and Medina Research Centre October 1992-October 1993. Trial comprised of four blocks in a completely randomised design. Each block comprised a two row plot of each variety each of which contained 36 plants. Plant measurements taken on at least 5 specimens. Selected at random from each plot to make a total of at least 20 specimens. Cut seed was used of pathogen tested origin of generation 3 obtained from a commercial grower. Trial received standard commercial treatment of fertiliser and pesticides. Tuber and lightsprout measurements made on 100 tubers of each variety in a laboratory at Medina Research Centre arranged in another completely randomised block of 25 tubers per plot under standard conditions.

Prior Applications

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
United Kingdom	-	Protected	'Nadine'

Table 2 Potato Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Nadine'	*'Crystal'	*'Sebago'
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	657	599	677
std. deviation	64	105	65
significance	-	NS	NS
GROWTH HABIT			
	semi-erect	semi-spreading	semi-erect
STEM ANTHOCYANIN			
	absent	absent	absent

Table 2 Potato Varieties

	'Nadine'	*'Crystal'	*'Sebago'
LEAF BLADE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	202	178	188
std. deviation	32	29	21
significance	-	NS	NS
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	31	58	56
std. deviation	8	13	11
LSD/significance	23	P<0.001	P<0.001
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	99	107	114
std. deviation	13	14	15
significance	-	NS	NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	57	63	69
std. deviation	8	9	8
LSD/significance	7	NS	P<0.05
LEAF SILHOUETTE	medium	medium	medium
LEAF COLOUR	medium	medium	medium
WAVINESS OF LEAFLET MARGIN	medium	weak	weak
GLOSSINESS OF LEAF UPPER SURFACE	dull	medium	dull-medium
TUBER SHAPE	short-oval	short-oval	round
LIGHTSPROUT ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR OF BASE	red violet	red violet	red violet
LIGHTSPROUT PUBESCENCE OF BASE	weak	medium-strong	weak
LIGHTSPROUT PUBESCENCE OF TIP	strong	weak	weak
LIGHTSPROUT NUMBER OF ROOT TIPS	few	medium	many
LIGHTSPROUT LATERAL SHOOT COLOUR	purple	green	green
TUBER FLESH COLOUR	creamy white	creamy white	creamy white
AFTER COOKING DARKENING OF TUBERS	absent	marked	marked
SLOUGHING OF TUBERS AFTER BOILING	slight	slight	slight
SOFTNESS OF TUBER FLESH AFTER BOILING	fairly firm	fairly soft	fairly firm
FRY COLOUR OF TUBERS	dark brown	light yellow	light yellow

NECTARINE

Prunus persica var. *nectarina*

'Arctic Rose' synonym: **'161GD263'**

Application No 92/101

Application Accepted 8 July 1992

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

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

Description-See Table 3 & Fig 4

A medium sized (60mm diameter), oblate shape, white flesh nectarine; with a sub-acid, mild, sweet flavour. The freestone type fruit has a small rounded stone (20mm) with a moderate amount of flesh redness around the stone. Trees crop in mid to late January, having blossomed in early September. Buds densely arranged on the branches producing large showy pink blossoms.

Origin

Arose from a third generation seedling of a cross between 'Ruby Gold' nectarine and 'Red Wing' peach. Bred by Floyd Zaiger-Zaiger Genetics, California, United States of America prior to 1992. Selected for development (reproduction and commercialisation) on the basis of especially desirable characteristics, propagated by budding.

Comparative Trials

'Queen Giant', 'Snow Queen' and '33EB371' are the closest known comparators. The comparative test conducted at Fleming's Nurseries. Measurements from twenty samples selected at random from three trees from each of the four varieties within the trial block. Plants propagated by budding onto peach rootstock with the trees being planted into the scionwood orchard, located at Monbulk. The orchard is irrigated by a mirco-irrigation system. Watering and chemical treatments (herbicides, insecticides and fungicides) applied as required.

PRIOR APPLICATIONS AND SALES

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
U.S.A.	1992	approved	'Arctic Rose'

'Arctic Rose' was first sold in the United States of America in 1989.

Description prepared by **Fleming's Nursery**, Monbulk, Victoria

Table 3 Nectarine Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Arctic Rose'	*'Queen Giant'	*'Snow Queen'	*'33EB371'
FRUIT SIZE (diameter) (mm)				
mean	59.8	63.0	62.5	58.3
std. deviation	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.4
LEAF LENGTH (mm)				
mean	137.3	122.6	149.6	159.6
std. deviation	12.1	30.2	25.0	21.8

Table 3 Nectarine-Continued

	'Arctic Rose'	*'Queen Giant'	*'Snow Queen'	*'33EB371'
LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	31.0	29.8	40.3	42.1
std. deviation	3.0	8.6	4.7	5.2
BLOSSOM DATE	2 Sept	5-9 Sept	2-9 Sept	6-12 Sept
BLOSSOM DURATION (days)	19	16	13-21	14-18
BLOSSOM TYPE	showy	non-showy	non-showy	showy
PETAL COLOUR	pink (65D)	red (66C)	red (57B)	pink (62C)
BUD DENSITY	dense	medium	sparse	medium
FRUIT MATURITY	15-25 Jan	1-12 Jan	1-10 Jan	16-26 Jan
FRUIT SHAPE	oblate	oblate	globose	oblate
SKIN GROUND COLOUR	yellow (4D)	white (155B)	yellow (5C)	yellow (11B)
SKIN ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR	red (46A)	red (45C)	red (46A)	red (45C)
REDNESS AT STONE	moderate	slight	moderate	red
STONE ADHERENCE	freestone	semi -clingstone	semi -clingstone	semi -clingstone

PEACH

Prunus persica

'Rich Lady' synonym **'8GC128'** Application No 92/102. Application Accepted 30 June 1992

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

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

Description-See Table 4 and Fig 5

Medium to large-sized, yellow-flesh clingstone peach. Oblate-shape fruit has an elongated stone with the absence of any redness around the stone. Fruit skin colour fruit dark, a purple-red colour. Fruit maturity in early January, having blossomed in early September. A large showy pink blossom produced.

Origin

Arose from open pollination of 'Amparo' peach. Bred by Floyd Zaiger-Zaiger Genetics of Modesto, California, United States of America prior to 1990. Selected for development (reproduction and commercialisation) on the basis of its distinct and desirable characteristics. Propagation by budding onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trials

'Flavorcrest', 'Redhaven' and 'Red Top' are the closest known comparators. The comparative test conducted at Fleming's Nurseries, Monbulk since 1992. Measurements are from twenty specimens selected at random from three trees of each of the four varieties within the same plot. Plants propagated by budding plant material and planting the resultant trees into the scionwood orchard, located at Monbulk. Orchard irrigated by a micro irrigation system with water applied as required, as are any chemical treatments (herbicides, pesticides and insecticides).

Prior Applications And Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1990	approved	'Rich Lady'

'Rich Lady' was first sold in the USA in 1989.

Description prepared by **Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, Victoria

Table 4 Peach Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Rich Lady'	*'Flavorcrest'	*'Redhaven'	*'Redtop'
FRUIT SIZE (DIAMETER) (mm)				
mean	62.70	71.30	73.20	62.20
std. deviation	3.26	1.38	1.93	2.55
LEAF LENGTH (mm)				
mean	144.60	170.80	162.20	142.80
std. deviation	11.00	19.30	14.90	18.00
LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	33.00	40.20	38.40	36.70
std. deviation	3.90	4.10	2.90	1.90
BLOSSOM DATE	8 Sept	4 Sept	8-11 Sept	4-9 Sept
BLOSSOM DURATION (days)	16	19	13-14	19
BLOSSOM TYPE	showy	showy	non-showy	showy
PETAL COLOUR	pink (65D)	pink (65C)	red (58C)	pink (62C)
FRUIT MATURITY DATE	3-15 Jan	2-11 Jan	8-15 Jan	15 Jan
FRUIT SHAPE	oblate	oblate	globose	oblate
SKIN GROUND COLOUR	yellow (23C)	yellow (19A)	yellow (14C)	yellow (20B)
SKIN ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR	purple (60A)	red (34A)	red (34A)	red (32B)
STONE ADHERENCE	clingstone	semi -clingstone	clingstone	freestone

Table 4 Peach-Continued

	'Rich Lady'	*'Flavorcrest'	*'Redhaven'	*'Redtop'
REDNESS AT STONE	absent	absent	absent	present

ROSE

Rosa

'Meitonje' synonym: **'Pretty Polly'** Application No 92/105

Application Accepted 28 July 1992

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, Antibes, France

Australian Agent: **Ross Roses**, Willunga, South Australia

Description-See Table 5 & Fig 6

A light pink (RHS 62A) remontant flowering miniature rose producing small sized (mean flower diameter 55.7mm) blooms borne in clusters of 3-5 blooms per stem. Each double blooms has 26-34 petals. The small leaves (mean terminal leaflet length 26.7mm) dark green and glossy on the upper side. The shape of the terminal leaflet base obtuse and terminal leaflet in cross section concave. Undulation of the leaflet margin medium. Thorn shape catena on the upper side and concave on the lower side. Medium sepal length-mean 55mm. Mild petal reflexing present and petal undulation observed. Filament colour yellow/green, style colour yellow. The stigma and the anthers located at the same level. 'Meitonje' has a small sized pitcher shaped seed vessel.

Origin

Arose from controlled pollination of 'Meilucca' by 'Meifinaro'. Bred by Alain Meilland of SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes, France.

Comparative Trial

The comparator is 'Pink Delight'. Comparative test conducted at Willunga, South Australia 23 April 1993. Measurements from 20 specimens selected at random from 6-10 plants. Plants grown in open beds in clay loam soil.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
Germany	December 1986	Granted	'Meitonje'
France	-	Granted	'Meitonje'
Denmark	-	Granted	'Meitonje'
Great Britain	-	Granted	'Meitonje'
New Zealand	-	Applied for	'Meitonje'
Rep. South Africa	-	Granted	'Meitonje'
U.S.A.	-	Granted	'Meitonje'

'Meitonje' was first sold in Germany on 1 June 1987.

Description prepared by **A Kim Syrus** of Melrose Park, South Australia.

Table 5 Rose Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Meitonje'	*'Pink Delight'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	medium pink	medium pink
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	5.25	4.55
std. deviation	0.94	1.28
LSD/significance	1.33	P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	26.70	41.95
std. deviation	2.15	3.25
LSD/significance	7.98	NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH		
mean	15.35	22.80
std. deviation	1.33	1.59
LSD/significance	4.63	NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	6.50	13.6
std. deviation	1.12	1.59
LSD/significance	1.99	P0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	17.55	16.45
std. deviation	0.86	1.20
LSD/significance	1.16	P0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) fully open		
mean	55.70	57.35
std. deviation	3.21	4.19
LSD/significance	4.70	NS
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN	very weak	weak
HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN	bronze	reddish brown
PRICKLE SHAPE: LOWER SIDE	concave	absent
PRICKLE SHAPE: UPPER SIDE	catena	flat
LEAF GLOSSINESS: UPPER SIDE	glossy	dull
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION	concave	concave
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	mild
TERMINAL LEAFLET-SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse	wedge-shaped
FLOWER PEDICEL THORNS/PRICKLES	few	few
FLOWER BUD SHAPE	ovate	round
FLOWER TYPE	semi-double	double
NO. PETALS	many 28	very many 55

Table 5 Rose-Continued

	'Meitonje'	*'Pink Delight'
FLOWER SIZE		
	small	small
FLOWER PROFILE-UPPER		
	flattened convex	flat
FLOWER PROFILE-LOWER		
	flat	flat
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	weak	weak
PETAL SIZE		
	small	small
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	62C	55D
midzone inside	62A	36D
margin outside	62C	55C
margin inside	62A	36D
BASAL SPOT SIZE-INSIDE (1=very small, 9=very large)		
	3	2
PETAL REFLEXING		
	weak	very strong
PETAL UNDULATION		
	medium	absent
STAMEN-COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	yellow/green	yellow/green
SEED VESSEL SHAPE		
	pitcher	pear
FLOWERING HABIT		
	remontant	remontant

ROSE

Rosa

'Meipitac' synonym **'Carefree Wonder'**

Application No 92/106

Application Accepted 28 July 1992

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, Antibes, France

Australian Agent: Ross Roses, Willunga, South Australia

Description-See Table 6 & Fig 7

A medium pink (RHS 57D) remontant flowering bush rose producing medium sized (mean flower diameter-106.6mm) blooms borne in clusters of 3-5 blooms per stem. Each semi-double bloom has 20-26 petals. The medium sized leaves (mean terminal leaflet length-45.90mm) dull mid-green on the upper side. Terminal leaflet base obtuse shape while terminal leaflet cross section concave. Leaflet margin undulation medium. Thorn shape catena on the upper side and concave on the lower side. Strong sepal length-mean 20.1mm. Medium petal reflexing present and petal undulation observed. Filament colour yellow/green, style colour red. Stigma located above the anthers. 'Meipitac' has medium sized pitcher shaped seed vessels.

Origin

Arose from controlled pollination of 'Praire Princess' x 'Meirisoru' [by 'Maceye' x 'Meivilanic']. Bred by Alain Meilland of SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes, France.

Comparative Trial

The comparator is 'Regensberg'. Comparative test conducted at Willunga, South Australia 23 April 1993. Measurements from 20 specimens selected at random from 6-10 plants. Plants grown in open beds in clay loam soil.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
USA	September 1990	Granted	'Meipitac'
Great Britain	March 1991	Applied for	'Meipitac'
France	March 1992	Applied for	'Meipitac'

'Meipitac' was first sold in the United States of America on 1 June 1990.

Description prepared by **A Kim Syrus** of Melrose Park, South Australia.

Table 6 Rose Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Meipitac'	*'Regensberg'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP		
	medium pink	medium pink
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	5.45	4.55
std. deviation	1.12	1.47
LSD/significance	1.04	P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	45.90	47.65
std. deviation	3.59	2.78
LSD/significance	1.85	P0.05
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	30.60	19.05
std. deviation	3.18	2.64
LSD/significance	6.16	NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	14.55	12.10
std. deviation	1.72	1.30
LSD/significance	2.34	P0.05
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	20.10	20.30
std. deviation	2.49	1.58
LSD/significance	4.58	NS
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) fully open		
mean	106.60	85.75
std. deviation	4.35	8.48
LSD/significance	4.78	NS
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN		
	strong	medium
HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN		
	reddish brown/purple	reddish brown/purple

Table 6 Rose-Continued

	'Meipitac'	*'Regensberg'
LEAF GLOSSINESS: UPPER SIDE		
	dull	glossy
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION		
	concave	concave
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	strong	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET-SHAPE OF BASE		
	obtuse	obtuse
FLOWER PEDICEL THORNS/PRICKLES		
	few	few
FLOWER BUD SHAPE		
	ovate	ovate
FLOWER TYPE		
	semi double	semi double
NO. PETALS		
	many 20	many 30
FLOWER SIZE		
	medium	medium
FLOWER PROFILE: UPPER		
	flat	flat
FLOWER PROFILE: LOWER		
	flat	flat
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	strong	medium
PETAL SIZE		
	medium	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	62B	67C
midzone inside	67D	62D
margin outside	62D	67C
margin inside	57A	62D
BASAL SPOT SIZE: INSIDE (1=very small, 9=very large)		
	5	9
PETAL REFLEXING		
	medium	mild
PETAL UNDULATION		
	present	present
STAMEN: COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	yelllow/green	yellow
STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS		
	above	same level
FLOWERING HABIT		
	remontant	remontant

'Meichoiju' synonym 'City of Adelaide'

Application No 92/107
Application Accepted 28 July 1992
Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, Antibes, France
Australian Agent: **Ross Roses**,Willunga, South Australia

Description-See Table 7 & Fig 8

A medium pink (RHS 52D) remontant flowering bush rose producing medium sized (av. 97.15mm) blooms borne in clusters of 3-5 blooms per stem. Each semi-double bloom has 26-32 petals. The medium sized leaves (av. terminal leaflet length 51.9mm) dark green and glossy on the upper side. Shape of terminal leaflet base obtuse and terminal leaflet in cross section is concave. Undulation of leaflet margin medium. Thorn shape catena on the upper side and concave on the lower side. Strong sepal length-mean 25.55mm. Mild petal reflexing present and petal undulation observed. Filament colour yellow, style colour red. Stigma located above the anther. 'Meichoiju' has medium sized pitcher shaped seed vessels.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of 'Meidanu' x 'Meitulimon' [by 'Meihartfo']. Bred by Alain Meilland, SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes, France.

Comparative Trial

The comparator is 'Kalinka'. The comparative test conducted at Willunga, South Australia 23 April 1993. Measurements from 20 specimens selected at random from 6-10 plants. Plants grown in open beds in clay loam soil.

Prior Applications And Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France	1988	Granted	'Meichoiju'

'Meichioju' was first sold in France on 1st April 1988.

Description prepared by **A Kim Syrus**, Melrose Park, South Australia.

Table 7 Rose Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Meichoiju'	*'Kalinka'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP		
	Medium Pink	Medium Pink
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	5.95	absent
std. deviation	1.07	absent
LSD/significance	0.604	NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	51.90	60.15
std. deviation	1.99	2.03
LSD/significance	4.27	NS

Table 7 Rose-Continued

	'Meipitac'	*'Regensberg'
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	31.20	40.25
std. deviation	2.36	2.03
LSD/significance	4.55	NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.05	19.05
std. deviation	0.81	2.48
LSD/significance	3.57	NS
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) fully open		
mean	97.15	97.65
std. deviation	3.54	3.41
LSD/significance	2.71	P0.05
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	25.55	6.40
std. deviation	2.01	1.71
LSD/significance	6.54	NS
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN	mild	medium
HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN	reddish brown	reddish brown/purple
PRICKLE SHAPE: LOWER SIDE	concave	concave
PRICKLE SHAPE: UPPER SIDE	catena	n/a
LEAF GLOSSINESS: UPPER SIDE	glossy	glossy
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION	concave	flat
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	present	present
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse	rounded
FLOWER PEDICEL THORNS/PRICKLES	few	few
FLOWER BUD SHAPE	ovate	ovate
FLOWER TYPE	semi-double	semi-double
NO. PETALS	medium 30	medium 30
FLOWER SIZE	medium	medium
FLOWER PROFILE: UPPER	flattened convex	convex
FLOWER PROFILE: LOWER	flat	flat

Table 7 Rose-Continued

	'Meipitac'	*'Regensberg'
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	strong	medium
PETAL SIZE	medium	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	52C	48D
midzone inside	52D	48C
margin outside	52B	48D
margin inside	52C	48D
BASAL SPOT SIZE: INSIDE (1=very small, 9=very large)	5	5
PETAL REFLEXING	mild	strong
PETAL UNDULATION	medium	medium
STAMEN: COLOUR OF FILAMENT	yellow	yellow
STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS	above	above
SEED VESSEL SIZE	medium	medium
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	pitcher	pitcher
FLOWERING HABIT	remontant	remontant

'Meipopul' synonym 'Coral MEIDILAND' (R)

Application No 92/125
Application Accepted 7 September 1992
Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie**, Antibes, France
Australian Agent: **Ross Roses**, Willunga, South Australia

Description-See Table 8 & Fig 9

A pink blend (RHS 52B) remontant flowering ground cover rose producing medium sized (mean flower diameter 65.35mm) blooms borne in clusters of 5-9 blooms per stem. Each single bloom has 5 petals. The small leaves (mean terminal leaflet length-29.65mm) mid-green and dull on the upper side. Shape of terminal leaflet base obtuse and terminal leaflet in cross section concave. Undulation of leaflet margin present. Thorn shape catena on the upper side and concave on the lower side. Weak sepal length-mean 12.70mm. Mild petal reflexing present and petal undulation observed. Filament colour yellow, style colour red. The stigma located below the anther. 'Meipopul' has a small sized funnel shaped seed vessel.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of 'Meinececa' (by 'Lili Marlene'). Bred by Alain Meilland of SNC Meilland et Cie, Antibes, France.

Comparative Trial

The comparator is 'Red MEIDILAND'(R). Comparative test conducted at Willunga, South Australia 23 April 1993. Measurements from 20 specimens selected at random from 6-10 plants. Plants grown in open beds in clay loam soil.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France	March 1992	Applied For	'Meipopul'
Republic of South Africa	-	Granted	'Meipopul'

'Meipopul' was first sold in France on 1st May 1992.

Description prepared by **A Kim Syrus**, Melrose Park, South Australia.

Table 8 Rose Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Meipopul'	*'Red MEIDILAND' (R)
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	pink blend	dark red
THORN LENGTH (mm)		
mean	4.95	6.65
std. deviation	1.07	1.98
LSD/significance	1.33	P0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)		
mean	29.65	34.40
std.deviation	1.65	3.64
LSD/significance	8.4	NS
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)		
mean	17.20	20.90
std. deviation	1.33	1.92
LSD/significance	2.87	P0.05
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	12.20	15.30
std. deviation	1.86	1.42
LSD/significance	2.88	P0.05
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	12.70	14.25
std. deviation	1.45	1.84
LSD/significance	2.47	P0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) fully open		
mean	65.35	46.35
std. deviation	2.65	6.75
LSD/significance	7.71	NS
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN	strong	strong
HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN	reddish brown	bronze
PRICKLE SHAPE: LOWER SIDE	concave	concave
PRICKLE SHAPE: UPPER SIDE	catena	catena
LEAF GLOSSINESS: UPPER SIDE	glossy	dull
LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION	concave	concave
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	medium
TERMINAL LEAFLET-SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse	round
FLOWER PEDICEL THORNS/PRICKLES	many	few
FLOWER BUD SHAPE	ovate	ovate
FLOWER TYPE	single	single
NO. PETALS	5	5
FLOWER SIZE	medium	medium
FLOWER PROFILE-UPPER	flat	flat
FLOWER PROFILE-LOWER	flat	flattened convex
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	weak	weak
PETAL SIZE	medium	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	55A	53D
midzone inside	52B	53B
margin outside	55A	53C
margin inside	52B	53B
BASAL SPOT SIZE: INSIDE (1=very small, 9=very large)	3	8
PETAL REFLEXING	mild	medium
PETAL UNDULATION	medium	medium
STAMEN: COLOUR OF FILAMENT	yellow	yellow
STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS	below	same level
SEED VESSEL SIZE	small	small
SEED VESSEL SHAPE	funnel	pear
FLOWERING HABIT	remontant	remontant

AZALEA

Rhododendron hybrid

'Princess Barbara' breeder's reference **'MD 77-8-C'**

Application No 94/139

Application Accepted 21 June 1994

Applicant: **James B Shanks**, Beltsville, Maryland, United States of America

Australian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Table 9 & Fig 10

A wide bushy azalea. Leaves elliptic, medium green upper surface and light green lower surface of mean length 4.75cm and mean width 2.04cm. Leaf apex acuminate. Produces few early pink flowers. Flowers of large diameter (mean 9.33cm), double, wide funnel-shaped with a very strong calyx (hose in hose). The undulation of the corolla lobe margin very weak with very weak flower throat markings, throat colour being lighter than the corolla lobe. Pistil longer than the stamens. Characterised by distinctive flower colours, petaloidy of sepals and stamens, the petaloids being open faced.

Origin

Arose from controlled pollination of two unnamed varieties. Bred by James B Shanks, University of Maryland, Beltsville United States of America in 1977. 'Princess Barbara' 'MD 77-8-C' was selected for development on the basis of dwarfness, free branching habit, short rest early flowering and petaloidy of sepals and stamens, propagated by cuttings.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are 'Only One Earth' and 'Charly'. The comparative test growing conducted at Glenorie, New South Wales May 1994-October 1994. Measurements taken from twelve plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants propagated by cuttings in 5cm tube trays in January 1993. The trials conducted in an open house under shade cloth in 12.5cm pots. The plants grown in a standard azalea potting mix supplemented with slow release fertiliser, a granular herbicide being applied. A wide range of insecticides, miticides and fungicides was used. The pots hand watered regularly.

Prior Applications And Sales

Nil

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett and Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales

Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

Table 9 Azalea Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Princess Barbara'	*'Only One Earth'	*'Charly'
MATURE LEAF: LENGTH (cm)			
mean	4.75	4.48	4.99
std. deviation	2.09	2.19	1.98
LSD 0.05/significance	8.32		

Table 9 Azalea-Continued

	'Princess Barbara'	*'Only One Earth'	*'Charly'
MATURE LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	2.04	2.05	2.73
std deviation	0.98	1.03	0.93
LSD 0.01/significance	0.39	P< 0.001	
MATURE LEAF SHAPE OF APEX			
	acuminate	rounded	rounded
INFLORESCENCE NUMBER OF FLOWERS			
	few	medium	few
CALYX FORMATION OF A COROLLA FORM			
	very strong	very strong	absent
FLOWER DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	9.33	7.18	8.91
std deviation	2.33	2.44	2.21
LSD 0.01/significance	0.93	P < 0.001	
FLOWER SHAPE			
	wide funnel -shaped	wide funnel -shaped	wide funnel -shaped
FLOWER TYPE OF COROLLA			
	double	single	double
COROLLA LOBE COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	61C	63A	58B
COROLLA LOBE COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	67C	63B	58B
COROLLA LOBE UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	very weak	weak	weak
FLOWER THROAT CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS			
	very weak	very weak	very weak
TIME OF FLOWERING (Galston New South Wales)			
	5/9/94	19/8/94	2/8/94

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria hybrid

'Flamengo' Application No 92/146

Application Accepted 24 September 1992

Applicant: **LEZAN V.O.F.**, Hillegom, The Netherlands

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

Description-See Table 10 & Fig 11

Relatively short medium thick stem with dark green leaves which are long and broad. Inflorescence has medium number of short to medium long branches in umbel, the pedicels are medium to long with large purple-pink flowers. Outer lateral tepal obovate, the main colour of it pink with a large central purple-red spot and has stripes which are sparse on the upper margin. Outer median tepal the same shape and colour as the outer lateral tepal. Inner lateral tepal narrowly obovate with white ground colour, top purple-pink, the centre has a flush of yellow, base of the blade and claw has a flush of

purple-pink with a medium number of dark brown small to medium size stripes. Inner median tepal narrowly obovate with a base colour of white while the top and central spot is purple-pink and has medium size medium to many dark red-brown stripes. The filament of stamens light purple and the anthers yellow-green at the start of dehiscence. The stigma is salmon with light purple style and the ovary is light green with a weak anthocyanin colouration dorsally on the ribs.

Origin

Arose from controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents. The breeder is LEZAN V.O.F. of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for its strong upright stem, compact umbel and distinct pink flowers. Selected seedlings propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) in 1984. Measurements taken from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2, 4 replicates, plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC 169) 'Flamengo' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, and is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
Germany		14/05/1986	'Flamengo'
USA		08/11/1986	'Flamengo'
England		21/09/1987	'Flamengo'
Japan		18/08/1988	'Flamengo'

First sold in The Netherlands in September 1986.

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service**, Winston Hills New South Wales.

'Nevada' Application No 92/147

Application Accepted: 24 September 1992
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands
Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, New South Wales

Description-See Table 10 & Fig 12

Medium to long strong stems and dense foliage. Dark green narrow elliptic leaves, the length medium to long and broad with slightly recurved longitudinal axis. Inflorescence has a medium number of branches in umbel, branches are medium to long and the pedicels are medium long with medium to large cream-white flowers blended with yellow, later pure white. Spread of tepals large. Outer tepal is broad elliptic almost round, and is cream white without any stripes. Inner tepal elliptic, yellowish-white on a lighter background and with a medium number and small to medium size of strikingly coloured stripes. Filaments of the stamens white and anthers light orange-yellow at the start of dehiscence. The ovary has no anthocyanin coloration.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents. The breeder is Koninklijke Van Zanten of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for development on the basis of strong stem, a good number of cream-white flowers and the selected seedlings propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) 1989. Measurements taken from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2, 4 replicates, plants were arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge were included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC297) 'Nevada' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, and is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
France		19/11/1991	'Nevada'
UK	1992	in course	'Nevada'
The Netherlands	1989	in course	'Nevada'

First sold in The Netherlands in 1991

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service**, Winston Hills, New South Wales.

'Victoria' Application No 92/148

Application Accepted 24 September 1992.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands
Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, New South Wales

Description-See Table 10 & Fig 13

Long thick stems with medium dense foliage. Straight, broad, dark green leaves long and have narrow-elliptic shape. Inflorescence has a medium number of very long branches in umbel and the pedicels are also very long. Flowers large, and their main colour is orange-red with medium spread of tepals. Outer tepal broad-elliptic to round and the depth of emargination is medium. Main colour of the outer tepal orange-red, with a flush of purple below the top and with irregular flush of yellow slightly above the basis of the blade, and has no stripes. Inner lateral tepal narrow obovate, the colour yellowish and has a medium number of small to medium size stripes. Filaments of the stamens are pale orange-red and anthers brownish preceding dehiscence. Ovary has strong anthocyanin coloration on and in between the dorsal ribs.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents. The breeder is Koninklijke Van Zanten of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for development on the basis of long and thick flower stems, good production, large number of very distinct big orange-red flowers and year-round flowering. The selected seedlings were propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) 1989. Measurements taken from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2, 4 replicates, plants were arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge were included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC298) 'Victoria' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, and is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
The Netherlands	1988	28/05/1990	'Victoria'
Germany	1989	17/09/1991	'Victoria'
UK	1990	19/09/1991	'Victoria'
USA	1991	in course	'Victoria'

First sold in Germany in 1990.

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service**, Winston Hills, New South Wales

'Iberia' Application No 94/037
Application Accepted 28 February 1994.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands
Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, New South Wales

Description-See Table 10 & Fig 14

Firm thick flower stems. Medium dense foliage, the leaves recurved (bent down) elliptic and medium long. Inflorescence medium long with medium long branches in umbel, pedicels short and have a good number of yellow flowers. The flowers large with large spread of tepals. Outer tepal broad obovate with very shallow emargination and yellow with very few stripes. The inner lateral tepal obovate, tinged yellow, towards the middle zone of the blade, has many small brown stripes. Inner median tepal is yellow having few stripes. Filaments pink without spots, anthers yellowish/orange, the ovary has very weak or no anthocyanin colouration and there are no spots on the stigma.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents. The breeder is Koninklijke Van Zanten of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for development on the basis of firm flower stems, specific flower shape, good number of yellowish flowers and year-round flowering. Selected seedlings propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) in 1992 and 1993. Measurements taken from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2, 4 replicates, plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge were included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC 372) 'Iberia' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
The Netherlands	1992	15/12/1993	'Iberia'

First sold in The Netherlands in 1993

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service**, Winston Hills New South Wales.

'Gloria' Application No 94/038
Application Accepted 28 February 1994.
Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands
Australian Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, New South Wales

Description-See Table 10 & Fig 15

Good stem quality, medium height, and medium thick stems. Medium dense foliage, the leaves are somewhat recurved, elliptic and short. Inflorescence medium long with a medium long branches in umbel, short pedicel, relatively large number of big distinctly orange flowers. Flowers large with large spread of tepals. Outer tepal broad obovate with a very shallow emargination and is orange with very few stripes. Inner lateral tepal is obovate, the blade orange with medium to many small dark brown stripes, the inner median tepal smaller and darker orange and has no stripes. Filaments pink without spots, anthers yellowish the ovary has very weak or no anthocyanin colouration and there are no spots on the stigma.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents The breeder is Koninklijke Van Zanten of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for development on the basis of good stem quality, more flowers per stem, high production, very distinct orange colour, and all year-round flowering. Selected seedlings propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) 1992 and 1993. Measurements taken from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2, 4 replicates. Plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge were included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC 373) 'Gloria' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
The Netherlands	1992	15/12/1993	'Gloria'

First sold in The Netherlands in 1993.

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service** Winston Hills, New South Wales

'Alaska' Application No 94/039

Application Accepted 28 February 1994

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands

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

Description-See Table 10 & Fig 16

Rigid long flower stems and thick stem. Medium dense foliage hardly susceptible to breaking, leaves straight, broad elliptic and medium long. Inflorescence medium with medium long umbel branch and the pedicel is very short to short. Has a substantial number of large white flowers. Flowers large with medium to large spread of tepals and have average flower tube length. Outer tepals obovate with shallow emargination and are white with a vaguely purple red blotch, also having very few stripes on the inner side of the blade, mostly in the centre. The inner lateral tepals are obovate white tinged yellow towards the middle zone of the blade with many medium sized brown stripes, the inner median tepal white and has fewer stripes. Filaments pink without spots, anthers brownish, the ovary has very weak or no anthocyanin colouration. Spots on the stigma.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents. The breeder is Koninklijke Van Zanten of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for development on the basis of rigid flower stems, good production, large number of big white flowers and foliage tolerant to breaking. Selected seedlings propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) May 1990 and 1991. Measurements taken from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2, 4 replicates, plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge were included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC 323) 'Alaska' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
The Netherlands	1990	12/08/1992	'Alaska'
Germany	1992	in course	

First sold in The Netherlands in 1993

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service**, Winston Hills, New South Wales.

'Atlanta' Application No 94/040

Application Accepted 28 February 1994

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands

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

Description-See Table 10 & Fig 17

Strong upright, long, thick stems. Medium dense foliage, the leaves straight, narrow elliptic and long. Inflorescence medium with a long umbel branch and has a relatively large number of pink flowers. Capable of flowering all year under greenhouse conditions. Flowers large with medium spread of tepals. Outer tepals are obovate to broad obovate with the top margin frayed and are pink without any stripes and have deep emargination. Inner lateral tepals elliptic, pink tinged yellow towards the middle zone of the blade with medium to large size and medium to many brown stripes. Filaments pink without spots, anthers brownish-yellowish with yellow pollen, the ovary has medium anthocyanin colouration and there are no spots on the stigma.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents. Breeder is Koninklijke Van Zanten of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for development on the basis of strong flower stems, high production, regular flowering, large number of big pink flowers. Selected seedlings propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) 1991 and 1992. Measurements taken from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2 4 replicates, plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC 345) 'Atlanta' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
The Netherlands	1991	15/03/1993	'Atlanta'

First sold in Italy in 1993.

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service**, Winston Hills New South Wales.

'Toscana' Application No 94/041

Application Accepted 28 February 1994.

Applicant: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands

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

Description-See Table 10 and Fig 18

Strong, medium long thick stem. Medium dense foliage, leaves straight, narrow elliptic and medium long. Inflorescence medium long with medium long branches in umbel and short pedicel. Flowers large, purple pink (cherry-red) with medium to large spread of tepals. Outer tepal broad obovate and pink without any streaks and the depth of emargination is medium (margin of the top fine-crenate). Inner lateral tepal obovate, pink, yellow towards the middle zone of the blade with medium sized brown stripes, inner median tepal pink with no stripes. Filaments red-purple, anthers brownish, the ovary has weak or no anthocyanin colouration and no spots on the stigma.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of a complex number of unnamed parents. The breeder is Koninklijke Van Zanten of Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selected for strong flower stems, year-round flowering, good production and bud presentation, large number of very distinct big, carmine flowers and almost no blind stems. Selected seedlings propagated by rhizomes.

Comparative Trials

Conducted at CPRO-DLO, Wageningen (The Netherlands) May 1991 and 1992. Measurements from specimens selected at random from plots of 4 plants per m^2, 4 replicates, plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants raised in soil under greenhouse conditions. The most similar varieties of common knowledge were included in the trials and according to the Holland testing authority (*Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Wageningen*) (INC 339) 'Toscana' is clearly distinguishable from any other variety, and is sufficiently homogeneous and stable.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
The Netherlands	1991	15/03/1993	'Toscana'

First sold in The Netherlands in 1993.

Description prepared by **N F Derera AM, FAIAS, ASAS Agricultural Science Advisory Service**, Winston Hills New South Wales.

ENDNOTES, REMARKS.

1 Top margin frayed
2 White with a vaguely purple-red blotch ca. RHS 70B
3 Top margin slightly darker; blotch ca. RHS 73A
4 With a large central purple-red spot ca. RHS 54A-B
5 Blotch redder ca. RHS 34B-C; more yellow at the base
6 Top white, ca. RHS 155A
7 Towards the base cream-white; top ca. RHS 73A-75C
8 Top base of blade and claw purple-red, ca. RHS 54A-B, below the top with a spot of the same colour, otherwise white with a yellow spot

Table 10 *Alstroemeria* Varieties

	'Alaska'	'Atlanta'	'Flamengo'	'Gloria'	'Iberia'	'Nevada'	'Toscana'	'Victoria'
STEM:								
length	long	long	short	long	long	med to long	medium	long
thickness	thick to very thick	thick	medium	medium	thick	medium	thick	thick
LEAF:								
length	medium	medium	long	short	medium	med to long	medium	long
width	narrow	medium	broad	narrow	medium	broad	narrow	broad
INFLORESCENCE:								
umbel branch length	medium	long	short to med	medium	medium	med to long	medium	very long
pedicel length	very short to short	medium	med to long	short	short	medium	short	very long
FLOWER:								
size	large	large	large	large	large	med to large	large	large
tepals' spread	med to large	medium	medium	large	large	large	med to large	medium
OUTER TEPAL:								
shape	obovate	broad obovate [1]	obovate	broad obovate	broad obovate	broad elliptic	broad obovate	broad elliptic to round
main colour	ca.RHS 155A [2]	ca. RHS 73D [3]	ca. RHS 62B-65A [4]	ca.RHS 28A-169C [5]	ca. RHS 12B-13C [12]	ca. RHS 4D & RHS 3C-D	ca. RHS 58C -D to 61D [13]	ca. RHS3 1B and ca. RHS 34B-C [14]
OUTER TEPAL:								
stripes	present	absent	present	present	present	absent	absent	absent
INNER TEPAL:								
shape	obovate	elliptic	narrow obovate	obovate	obovate	narrow	obovate elliptic	narrow obovate
INNER LATERAL TEPAL:								
main colour	ca. RHS 4C [6]	ca. RHS 73D [7]	ca. RHS 54A-B [8]	ca. RHS 12A [9]	ca. RHS 6A [15]	ca.RHS 3B-C [16]	ca. RHS 12A [17]	ca. RHS 12A
number of stripes	medium	med to many	medium	med to many	med to many	medium 18	medium	medium
size of stripes	medium 10	med to large 11	small to med	med to large				
ANTHERS COLOUR:								
	brownish	brownish	yellow-green	yellowish	yellowish	light orange-yellow	brownish	light red-brown
ANTHOCYANIN IN OVARIES:								
	absent or very weak	medium	weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent	absent or very weak	strong [19]

9 Somewhat more intense; top orange, RHS 28A-31B
10 Colour of the base red-brown, towards the top more red-purple
11 Smaller towards the base
12 Margin lighter, ca. RHS 12C-D
13 Blotch ca. RHS 58B; lighter at the base
14 Alongside the lateral margins ca. RHS 31B, top darker ca. RHS 34D-C; below the top with a flush of purple and slightly above the basis of the blade with an irregular flush of yellow
15 Top ca. RHS 9C, extreme top lighter
16 On a lighter background
17 Lighter towards the margin and the base; upper third part ca. RHS 68A-B
18 The stripes are strikingly coloured: ca. RHS 162A-163B
19 On and in between the dorsal ribs

MACADAMIA
Macadamia integrifolia x *tetraphylla*

'Hidden Valley A38' synonym **'A38'** Application No 92/179
Application Accepted 16 December 1992
Applicant: **Hidden Valley Plantations**, Beerwah, Queensland

Description-See Table 11 & Fig 19

A vigorous semi-upright tree with a multiple node branching habit, sparse to medium foliage density, bright green new growth shoots. Internode length medium (25-80mm, mean 50.6, standard deviation 12.4). Mature leaves medium length and width, approximately 60% grow in whorls of three with the remainder in whorls of four. Leaves completely devoid of spines (except for occasionally on the tip), margin undulates slightly and sometimes rolls slightly (mainly towards the tip), secondary veins are easily observed though not particularly conspicuous. Tip of a mature leaf tends to be pointed at an angle slightly less than 90°; leaf has a medium length petiole (6-19mm, mean 10.8, standard deviation 2.3). Raceme very long, with creamy white florets of medium length (unopened including stalk 8-11mm, mean 9.5, standard deviation 0.6). Medium sized fruit (length not including stalk 33.3-47.0 mm, mean 39.0, standard deviation 2.5; width 29.9-41.9mm, mean 33.82, standard deviation 2.1), set in large bunches (3-30 nuts, mean 12, standard deviation 5.7), have short necks, small apical points and a thick pericarp (calculated husk thickness 3.7-7.1mm, mean 5.4, standard deviation 0.7). Seed (nut) of medium size (length 22.0-29.1mm, mean 25.4, standard deviation 1.5; width 22.0-29.3, mean 25.8, standard deviation 1.7) and nearly spherical or globose in shape. Thinner than average shell smooth, medium brown in colour with some inconspicuous paler specks. Micropyle on the shell closed, and the suture line is easily observed though not particularly conspicuous. The kernel is medium large in size (2.5-3.0 gram averages 1987-1994), creamy white in colour with very little discolouration in the distal (base) half of the kernel. The kernel recovery is medium high (wt kernel/wt seed 35.5-40.4% averages 1987-1994), the percentage of first grade kernel is high (floaters in water at 1.5% moisture content 99.7-100% averages 1987-1994) and the percentage of whole kernels after cracking is high (wholes in commercial cracker 75-90%, averages 1987-1994).

Origin

Arose from open pollination of 'Own Choice' by Hidden Valley Plantations, Beerwah, Queensland. The resulting seedlings were maintained in breeding blocks and selected for a number of characteristics with a view to general plant improvement. The original 'Hidden Valley A38' tree was planted in 1978 and selected for closer evaluation in 1981.

Comparative Trial

Comparators are 'Hidden Valley A4', 'Hidden Valley A16', 'Own Choice', and 'H.A.E.S. 246'. All of the characteristics described below from comparative trials conducted at Hidden Valley Plantations, Beerwah, Queensland 1992-1993. Trial block originally planted in 1981 and later topworked (field grafted) to the trial varieties in 1988. The block is typical of many other *Macadamia* orchards, and planted without irrigation at a spacing of 6m x 6m on flat land comprising of a sandy loam soil, with an average rainfall of 1650mm. Maintenance of the block has been according to normal orchard practices. Land drained in 1991 because it was felt that the underground water table was too high. For each of the characteristics described below, each variety was represented by four trees from which 25 measurements per tree were taken (100 measurements per variety), excepting 'H.A.E.S. 246' for which only three trees were available and a correspondingly larger number of measurements per tree were made.

Table 11 Macadamia Varieties

(* = comparator)

Variety	'Hidden ValleyA38'	*'Hidden ValleyA4'	*'Hidden ValleyA16'	*'Own Choice'	*'HAES 246'
LEAF-LENGTH (mm-including petiole)					
mean	132.97	131.76	126.50	129.82	139.38
std. deviation	19.34	16.07	18.83	13.93	17.35
LSD(0.01)/ significance	6.30	NS	P≤0.05	NS	P≤0.05
LEAF-MAXIMUM WIDTH (mm)					
mean	39.40	37.13	47.45	40.67	40.89
std. deviation	6.33	5.19	7.17	4.77	5.84
LSD(0.01)/ significance	2.17	P≤0.01	P≤0.001	NS	NS
LEAF-LENGTH/MAX WIDTH (ratio)					
mean	3.40	3.57	2.68	3.21	3.45
std. deviation	0.38	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.45
LSD(0.01)/ significance	0.13	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	NS
LEAF-SPINES (Count of spines in central 5cm of one leaf side)					
mean	0.00	5.20	0.52	1.62	0.43
std. deviation	0.00	1.42	0.76	1.35	0.74
LSD(0.01)/ significance	0.36	P<0.001	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
RACEME-LENGTH (mm from start of stem to tip)					
mean	339.89	275.26	228.60	153.40	171.95
std. deviation	41.78	26.13	35.76	20.69	18.77
LSD(0.01)/ significance	10.96	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	P≤0.001	P ≤0.001

Prior Applications and Sales-

Nil

BRACHYSCOME

Brachyscome angustifolia x *formosa*

'Strawberry Mousse' Application No 93/103
Application Accepted 15 April 1993
Applicant: **Merricks Nursery**, Merricks, Victoria

Description-

See Table 12 & Fig 20

A low growing, compact perennial herb with numerous large purple daisy inflorescences. Leaves spathulate with deeply lobed margins. Typical inflorescences 28-38mm in diameter with a golden disc 6-9mm wide. The upper surface of the rays light purple (red-purple, Group 73B, RHS colour chart).

Origin

Arose from a chance seedling at the applicant's nursery believed to be an open pollination of *B. formosa* and *B. angustifolia*. Selection was based on growth habit, flower colour and form. Propagated through ten generations of vegetative growth.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are *B. formosa* and *B. augustifolia*. Comparative trial conducted at Merricks Nursery, Victoria January-August 1994. Measurements from 10 specimens selected at random from a trial of plants in 150mm containers. Plants propagated by cutting and grown in a pinebark/sand media with slow release fertilisers in full sun with overhead irrigation. All measurements taken on August 16 1994.

Description prepared by **Mark Lunghusen**, Healesville, Victoria.

Table 12 *Brachyscome* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Strawberry Mousse'	* 'B. angustifolia'	*'B. formosa'
GROWTH HABIT	compact	upright	compact/ suckering
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	129	209	110
std deviation	9	14	33
range	110-140	190-240	20-150
LENGTH OF RAY (mm)			
mean	15.1	9.7	17.3
std deviation	0.7	0.9	2.0
range	14-16	8-11	14-20
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER(mm)			
mean	34.4	23.1	41.3
std deviation	2.5	0.8	3.4
range	28-38	22-24	37-48
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	92	94	83
std deviation	19	15	21
range	57-140	71-120	21-110
COLOUR OF RAY (UPPER)	Red-purple RHS Group 84C	RHS Group 73B Purple	Violet RHS Group 78C

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria aurea

'Felicity' Application No 93/175
Application Accepted 6 January 1994
Applicant: **Arie Van der Spek**, Monbulk, Victoria

Description-

See Table 13 & Figs 21, 22

A tall *Alstroemeria* with thick stems and medium foliage. Leaves recurved, narrow elliptic, long and thick. Inflorescence has a medium number of branches with medium branches in the umbel and medium pedicel lengths. Flowers, mainly coloured red purple, medium size with medium spread of tepals. Outer tepals obovate, with a few stripes towards the apex and coloured red purple RHS 77C with lighter shades towards the margins and base. Inner tepals obovate and coloured red purple RHS 77B at the apices. Lateral inner tepals lighter in colour in the centre with a faint yellow tinge and many stripes, inner median tepal lacks yellow with fewer stripes. Filaments red-purple without spots, anthers grey brown, ovaries have medium anthocyanin, there are no spots on the stigma.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of *Alstroemeria* butterfly type, breeders' reference '88305' by *Alstroemeria* butterfly type, breeders' reference '8990'. The breeder was C Van Os of Berschen Hoek, Netherlands. Selected on the basis of flower colour and winter flowering and propagated by tissue culture.

Comparative Trials

Comparator is 'Sydney'. Conducted at Monbulk September 1993-April 1994. Measurements taken from twenty specimens selected at random from ten plants arranged in split plots. Plants raised in wire trellises on red kraznozem soil in an unheated polythene house. Flowers from these plants cut in bud and transported to Devon Meadows, Victoria, and placed in a solution of 5% sugar and 1 ml/litre chlorine bleach. Flowers assessed five days later.

Prior Applications and Sales.

Nil

Description prepared by **David Nichols**, Devon Meadows, Victoria

Table 13 *Alstroemeria* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Felicity'	* 'Sydney'
STEM LENGTH (cm)		
mean	115.2	65.6
std. deviation	13.59	11.13
LSD 0.01/significance	9.0	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) First leaf below umbel		
mean	132.7	108.2
std. deviation	12.21	13.41
LSD 0.01/significance	11.0	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) First leaf below umbel		
mean	27.7	25.7
std. deviation	4.04	3.72
LSD 0.01/significance	2.5	P O.O5
UMBEL NO. OF BRANCHES		
mean	5.0	4.1
std. deviation	1.12	1.07
LSD 0.01/significance	0.9	P 0.05
UMBEL LENGTH (mm) Longest to base of flower.		
mean	94.9	65.5
std deviation	31.42	12.34
LSD 0.01/significance	32.0	P 0.05
STEM THICKNESS		
	medium	medium
OUTER TEPAL MAIN COLOUR		
	RHS 77BC	RHS 70B
OUTER TEPAL STRIPES		
	Few	Absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL TIP COLOUR		
	RHS 77B	RHS 72C
INNER LATERAL TEPAL STRIPES		
	Many thin	Many thick
INNER LATERAL TEPAL YELLOW COLOUR		
	Faint	RHS 3A
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL MAIN COLOUR		
	RHS 77BC	RHS 72C
INNER MEDIAN TEPAL STRIPES		
	Few thin	Medium thick

WHEAT
Triticum aestivum

'Pelsart' Application No 93/187
Application Accepted 26 August 1993
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, Queensland

Description-See Table 14 & Fig 23

A short stature weak strawed spring wheat variety with a semi-erect growth habit. Flag leaf slightly recurved hairs absent Colour of flag leaf auricle absent. Timing of ear emergence medium. Flag leaf glaucosity absent. Straw section thin. Ear shape tapered and ear density lax. Awns present along whole length. Hairiness of lower glumes medium. Grain colour white and brush hair length of grain short. Ear glaucosity absent to weak. Neck glaucosity of culm weak to absent.

Origin

Derived from the cross 'Potam 70/4'*'Cook'. 'Potam' crossed to 'Cook' and the F1 crossed back to 'Cook'. Progeny selfed and evaluated for tolerance to the root lesion nematode. Tolerant progeny crossed back to 'Cook' and the resultant F1 again crossed to 'Cook'. Crossing undertaken at the Queensland Wheat Research Institute and completed in 1984. Progeny first evaluated for root lesion tolerance and then for yield, quality and resistance to stem, leaf and stripe rust through one cycle of reselection and five years of testing.

Comparative Trials

The closest known comparator is 'Cook'. Comparative test conducted in a birdproof enclosure at the Queensland Wheat Research Institute May-November 1993, at the Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty July-August 1994 (presence of Sr2) and at Tangalooma, Formartin May-November 1990 and 1992 (root lesion nematode tolerance).

Prior Applications and Sales

Nil

Description prepared by **PS Brennan, Department of Primary Industries**, Toowoomba, Queensland

Table 14 Wheat Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Pelsart'	*'Cook'
EAR GLAUCOSITY		
	absent	weak
EAR DENSITY		
	lax	medium lax
AWNS LENGTH (cm)		
	5.5	6.5
LOWER GLUME HAIRINESS		
	medium	medium-strong
PRESENCE OF Sr2 (See Fig nn)		
	present	absent
TOLERANCE OF THE ROOT LESION NEMATODE		
	very tolerant	intolerant

WHEAT
Triticum aestivum

'Rowan' Application No 93/188
Application Accepted 27 August 1993
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, Queensland

Description-See Table 15 & Fig 24

A medium tall spring wheat of erect growth habit. Relatively early maturing being approximately two days longer to flowering than the comparator variety 'Hartog'. Flag leaf rectilinear to slightly recurved and hairs absent on the sheaths, leaf blades and upper node. Head moderately lax, square with slight tapering at the tip. Glumes have short tip awns and are white to cream at harvest ripeness. Grain hard, white and plump. Resistant to stem and leaf rust and moderately resistant to stripe rust. The major distinguishing feature from the comparator variety 'Hartog' is the lack of normal length awns on the head and having a higher level of resistance to yellow spot.

Origin

Arose from the cross 'Jaral 66'/'Gamut'x4*'Hartog' made at the Queensland Wheat Research Institute (QWRI). 'Rowan' developed by crossing a fixed line (QT2338) derived from the cross 'Jarah 66'/'Gamut' to 'Hartog', selecting awnless plants and crossing these back to 'Hartog'. Process repeated three times and completed in 1984. The purpose of this program was to develop an awnless version of 'Hartog' which would have enhanced animal feed value from failed crops. Progeny from this cropping program selfed and then evaluated for yield and quality followed by single plant selection and four years of yield and quality evaluation.

Comparative Trials

The closest known comparator is 'Hartog'. The composition test conducted in a bird proof enclosure in the field at QWRI May-November in 1993.

Prior Applications and Sales

Nil

Table 15 Wheat Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Rowan'	*'Hartog'
FLAG LEAF ATTITUDE	slightly recurved	strongly recurved
FLAG LEAF GLAUCOSITY	absent	weak
EAR GLAUCOSITY	absent	medium
CULM: NECK GLAUCOSITY	weak	medium
STRAW SECTION	medium	thin
AWNS PRESENT	absent	present
AWNS LOCATION	absent	whole length
AWNS LENGTH (mm)	2.0	5.5

WHEAT
Triticum aestivum

'Tasman' Application No 93/189
Application Accepted 27 August 1993
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Toowoomba, Queensland

Description-See Table 16 & Fig 25

Relatively short stature spring wheat with an erect growth habit. Very quick maturing variety with hairs absent from the culm, flag leaf and ear. Stem strong with a medium thick wall. Head compact with a tendency for very short internode length towards the tip. Head tends to be a green/yellow prior to ripening when it turns a distinctive red/brown. This colour fades with age and is the main distinguishing feature of this variety.

Origin

Arose from a cross between a fixed line derived from the cross 'Gabato'/'Siete Cerros'x'Bluebird'/'CIANO' and 'Torres' made in 1981. Single heads selected from the F2 and visual selection among families practised at the F3. Yield and quality evaluation undertaken in the F4 and F5 generation. Elite families reselected, multiplied, tested for stem, leaf and stripe rust resistance before commencing a second cycle of yield and quality evaluation for each of the next five years.

Comparative Trials

The closest known comparator is 'Torres'. Comparative test conducted in a bird proof enclosure in the field at QWRI May-November 1993.

Prior Applications and Sales

Nil

Descriptions prepared by **Paul Brennan, Queensland Wheat Research Institute,** Toowoomba.

Table 16 Wheat Varieties

	'Tasman'	*'Torres'
FLAG LEAF AURICLE COLOUR	weak	absent
STRAW SECTION	medium	thin
AWNS LENGTH (cm) mean	6.0	5.5
LOWER GLUMES: HAIRINESS	medium	absent
HEAD COLOUR AT MATURITY	red/brown	white

CHERRY
Prunus avium

'Brooks' synonym '12-28' Application No 93/220
Application Accepted 7 October, 1993
Applicant: **The Regents of the University of California**, Oakland, California, United States of America
Australian Agent: **Agricultural Licensing Australia Pty Limited**, North Parramatta, New South Wales

Description-See Fig 26

An early maturing sweet cherry. Tree upright to upright-spreading with size slightly below average for the species. Leaves large, lanceolate with dark green upper surface and light green lower surface. Fruit is uniform and large, attached by medium to short stems. Fruit shape broadly oblate with flattened and sometimes depressed apex. Fruit skin colour dark red and flesh colour variable with shades of red and pink extending from skin to pith. Flesh texture firm and crisp. Stone size medium and roughly oval in shape. Distinguishing characteristics are its very high quality, early maturing fruit, and outstanding ability to develop uniformly and exceptionally large size fruit. Fruit quite symmetrical and ripens evenly about one week prior to the popular 'Bing' variety. In comparison with 'Early Burlat', the fruit of 'Brooks' is larger, of higher quality and superior firmness. 'Brooks' has a flavour which is sweet, well balanced and exceptional for early season maturity.

Origin

Resulted from a cross of the cherry varieties 'Ranier' and 'Early Burlat' made in 1969. Selection 12-28, a seedling of the cross, planted in February 1970 and the fruit of the selection first observed in 1976. Selection 12-28 then planted at the University of California Wolfskill Ranch at Winters, California and in 1978 asexually reproduced by bud grafting. The evaluation of selection 12-28 made at a number of locations resulted in its selection as a promising cultivar'. Bred by Paul E Hansche, Davis, California. The variety will be propagated asexually by bud grafting during commercial propagation.

Comparative Trials

The closest known comparator is 'Early Burlat'. The description was prepared from plant material obtained from a 10 year old bearing cherry tree located at a test selection block at the University of California, Kearney Agricultural Center, Parlier, California.

Prior Applications

'Brooks' has been protected by Plant Patent (6676) in the United States of America since 1989. Plant Breeding Rights have been applied for in France since 1987. 'Brooks' has been sold in the United States of America since 1988.

Regional Adaptation

'Brooks' has demonstrated its ability to perform well in the warmer areas in the State of California.

Description prepared by **Peter Vaughan Agricultural Licensing Australia**. North Parramatta, New South Wales.

WHEAT
Triticum aestivum

'Stretton' synonym **'80Y:1117'** Application No 93/228
Application Accepted 21 October 1993
Applicant: **The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture**, Perth, Western Australia.

Description-See Table 17 & Fig 27

An awned, spring wheat of medium height and maturity, producing a white grain of hard awned spring wheat quality. Promoted because it has maintained its adult resistance to stripe rust (and leaf rust), while out yielding current awned spring wheat lines.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of 'IRN62-101:Z501 (AUS18446)' by 'Bodallin' in 1980. The breeder is IR Barclay of Perth, Western Australia. Selected for development on the basis of yield, quality and disease characteristics, propagated by the F2 progeny method through seven generations.

Comparative Trials

'Egret' and 'Bodallin' are the closest known comparators. Conducted at South Perth June 1993-December 1993. Measurements taken from 100 specimens selected at random from 2,000 plants arranged in complete blocks. Plants raised in soil in open beds.

Adaptation

Out yields its awn spring wheat comparators ('Spear', 'Kulin', 'Gutha', 'Schomburgk', 'Machete') in most regions, but is particularly suited to the medium rainfall areas of Western Australia. Some conditions may produce screening losses higher than 'Spear' and 'Gutha', which will necessitate grading. Adult resistance to leaf and stripe rust , insensitive to gibberellin.

Description prepared by **SA Morgan of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture.**

Table 17 Wheat Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Stretton'	*'Egret'	*'Bodallin'
PLANT HABIT(scale:-1=erect, 9=prostrate)			
	1=erect	3=semi-erect	1=erect
EAR EMERGENCE(scale:-1=v.early, 9=v.late)			
	6=medium	7=late	6=medium
	94 days	101 days	90 days
SHEATH GLAUCOSITY(scale:-1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	5=medium	5=medium	5=medium
LEAF GLAUCOSITY(scale:-1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	5=medium	3=weak	3=weak
GLAUCOSITY(scale:-1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	3=weak	3=weak	3=weak
CULM, NECK GLACOSITY(scale:-1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	5=medium	5=medium	5=medium

Table 17 Wheat-Continued

	'Stretton'	*'Egret'	*'Bodallin'
ANTHER: ANTHOCYANIN COLOUR(scale:-1=absent, 9=present)	1=absent	1=absent	1=absent
CULM: NODE HAIRINESS(scale: 1=absent, 9=v. strong)	7=strong	5=medium	1=weak
HEIGHT(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)	5=medium 65cm	7=long 80cm	6=medium 75cm
STRAW SECTION(scale: 3=thin pith, 7=thick)	3=thin	3=thin	4=thin-medium
EAR COLOUR(scale: 1=white, 2=coloured)	1=white	1=white	1=white
EAR SHAPE(scale: 1=tapering, 5=clavate)	1=tapering	2=parallel	3=fusiform
EAR DENSITY(scale: 1=v. lax, 9=v. dense)	5=medium	5=medium	5=medium
AWNS(scale: 1=absent, 3=present)	3=present	3=present	3=present
AWN DISTRIBUTION(scale: 1=tip, 5=whole length)	5=whole length	5=whole length	5=whole length
SCURS AT TIP(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)	3=short	3=short	5=medium
AWNS AT TIP(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)	5=medium	7=long	5=medium
APICAL RACHIS HAIRINESS(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.strong)	1=absent	1=absent	1=absent
GLUME SHOULDER WIDTH(scale: 1=v.narrow, 9=v.broad)	5=medium	3=narrow	5=medium
GLUME SHOULDER SHAPE(scale: 1=sloping, 5=elevated with 2nd point)	4=elevated	5=with 2nd point	5=with 2nd point
GLUME BEAK LENGTH(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)	7=long	7=long	7=long
GLUME BEAK SHAPE(scale: 1=straight, 5=geniculate)	2=slightly curved	2=slightly curved	1=straight
GLUME INTERNAL HAIRS(scale: 3=weak, 7=strong)	3=weak	3=weak	3=weak
GLUME INTERNAL IMPRINT(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.large)	2=small	2=small	2=small
LEMMA BEAK(scale: 1=straight, 5=geniculate)	3=mod curved	1=straight	2=slightly curved
GRAIN SHAPE(scale: 1=rounded, 3=elongated)	2=ovoid	2=ovoid	2=ovoid
GRAIN COLOR(scale: 1=white, 2=red)	1=white	1=white	1=white
GRAIN BRUSH HAIR(scale: 3=short, 7=long)	5=medium	5=medium	5=medium
SEASON TYPE(scale: 1=winter, 3=spring)	Spring	Spring	Spring

WHEAT

Triticum aestivum

'Amery' synonym **'81Y:971'** Application No 93/229
Application Accepted 21 October 1993
Applicant: **The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture**, Perth, Western Australia.

Description-See Table 18 & Fig 28

A fully awned spring wheat, with a hard, light coloured grain and a long narrow flag leaf, develops a thick pithed stem and a tapered, lax head.

Origin

Selected from a backcross of 'Bodallin' made at the National Rust Control Program of 'Lr21'-'SrX/2'* 'Shotim'//'3* Bodallin' in 1981. Breeders are D The, Sydney, New South Wales, and AA Rosielle and IR Barclay of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture. Selected for development on the basis of rust resistance (not secured), yield and hard awned spring wheat quality and propagated by F2 progeny method through seven generations.

Comparative Trials

Comparators are 'Kulin' and 'Gutha'. Conducted at South Perth June 1993-December 1993. Measurements taken from 100 specimens selected at random from 2000 plants arranged in complete blocks. Plants raised in open beds. All observations and measurements have been confirmed by the breeder, IR Barclay.

Adaptation

A high yielding, hard, awned spring wheat quality variety with Australian Hard Wheat potential. Designed to replace 'Kulin' in the awned spring wheat class, and recommended for the medium and low rainfall areas of Western Australia, particularly for late sowing. Resistant to flag smut and is insensitive to gibberellin.

Description prepared by **SA Morgan of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture.**

Table 18 Wheat Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Amery'	* 'Kulin'	*'Gutha'
GROWTH HABIT(scale: 1=erect, 9=prostrate)	1=erect	1=erect	3=semi-erect
EAR EMERGENCE(scale: 1=v.early, 9=v.late)	5=medium 83 days	5=medium 84 days	5=medium 87 days
SHEATH GLAUCOSITY(scale: 1=absent, 9=v. strong)	5=medium	5=medium	5=medium
LEAF GLAUCOSITY(scale: 1=absent, 9=v. strong)	3=weak	4=medium-weak	2=absent-weak
EAR GLAUCOSITY(scale: 1=absent, 9=v. strong)	3=weak	3=weak	3=weak

Table 18 Wheat-Continued

	'Amery'	* 'Kulin'	*'Gutha'
CULM GLAUCOSITY(scale: 1=absent, 9=v. strong)	5=medium	5=medium	5=medium
ANTHER, ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION(scale: 1=absent, 9=present)	1=absent	1=absent	1=absent
CULM, NODE HAIRINESS(scale: 1=absent, 9=v. strong)	3=weak	3=weak	3=weak
HEIGHT(scale: 1=v.short, v. long)	5=medium 60cm	5=medium 60cm	5=medium 70cm
STRAW SECTION(scale: 3=thin pith, 7=thick)	6=thick	3=thin	3=thin
EAR COLOUR(scale: 1=white, 2=coloured)	1=white	1=white	1=white
EAR SHAPE(scale: 1=tapering, 5=clavate)	1=tapering	1=tapering	1=tapering
EAR DENSITY(scale: 1=v. lax, 9=v. dense)	3=lax	3=lax	5=medium
AWNS(scale: 1=absent, 3=present)	3=present	3=present	3=present
AWN DISTRIBUTION(scale: 1=tip, 5=whole length)	5=whole length	5=whole length	5=whole length
SCURS AT TIP(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)	7=long	7=long	6=medium-long
AWNS AT TIP(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)	7=long	7=long	5=medium
APICAL RACHIS HAIRINESS(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.strong)	1=absent	1=absent	1=absent
GLUME SHOULDER WIDTH(scale: 1=v.narrow, 9=v.broad)	4=narrow-med	5=medium	5=medium
GLUME SHOULDER SHAPE(scale: 1=sloping, 5=elevated with 2nd point)	5=with 2nd point	4=elevated	3=straight
GLUME BEAK LENGTH(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)	6=med-long	6=med-long	6=med-long
GLUME BEAK SHAPE(scale: 1=straight, 5=geniculate)	3=mod. curved	2=slightly curved	5=geniculate
GLUME INTERNAL HAIRS(scale: 3=weak, 7=strong)	3=weak	3=weak	3=weak
GLUME INTERNAL IMPRINT(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.large)	2=small	2=small	2=small
LEMMA BEAK(scale: 1=straight, 5=geniculate)	3=mod. curved	3=mod. curved	3=mod.
GRAIN SHAPE(scale: 1=rounded, 3=elongated)	2=ovoid	2=ovoid	2=ovoid
GRAIN COLOR(scale: 1=white, 2=red)	1=white	1=white	1=white
GRAIN BRUSH HAIR(scale: 3=short, 7=long)	5=medium	5=medium	6=medium-long

OAT

Avena sativa

'Carrolup' synonym **'81Q:346'**.
Application No 93/231
Application Accepted 21 October 1993
Applicant: **The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture**, Perth, Western Australia.

Description-See Table 19 & Fig 29

A mid-season, non-dwarf, spring oat with good straw strength. It has high milling quality with a high hectolitre weight, groat per cent and a bright grain colour.

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of 'Mortlock' (seed parent') by '80Q256' (pollen parent) in 1981. The breeder is Dr R McLean, Perth, Western Australia. Selected for development on the basis of yield and quality, and propagated by an F2 progeny method through seven generations.

Comparative Trials

'Winjardie' and 'Mortlock' are the closest known comparators. Conducted at South Perth June, 1993-December, 1993. Measurements taken from 100 specimens selected at random from 2,000 plants arranged in complete blocks. Plants raised in soil in open beds.

Adaptation

Designed to replace 'Mortlock' as a milling quality oat, not expected to compete with the yields of recommended feed oats. Performs better than 'Mortlock' in all rainfall regions, but is better adapted to the southern regions of Western Australia, to earlier planting, and to stem and crown rust free sites.

Description prepared by **SA Morgan of the Department of Agriculture**, Western Australian.

Table 19 Oat Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Carrolup'	* 'Mortlock'	*'Winjardie'
GROWTH HABIT (scale: 1=erect, 9=prostrate)	3 = semi erect	3 = semi erect	1 = erect
LEAF SHEATH HAIRINESS(scale: 1=weak, 9=v.strong)	1 = weak	1 = weak	1 = weak
LEAF MARGIN HAIRINESS (scale: 1=weak, 9=v.strong)	2 = weak	2 = weak	3 = weak
TIME OF PANICLE EMERGENCE(scale: 1=v. early, 9=v. late)			
Ranking	5 = medium	5 = medium	5 = medium
Days after seeding	102 day	108 days	110 days
FLAG LEAF ATTITUDE(scale: 1=rectilinear, 9=v.strongly recurved)	2 = rectilinear	3 = slightly recurved	1 = rectilinear

Table 19 Oat-Continued

STEM NODE HAIRINESS(scale: 1=absent, 9=present)			
	1 = absent	1 = absent	1 = absent
STEM NODE HAIR INTENSITY(scale: 1=v.weak, 9=v.strong)			
	1 = absent	1 = absent	1 = absent
PANICLE ORIENTATION(scale: 1=unilateral, 3=equilateral)			
	2 = sub-unilateral	2 = sub-unilateral	3 = sub-unilateral
PANICLE, BRANCH ATTITUDE(scale: 1=erect, 9=strongly drooping)			
	4 = semi-erect	4 = semi-erect	5 = horizontal
SPIKELET ATTITUDE(scale: 1=erect, 2=pendulous)			
	2 = pendulous	2 = pendulous	2 = pendulous
GLUME LENGTH(scale: 3=short, 7=long)			
	5 = medium	5 = medium	5 = medium
GLUME GLAUCOSITY(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	7 = strong	7 = strong	2 = very weak
LEMMA GLAUCOSITY(scale: 1=absent, 9=present)			
	1 = absent	1 = absent	1 = absent
LEMMA GLAUCOSITY, INTENSITY(scale: 1=v. weak, 9=v. strong)			
	1 = v. weak	1 = v. weak	1 = v. weak
PLANT HEIGHT(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)			
Ranking	5 = medium	5 = medium	5 = medium
Mean height	78cm	81cm	76cm
GRAIN HUSK(scale: 1=absent, 9=present)			
	9 = present	9 = present	9 = present
GRAIN AWNS(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	1 = absent	1 = absent	9 = v. strong
LEMMA LENGTH(scale: 1=v.short, 9=v.long)			
	5 = medium	5 = medium	5 = medium
LEMMA COLOUR(scale: 1=white, 5=black)			
	2 = yellow	2 = yellow	2 = yellow
LEMMA HAIR(scale: 1=absent, 9=present)			
	1 = absent	1 = absent	9 = present
GRAIN BASE HAIR(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	1 = absent	2 = v. weak	7 = strong
BASAL HAIR LENGTH(scale: 3=short, 7=strong)			
	1 = absent	5 = medium	7 = long
RACHILLA LENGTH(scale: 3=short, 7=long)			
	4 = short	4 = short	5 = medium
RACHILLA WIDTH(scale: 3=narrow, 7=wide)			
	5 = medium	5 = medium	4 = narrow
RACHILLA GROOVES(scale: 1=absent, 9=v.strong)			
	7 = strong	1 = absent	1 = absent
SEASON TYPE(scale: 1=winter, 3=spring)			
	3 = spring	3 = spring	3 = spring
STEM RUST RESISTANCE. Results curtesy of J Oates, Cobbity, NSW.			
Race 20 stem rust	3=susceptible	0;3=resistant	3=susceptible
Race 24 stem rust	3=susceptible	2-2=resistant	3=susceptible

LETTUCE

Lactuca sativa

'Diamond' Application No 93/239
Application Accepted 23 November 1993
Applicant: **Coastal Seeds Inc**, California, United States of America
Australian Agent: **South Pacific Seeds**, Griffith, New South Wales

Description-See Table 20 & Fig 30

A smooth leaf crisphead lettuce with resistance to downy mildew. Distinct from other downy mildew resistant cultivars which have a similar horticultural appearance due to its brown seed colour.

Origin

Controlled pollination of 'Van Sal 210' x 'Salinas 105' by 'Alpha' (pollen parent). Selected for its brown seed colour, downy mildew resistance to Californian pathotypes I, IIA and III. The breeder is Donald G Bergam of Coastal Seeds, California, United States of America.

Comparative Trials

The comparator is 'Target'. Conducted at Griffith, New South Wales March 1994-June 1994. Observation of characteristics taken from 100 specimens selected at random from a total of 150 plants, replicated three times in randomised complete blocks. Transplanted into soil in open bed culture.

Table 20 Lettuce Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Diamond'	*'Target'
PLANT DIAMETER	large	large
PLANT: HEAD FORMATION	closed head	closed head
HEAD: SHAPE IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION	circular	circular
LEAF: COLOUR OF OUTER LEAVES	green	green
LEAF: INTENSITY OF COLOUR OF OUTER LEAVES	dark	dark
LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	absent
LEAF BLISTERING	weak	weak
SEED COLOUR	brown	black
SEEDLING ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	absent
RESISTANCE TO DOWNY MILDEW (*Bremia lactucae*)	Californian pathotypes I, IIA, III	Californian pathotypes I, IIA, III

Table 19 Millet-Continued

	'Indus 87'	'Indus 93'	*'Japanese'	*'Siberian'
LENGTH OF FLAG LEAF (mm)				
mean	259.1	255.5	152.1	197.5
std. deviation	38.1	38.2	32.3	28.2
significance		NS	P<0.001	P<0.001
WIDTH OF FLAG LEAF (mm)				
mean	16.8	17.3	15.1	22.6
std. deviation	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.4
significance		NS	P<0.001	P<0.001

1. Plants had begun to flower at time of transplanting

AZALEA
Rhododendron simsii

'Colleen Fahey' Application No 94/068
Application Accepted 10 March 1994
Applicant: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Table 22 & Fig 32

An upright bushy azalea. Leaves of dark green upper sides and light green lower sides, elliptic, mean length 5.60cm, and mean width 2.06cm. Leaf apex shape mucronate. Flowers few with calyx, large size (mean diameter 7.70cm), open funnel-shaped, double, medium undulation of corolla lobe margin, very weak throat markings, the colour of the throat being the same as the middle of the upper side of the corolla lobe, the pistil longer than the stamens. Characterised by distinctive flower colours.

Origin

Arose as a spontaneous mutation of 'South Seas'. It was selected by RM Davidson on the basis of distinctive flower colours.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are 'South Seas' and 'Cha Cha'. The comparative trial conducted at Glenorie, New South Wales May 1994-October 1994. Measurements taken from twelve plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants propagated by cuttings in 5cm tube trays in January 1993. The trials conducted in an open house under shade cloth in 12.5cm pots. The plants grown in a standard azalea potting mix supplemented with slow release fertiliser, a granular herbicide being applied. A wide range of insecticides, miticides and fungicides used. The pots hand watered regularly.

Prior Applications and Sales
Nil

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett and Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales.

Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh New South Wales.

Table 22 Azalea Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Colleen Fahey'	*'South Seas'	*'Cha Cha'
MATURE LEAF LENGTH (cm)			
mean	5.60	5.28	4.65
std. deviation	0.220	0.200	0.236

Table 22 Azalea-Continued

	'Colleen Fahey'	*'South Seas'	*'Cha Cha'
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.89		P < 0.01
MATURE LEAF WIDTH (cm)			
mean	2.06	2.02	1.75
std. deviation	0.104	0.095	0.112
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.43		
MATURE LEAF SHAPE OF APEX			
	mucronate	mucronate	mucronate
INFLORESCENCE NUMBER OF FLOWERS			
	few	few	few
CALYX FORMATION OF A COROLLA FORM			
	very weak	very weak	very strong
FLOWER DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	7.70	7.24	8.50
std. deviation	0.254	0.230	0.272
LSD 0.01/ significance	1.04	P < 0.01	
FLOWER SHAPE			
	open funnel-shaped	open funnel-shaped	open funnel-shaped
FLOWER TYPE OF COROLLA			
	double	double	double
COROLLA LOBE COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	71D	76D	67A
COROLLA LOBE COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	74D	75D	74D
COROLLA LOBE UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	medium	medium	weak-medium
FLOWER THROAT CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS			
	very weak	very weak	weak
TIME OF FLOWERING (Galston New South Wales)			
	14/9/94	15/9/94	28/9/94

'Ostalett' Application No. 94/069
Application Accepted 10 March 1994
Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer**, Sassenburg, Germany
Australian Agent: **Roger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Fig 33

A wide bushy plant. Leaves of medium size, elliptic, with blue green upper surfaces and medium green undersides, the leaf apex rounded. The few flowers large, wide funnel-shaped, double, few petals with calyx. Flowers violet (RHS 78A) exhibiting weak undulation of corolla lobe margin, the throat of the same colour as the corolla lobe with strong markings (RHS 71A-spots not touching each other). The date of first flowering at Galston was 23 September 1994 (medium).

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of two unnamed varieties. Bred by Otto Stahnke Griebendorf, Kries Gifhorn, Germany in 1983. Selected for its conspicuous shiny leaves. Propagated by cuttings.

Comparative Trials

This description is derived from the official test report of the German Plant Breeders Rights Authority and confirmed at Galston, New South Wales.

Prior Applications And Sales

Country	Year	Status	Variety Name
Germany	1988	Approved	'Ostalett'

'Ostalett' was first sold in Germany in 1992.

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett & Associates**, Beecroft New South Wales.
Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

'Theo' Application No 94/070
Application Accepted 10 March 1994
Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer**, Sassenburg, Germany
Australian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Fig 34

A wide bushy plant. Leaves short, narrow, elliptic with medium green upper and lower surfaces, the leaf apex acuminate. The few flowers medium to large, wide funnel-shaped, double with few petals with calyx. Flowers pink (RHS 68A) exhibiting weak undulation of the corolla leaf margin, the throat of lighter colour than the corolla lobe with medium/strong markings (RHS 64B-spots touching each other). The pistil longer than the stamens which carry violet anthers. The date of first flowering at Galston was 23 September 1994 (medium).

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of two unnamed varieties. Bred by Otto Stahnke Griebendorf, Kries Gifhorn, Germany in 1983. Selected for its bright green leaves. Propagated by cuttings.

Comparative Trials

This description is derived from the official test report of the German Plant Breeders Rights Authority and confirmed at Galston, New South Wales.

Prior Applications And Sales:

Country	Year	Status	Variety Name
Germany	1991	Approved	'Theo'

'Theo' was first sold in Germany in 1992.

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett & Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales.
Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh New South Wales.

'Ostali' synonym: **'Ostalie'** Application No 94/072
Application Accepted 10 March 1994
Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer**, Sassenburg, Germany
Australian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Fig 35

An upright bushy plant. Leaves short, broad, elliptic with dark green upper and medium green lower surfaces, the leaf apex being acuminate. The many flowers small, open funnel-shaped, single with calyx. Flowers violet (RHS 72B) exhibiting very weak undulation of the corolla lobe margin, the throat of lighter colour than the corolla lobe with conspicuous markings (RHS 59B-spots touching each other). The pistil longer than the stamens which carry violet anthers. The date of first flowering at Galston was 30 August 1994 (medium).

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of two unnamed varieties. Bred by Otto Stahnke, Griebendorf, Kries Gifhorn, Germany in 1983. Selected for development on the basis of shiny leaves and erect growth habit. 'Ostali' propagated by cuttings.

Comparative Trials

This description is derived from the official test report of the German PBR Authority and confirmed at Galston, New South Wales.

Prior Applications And Sales

Country	Year	Status	Variety Name
Germany	1991	Approved	'Ostali'

'Ostali' was first sold in Germany in 1991.

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett & Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales.
Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

SOYBEAN
Glycine max

'Nitrobean 60' synonym **'PS16'** Application No 94/076
Application Accepted 29 March 1994
Applicant: **Pacific Seeds**, Toowoomba, Queensland

Description-See Table 23 & Fig 36

Distinct from any other known variety in having a supernodulating root system: a determinate plant growth habit; medium mature plant height; presence of anthocyanin in hypocotyl; ovate leaf shape; violet coloured flowers; tawny pubescence; medium brown pods; a spherical seed with yellow seed coat, dull lustre and a black coloured hilum. 'Nitrobean 60' differs from comparators in having a supernodulating root system (with twice the number of nodules), a feature governed by a single recessive gene derived from the 'nts1116' mutant. Gene is covered by a patent protection (Patent No. AU-A-43318/85) granted to the Australian

National University by the Australian Patents Office. 'Nitrobean 60' differs from its comparators by showing presence of anthocyanin in the hypocotyl and presence of violet flowers. 'Forrest', 'Bragg' and 'Centaur' show absence of anthocyanin and presence of white flowers. 'Nitrobean 60' differs from 'Centaur' in 'Nitrobean 60' having black hilum in the seed, tawny pubescence and medium brown pods, whereas 'Centaur' has buff hilum, grey pubescence and light brown pods.

Comparative Growing Trials

Comparators are 'Bossier', 'A5939', 'Bragg', 'Nessen', 'Forrest' and 'Centaur'. Comparisons made from a field trial planted at Pacific Seeds Nursery, Toowoomba December 1993-May 1994. Plots consisted of single 5 metre rows for each variety, replicated 3 times in completely randomised block design. Each row consisted of plants spaced at 70cm apart. Measurements in tables are from 10 random plants of each replicate. Additional comparison from root studies were undertaken in the greenhouse with 10 plants of each variety grown in sand-vermiculite (50:50) media, inoculated with *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* 'CB1809'. Seedlings examined for nodulation characteristic at six weeks after planting.

Origin

Selected following controlled pollination between 'nts1116' and 'Nessen'. The progeny was isolated at the F2 stage for the supernodulating character using the sand-vermiculite media in the greenhouse. Then advanced to F6 when selected plants bulked to form 'Nitrobean 60', which was field evaluated in 1991-94.

Agronomy

'Nitrobean 60' adapted for growing in the Darling Downs, Lockyer Valley and Fassifern of Queensland and the North Coast of New South Wales. Field trials in 1991-94 demonstrated its high yield relative to other commercial varieties. In addition, the supernodulating trait in 'Nitrobean 60' has been associated with a higher level of nitrogen fixation. Beneficial residual response from the extra nitrogen fixed found in higher yield of oats and barley when grown on these sub-plots.

Description prepared by the breeder, **Leonard Song, Pacific Seeds**, Toowoomba, Queensland.

Reference

Carroll BJ, McNeil DL and Gresshoff PM (1985) Isolation and properties of soybean (*Glycine max*) mutants that nodulate in the presence of high nitrate concentrations, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:4162-4166.

Song L, Carroll BJ, Gresshoff PM and Herridge DF Field assessment of supernodulating genotypes of soybean for yield, N2 fixation and benefit to subsequent crops, *Soil Biology and Biochemistry* (In press).

Table 23 Soybean Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Nitrobean 60'	*'Bossier'	*'A5939'	*'Bragg'	*'Nessen'	*'Forrest'	*'Centaur'
PLANT: HYPOCOTYL (ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION)							
	present	present	present	absent	present	absent	absent
PLANT: DAYS TO FLOWER							
Mean	44	56	44	43	42	45	50
LSD	1.5	P<0.001	NS	NS	NS	NS	P<0.01
PLANT: HEIGHT AT MATURITY (cm)							
mean	50	60	45	41	49	35	42
LSD	9.8	P< 0.01	NS	NS	NS	P<0.001	NS
PLANT: COLOUR OF HAIRS							
	tawny	tawny	tawny	grey	grey	tawny	grey
ROOT NODULATION (Super = Supernodulation)							
	super	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal
LENGTH OF THIRD TERMINAL LEAFLET (mm)							
mean	135	153	70	129	144	119	109
LSD	20	NS	P<0.001	NS	NS	NS	P<0.01
WIDTH OF TERMINAL LEAFLET (mm)							
mean	80	99	37	83	93	72	71
LSD	16	P<0.01	P<0.001	NS	NS	NS	NS
LENGTH/WIDTH							
mean	1.69	1.54	1.98	1.54	1.54	1.66	1.53
LSD	0.38	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
SIZE OF LARGEST LEAFLET							
	medium	large	medium	large	medium	medium	large
FLOWER COLOUR							
	violet	violet	violet	white	violet	white	white

Table 23 Soyabean-Continued

'Nitrobean 60'	*'Bossier'	*'A5939'	*'Bragg'	*'Nessen'	*'Forrest'	*'Centaur'
POD COLOUR (shades of brown)						
medium	medium	medium	medium	light	medium	light
SEED SIZE (gm/100 seeds)						
24.9	20.6	19.3	24.8	23.4	19.8	28.3
SEED LUSTRE						
dull	shiny	shiny	shiny	dull	shiny	dull
SEED HILUM COLOUR						
black	black	black	black	grey	black	buff
PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT						
resistant	susceptible	immune	susceptible	immune	susceptible	resistant

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia violacea

'Bushy Blue' Application No 94/105
Application Accepted 9 May 1994
Applicant: **Mrs E Weidner**, Encinitas, California, United States of America
Australian Agent: **Redlands Greenhouses Holdings**, Redland Bay, Queensland.

Description-See Table 24 & Fig 37

Erect twining, sparsely branched shrub to 1m high, broad lanceolate leaves 76 ± 9mm long and 34 ± 6mm wide. Flowering shoots 659 ± 177mm long, internode length 50 ± 16mm. Clusters of long racemes (84 ± 18mm) arise from leaf axils on primary shoots, occasionally terminal on secondary shoots. Florets 9.7 ± 1.0mm wide across the wings and purple/violet (RHS 81A), medium flowering (mid July).

Origin

Arose from an open pollination of *Hardenbergia violacea* in California. The breeder is Mr R Weidner of Encinitas, California, United States of America. Selected for development on the basis of its distinctive upright bushy growth habit, and large number of flowers produced, and propagated vegetatively through several generations.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are the common form of *Hardenbergia violacea* and 'Mini Ha-Ha'. Trials conducted at Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd, Redland Bay. Cuttings taken in late 1993 and tubes potted to 140mm containers on 21 January 1994 and then into 175mm on 22 April 1994. A composted sawdust, pinebark, and sand mix, used with a slow release fertiliser. Fifteen specimens of each variety arranged in a randomised complete block design in full sun. Ten specimens of each selected for evaluation at flowering.

Prior Applications and Sales

NIL

'Bushy Blue' was first sold in the United States of America in 1993.

Description prepared by **Kerry Bunker, Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, Queensland

Table 24 *Hardenbergia* Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Bushy Blue'	*'*Hardenbergia violacea*'	*'Mini Ha-Ha'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT			
	erect/twining	trailing/twining	erect
PLANT HEIGHT AT MATURITY			
	medium shrub	low vine	small shrub
MATURE LEAF : LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	76.85	106.05	42.78
std. deviation	9.42	14.78	5.54
LSD 0.01/ significance	13.15	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
MATURE LEAF : WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	34.00	18.78	17.27
std. deviation	6.07	3.63	3.51
LSD 0.01/ significance	5.64	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
MATURE LEAF : SHAPE			
	broad lanceolate	narrow lanceolate	lanceolate
FLOWERING SHOOT LENGTH (mm)			
mean	659	889	283
std. deviation	177	127	21
LSD 0.01/ significance	157.1	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
FLOWERING SHOOT : NUMBER OF NODES			
mean	13.4	11.7	18.2
std. deviation	2.0	1.9	2.2
LSD 0.01/ significance	2.57	NS	NS
FLOWERING SHOOT : INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	50.41	76.88	15.84
std. deviation	16.74	10.44	2.78
LSD 0.01/ significance	14.24	P≤0.001	P≤0.001

Table 24 Hardenbergia Varieties

	'Bushy Blue'	*'Hardenbergia violacea'	*'Mini Ha-Ha'
FLOWERING SHOOT : NUMBER OF LATERALS			
mean	7.1	7.7	14.0
std. deviation	2.5	4.2	2.1
LSD 0.01/ significance	3.7	NS	P≤0.001
FLOWERING SHOOT : TOTAL NUMBER OF RACEMES			
mean	45.8	25.0	40.8
std. deviation	11.4	8.1	9.9
LSD 0.01/ significance	12.26	P≤0.001	NS
FLOWERING SHOOT : PREDOMINANT POSITION OF RACEMES			
	primary leaf axils	primary and secondary leaf axils	secondary leaf axils
FLOWERING SHOOT : NUMBER OF RACEMES IN PRIMARY LEAF AXIL			
mean	28.8	0.4	1.0
std. deviation	8.6	0.7	0.8
LSD 0.01/ significance	6.19	P≤0.001	P≤0.001
RACEME : ATTITUDE			
	erect	drooping	erect
RACEME : NUMBER OF FLORETS			
mean	33.3	30.4	29.9
std. deviation	7.4	7.9	2.9
LSD 0.01/ significance	8.06	NS	NS
RACEME : DENSITY			
	medium	loose	dense
RACEME : LENGTH (mm)			
mean	84.3	106.4	38.4
std. deviation	18.2	28.6	10.7
LSD 0.01/ significance	25.4	P≤0.05	P≤0.001
FLORET : DIAMETER ACROSS WINGS (mm)			
mean	9.71	10.2	10.0
std. deviation	1.0	1.0	1.2
LSD 0.01/ significance	1.36	NS	NS
FLORET : COLOUR OF WINGS (UPPERSIDE)			
	purple violet RHS 81A	violet RHS 87B	purple violet RHS 82A
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING			
	mid July	late June	mid August

AZALEA

Rhododendron simsii

'Evonne Goolagong' Application No 94/136
Application Accepted 21 June 1994
Applicant: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Table 25 & Fig 38

A wide bushy azalea. Leaves of dark green upper sides and light green lower sides, elliptic, mean length 4.45cm, and mean width 2.06cm. Leaf apex shape rounded. Flowers few with calyx present, large size (mean diameter 8.73cm), open funnel-shaped, single petals, pink margins, weak undulation of corolla lobe margin, weak flower throat markings, colour of the throat being the same as the middle of the upper side of the corolla lobe, pistil longer than the stamens which are prominent and the same colour as the corolla lobe margin. This variety is characterised by its distinctive flower colouration.

Origin

Arose as a spontaneous mutation of 'White Bouquet'. It was selected by RM Davidson on the basis of distinctive flower colour.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are 'White Bouquet' and 'Cha-Cha' The comparative trial conducted at Glenorie, New South Wales May 1994-October 1994. Measurements taken from twelve plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants propagated by cuttings in 5cm tube trays in January 1993. Trials conducted in an open house under shade cloth in 12.5cm pots. Plants grown in a standard azalea potting mix supplemented with slow release fertiliser, a granular herbicide being applied. A wide range of insecticides, miticides and fungicides used. The pots hand watered regularly.

Prior Applications and Sales:

Nil

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett and Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales.
Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

Table 25 Azalea Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Evonne Goolagong'	*'White Bouquet'	*'Cha Cha'
MATURE LEAF: LENGTH (cm)			
mean	4.45	4.36	4.83
std. deviation	0.147	0.155	0.182
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.89		
MATURE LEAF: WIDTH (cm)			
mean	2.06	2.22	1.70
std. deviation	0.095	0.100	0.117
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.43		
MATURE LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX			
	rounded	mucronate	mucronate
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF FLOWERS			
	few	few	few
CALYX FORMATION OF A COROLLA FORM			
	very strong	very strong	very strong

Fig 1- Faba Bean: 'Icarus'
Seeds of 'Icarus' (left) 'Fiord' (right) illustrating the differences in seed, size and colour.

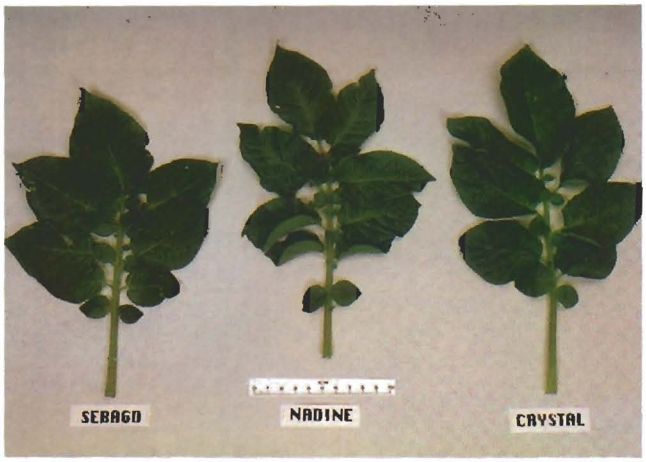

Fig 2- Potato: 'Nadine'
Leaves of 'Sebago'(left), 'Nadine' (centre) and 'Crystal' (right) showing shorter petiole and wavier margin of 'Nadine'.

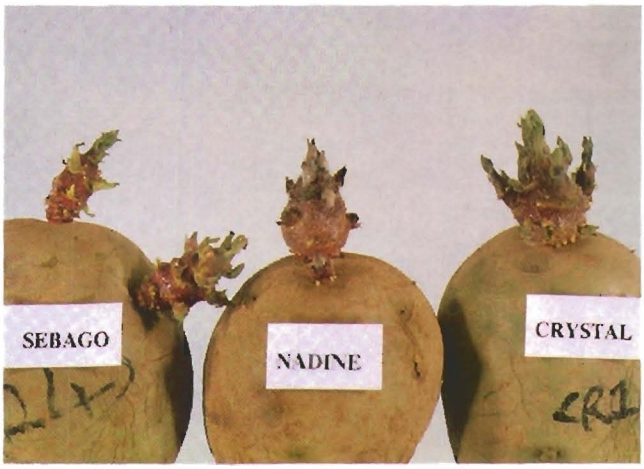

Fig 3- Potato: 'Nadine'
Light sprouts of 'Sebago' (left), 'Nadine' (centre) and 'Crystal' (right). Note stronger pubescence of lightsprout tips of 'Nadine'. 'Nadine' also has purple lateral shoots while the other two varieties have green lateral shoots.

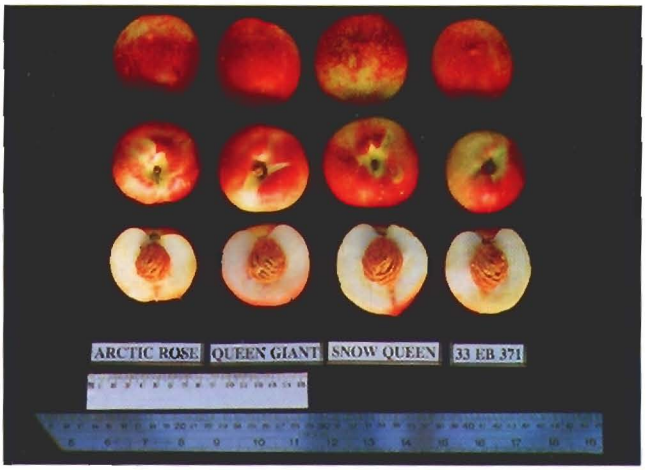

Fig 4- Nectarine: 'Artic Rose'
Fruit of 'Artic Rose' and comparators

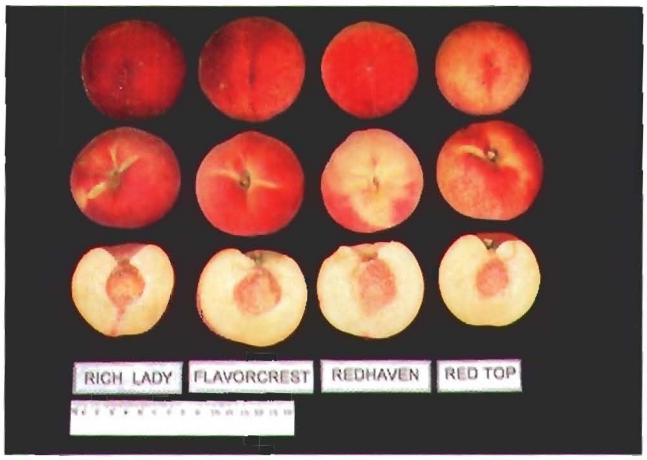

Fig 5- Peach: 'Rich Lady'
Fruit of the 'Rich Lady' and comparators

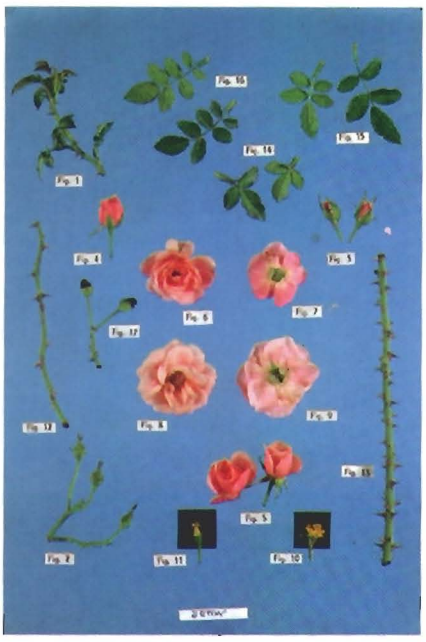

Fig 6- Rose:
'Meitonje'

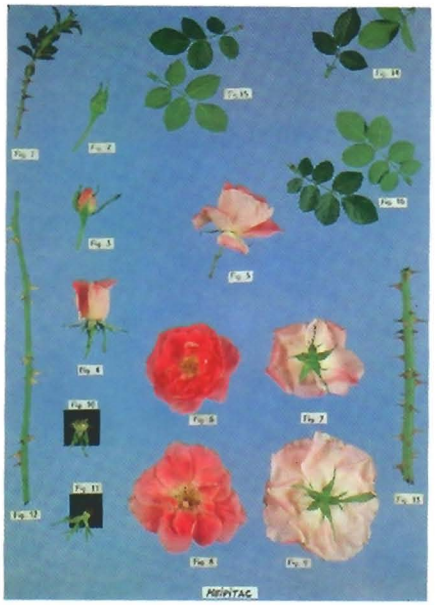

Fig 7- Rose: 'Meipitac'

Fig 8- Rose: 'Meichoiju'

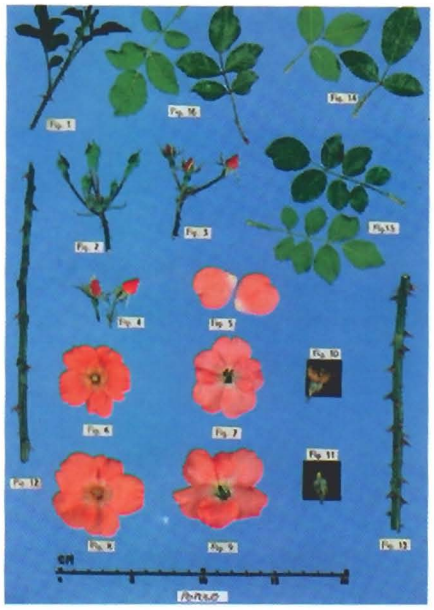

Fig 9- Rose: 'Meipopul'

Fig 10- Azalea: 'Princess Barbara' Flowers and Leaves

Fig 11- Alstroemeria: 'Flamengo'

Fig 12- Alstroemeria: 'Nevada'

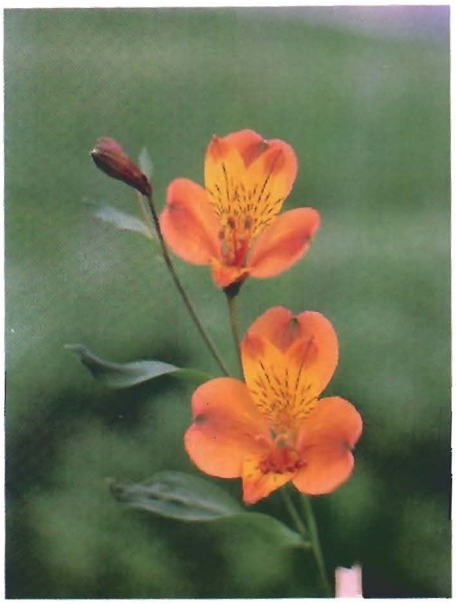

Fig 13- Alstroemeria: 'Victoria'

Fig 14- Alstroemeria: 'Iberia'

Fig 15- Alstroemeria: 'Gloria'

Fig 16- Alstroemeria: 'Alaska'

Fig 17- Alstroemeria: 'Alanta'

Fig 18- Alstroemeria: 'Toscana'

Fig 19- Macadamia: 'Hidden Valley'
Leaves of 'Hidden Valley A38' (centre) with comparators

Fig 20- Brachyscome: 'Strawberry Mousse'
'Strawberry Mousse' (centre) with comparators *B. augustifolia* (left) with *B. formosa* (right)

Fig 21- Alstroemeria: 'Felicity'
'Felicity' (left) with 'Sydney' (right)

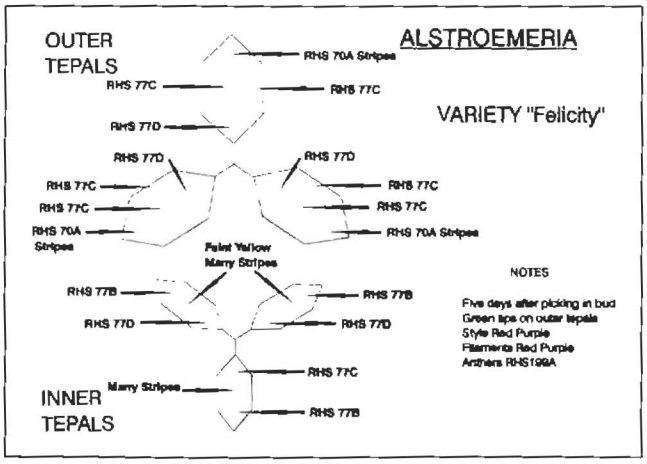

Fig 22- Alstroemeria: 'Felicity'

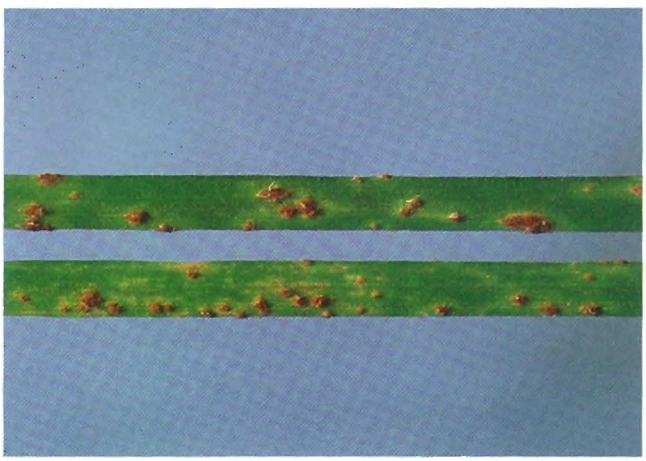

Fig 23- Wheat: 'Pelsart'
Seeding leaves of 'Pelsart' (bottom) and 'Cook' infected with stem rust. 'Pelsart' develops a systemic yellowing while 'Cook' remains green except for the infection sites.

Fig 24- Wheat: 'Rowan'
Heads of 'Rowan' and 'Hartog' showing the difference between 'Rowan' (awnless) and 'Hartog' awned.

Fig 25- Wheat: 'Tasman'
Heads of 'Torres', 'Tasman' and 'Hartog' showing the head colour difference between 'Torres' and 'Tasman'.

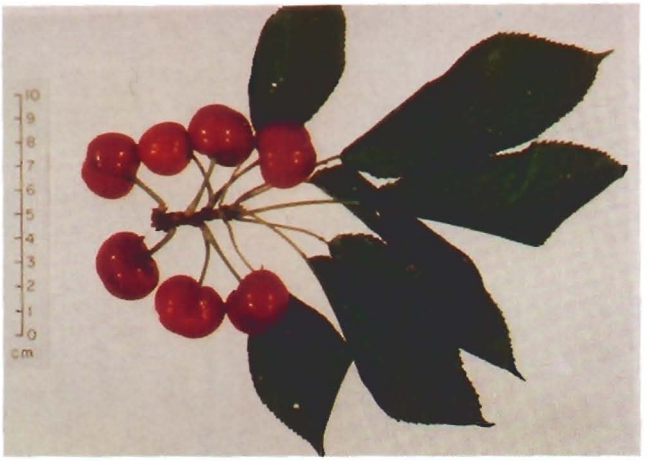

Fig 26- Cherry: 'Brooks'
Shows a cluster of fruit and leaves typical of 'Brooks'.

Fig 27- Wheat: 'Stretton'
'Stretton' (left) with its comparators 'Egret' and 'Bodallin'.

Fig 28- Wheat: 'Amery'
'Amery' (left) with its comparators 'Gutha' and 'Kulin'.

Fig 29- Oat: 'Carrolup'
'Mortlock' (top) with 'Carrolup' (centre) and 'Winjardie'.

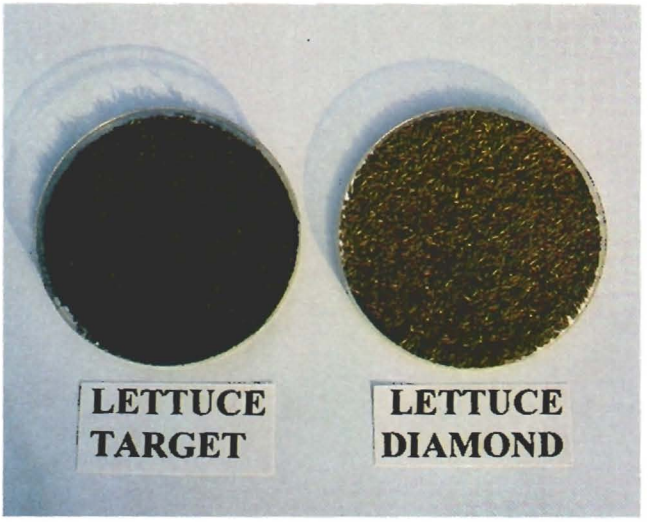

Fig 30- Lettuce: 'Diamond'
Seeds of 'Diamond' (right) with 'Target'.

Fig 31- Millet: 'Indus'
Mature heads of 'Indus' (left) with 'Japanese' (centre) and 'Siberian' millets.

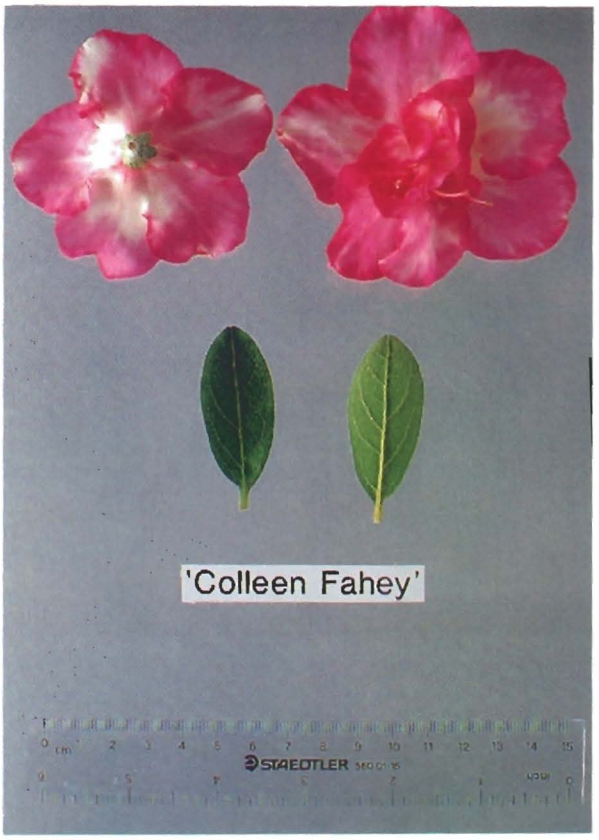

Fig 32- Azalea: 'Colleen Fahey'
Leaves and flowers

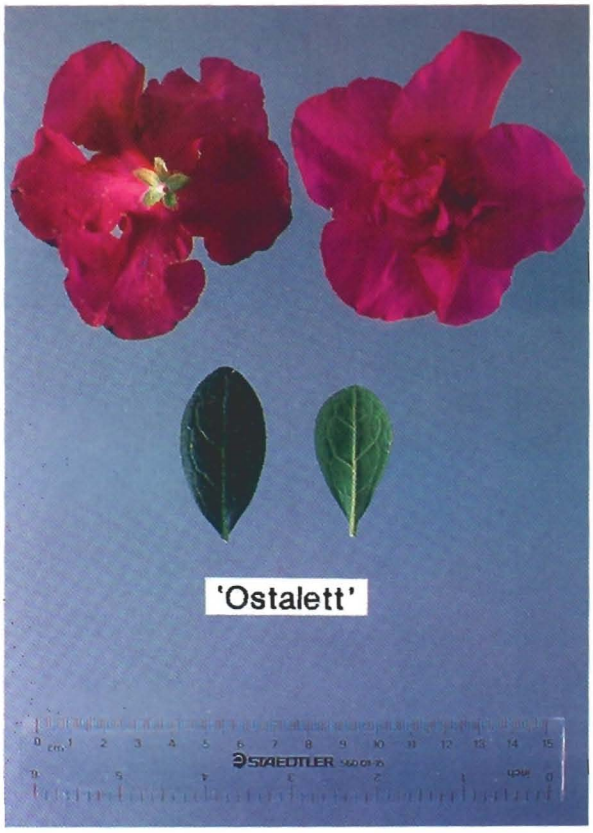

Fig 33- Azalea: 'Ostalett'
Leaves and flowers

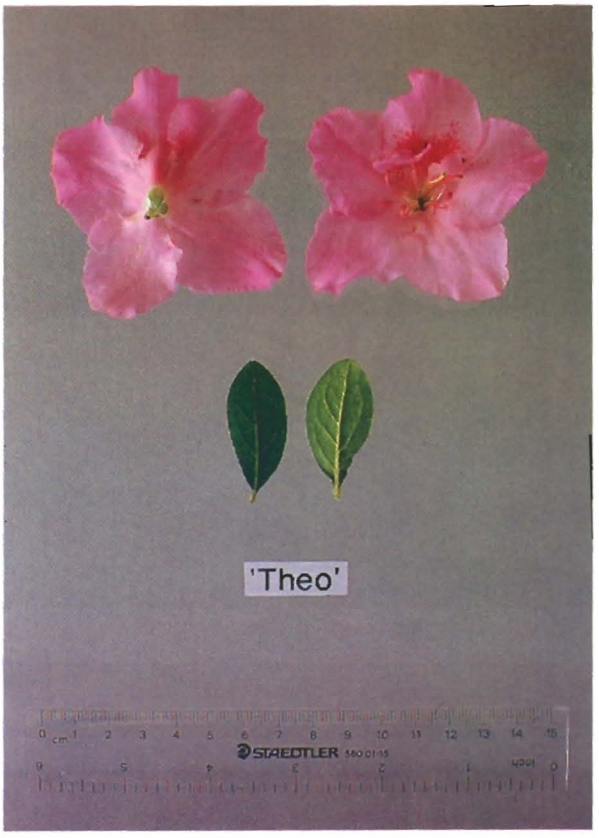

Fig 34- Azalea: 'Theo'
Leaves and flowers

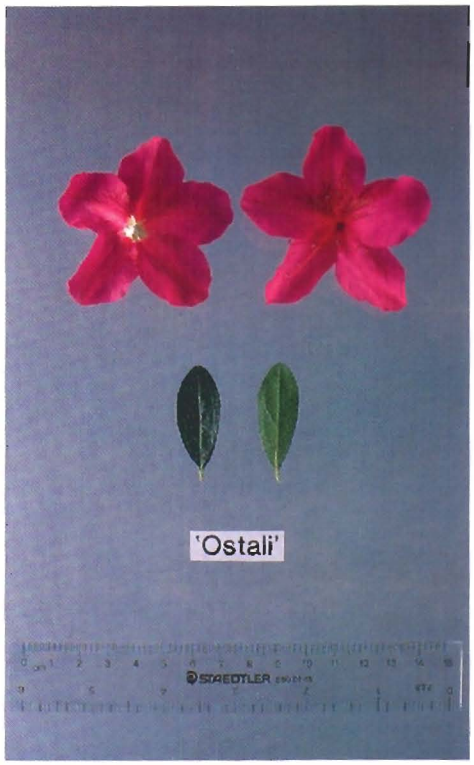

Fig 35- Azalea: 'Ostali'
Leaves and flowers.

Fig 36- Soybean: 'Nitrobean 60'
'Nitrobean 60' ((left) here shown as 'PS16') with 'Bragg'.

Fig 37- Hardenbergia: 'Bushy Blue'

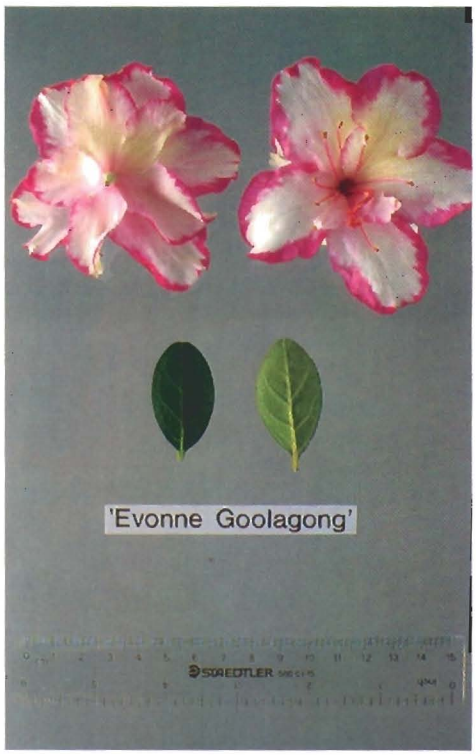

Fig 38- Azalea: 'Evonne Goolagong'
Leaves and flowers

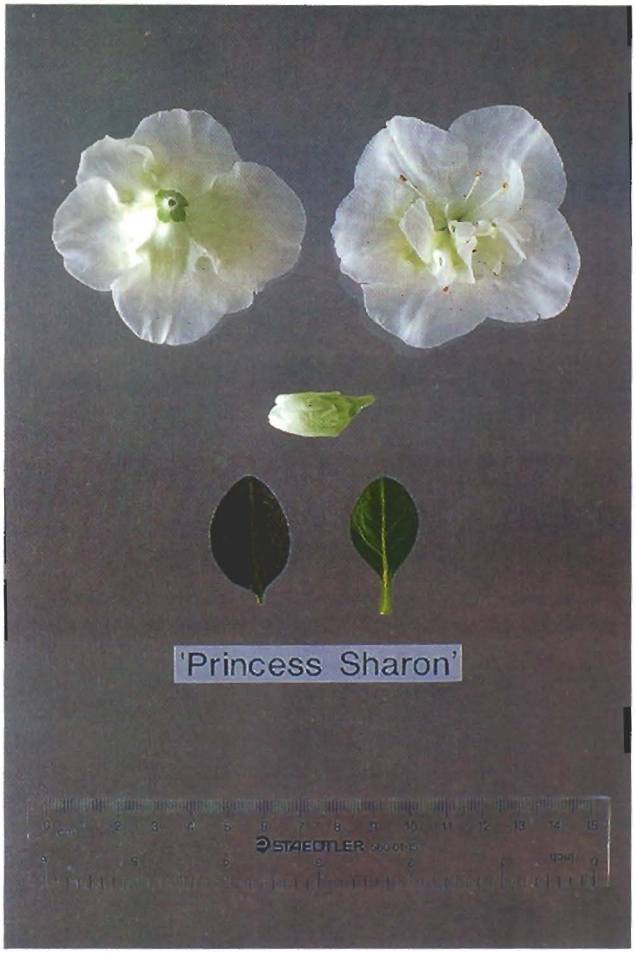

Fig 39- Azalea: 'Princess Sharon'
Leaves and flowers

Fig 40- Azalea: 'Otto'
Leaves and flowers

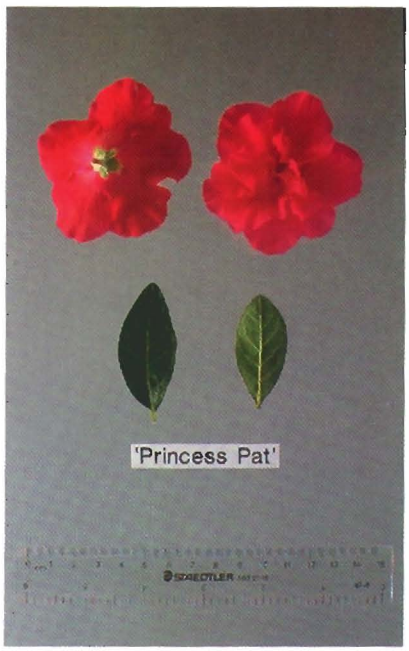

Fig 41- Azalea: 'Princess Pat'
Leaves and flowers

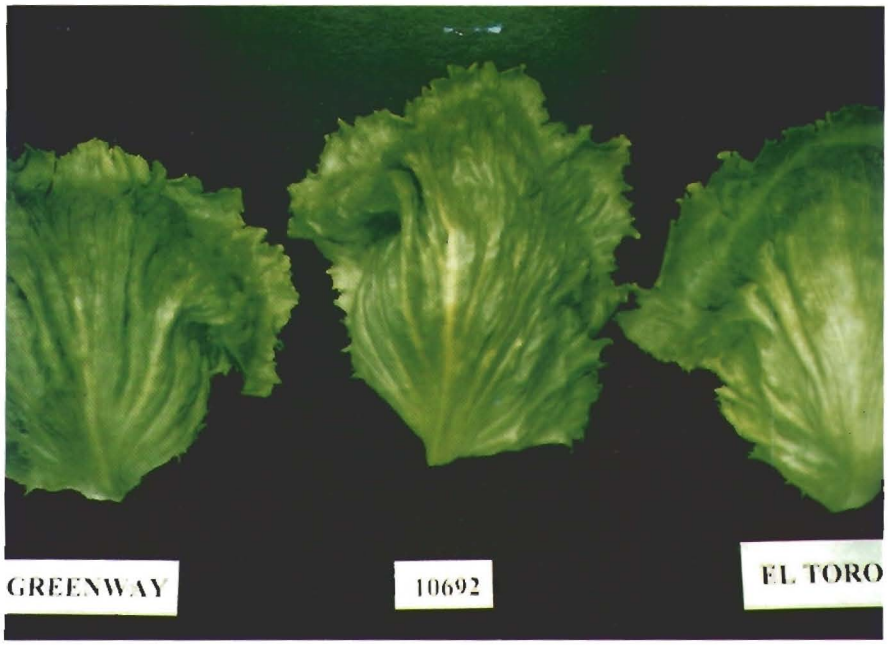

Fig 42- Lettuce: 'Marksman'
Leaf of 'Marksman' (centre) with comparators 'Greenway' (left) and 'El Toro'.

Table 25 Azalea Varieties

	'Evonne Goolagong'	*'White Bouquet'	*'Cha Cha'
FLOWER: DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	8.73	8.86	8.12
std. deviation	0.188	0.197	0.232
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.84		
FLOWER: SHAPE			
	open funnel-shaped	open funnel-shaped	open funnel-shaped
FLOWER: TYPE OF COROLLA			
	single	single	double
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	67B	155D	67A
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	73B	155D	74D
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	weak	weak	weak
FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS			
	weak	weak	weak
TIME OF FLOWERING (Galston, New South Wales)			
	30/8/94	23/8/94	28/9/94

AZALEA

Rhododendron hybrid

'Princess Sharon' Breeders Reference **'MD 68-13-3'**
Application No 94/137
Application Accepted 21 June 1994
Applicant: **James B Shanks**, Beltsville, Maryland, United States of America
Australian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Table 26 & Fig 39

A wide compact azalea. Leaves of a dark glossy green upper sides and medium green lower sides, slightly ovate, mean length 3.93cm and mean width 1.93cm. Leaf apex shape mucronate. Flowers few with calyx present, medium size (mean diameter 6.41cm), wide, funnel-shaped, double, white, weak undulation of corolla lobe margin, medium flower throat markings, colour of the flower throat being slightly greenish (RHS 145D), pistil length in relation to stamen length variable. Characterised by dark glossy leaves/flower buds with light green tinge and stamens with prominent yellow anthers.

Origin

Arose from controlled pollination of 'White Christmas' and an unnamed variety. Bred by James B Shanks, University of Maryland, Beltsville, United States of America in 1968. 'Princess Sharon' (breeders reference 'MD 68-13-3') selected for development on the basis of its wide compact growth habit, dwarfness, glossy green leaves and strong budding habit.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are 'Aline' and 'White Gish'. Comparative trial conducted at Glenorie, New South Wales, May 1994-October 1994. Measurements taken from twelve plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants propagated by cuttings in 5cm tube trays in January 1993. The trials conducted in an open house under shade cloth in 12.5cm pots. Plants grown in a standard azalea potting mix supplemented with slow release fertiliser, a granular herbicide being applied. A wide range of insecticides, miticides and fungicides used. The pots hand watered regularly.

Prior Applications and Sales

Nil

'Princess Sharon' was first sold in the United States of America in April 1993.

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett and Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales.

Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

Table 26 Azalea Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Princess Sharon'	*'Aline'	*'White Gish'
MATURE LEAF: LENGTH (cm)			
mean	3.93	4.85	5.69
std. deviation	0.197	0.217	0.228
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.88		P < 0.01
MATURE LEAF: WIDTH (cm)			
mean	1.93	1.95	2.40
std. deviation	0.101	0.112	0.118
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.46		P < 0.01
MATURE LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX			
	mucronate	mucronate	mucronate
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF FLOWERS			
	few	medium	medium
CALYX FORMATION OF A COROLLA FORM			
	weak	weak	strong
FLOWER: DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	6.41	6.40	7.66
std. deviation	0.178	0.196	0.206
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.81		P < 0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE			
	wide funnel-shaped	wide funnel-shaped	open funnel-shaped
FLOWER: TYPE OF COROLLA			
	double	double	double
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	155D	155D	155D
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	155D	155D	155D

Table 26 Azalea-Continued

	'Princess Sharon'	*'Aline'	*'White Gish'
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	weak	medium	weak
FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS			
	medium	very weak	medium
TIME OF FLOWERING (Galston, New South Wales)			
	14/9/94	12/8/94	27/9/94

AZALEA
Rhododendron simsii

'Otto' Application No 94/071
Application Accepted 10 March 1994
Applicant: **Gartenbaubetrieb Stahnke-Dettmer** Sassenburg, Germany
Australian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Fig 40

An upright bushy plant. Leaves of medium size narrow to medium width elliptic with dark green upper and medium green lower surfaces, the leaf apex mucronate. The number of flowers medium, large to very large, open funnel-shaped, double, medium number of petals, with calyx. Flowers dark crimson (RHS 53C) exhibiting weak undulation of corolla lobe margin, the throat of the same colour as the corolla lobe with weak markings (RHS 53A-spots not touching each other). The pistil longer than the stamens which carry violet anthers. The date of first flowering at Galston was 5 September 1994 (medium).

Origin

Arose from the controlled pollination of two unnamed varieties. Bred by Otto Stahnke, Griebendorf, Kries Gifhorn, Germany in 1986. Selected for its white stripes on leaves during winter. Propagated by cuttings.

Comparative Trials

This description is derived from the official test report of the German Plant Breeders Rights Authority and confirmed at Galston, New South Wales.

Prior Applications And Sales

Country	Year	Status	Variety Name
Germany	1992	Approved	'Otto'

'Otto' was first sold in Germany in 1992.

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett & Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales.

Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

AZALEA
Rhododendron hybrid

'Princess Pat' Breeder's Reference **'MD 70-27-1'**
Application No 94/138
Application Accepted 21 June 1994
Applicant: **James B Shanks**, Beltsville, Maryland, United States of America
Australian Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, New South Wales

Description-See Table 27 & Fig 41

A wide bushy azalea. Leaves of dark green upper sides and medium green lower sides, elliptic, mean length 5.88cm and mean width 2.39cm. Leaf apex shape acute. Flowers few with calyx present, medium size (mean diameter 7.23cm), wide funnel-shaped double pink, weak undulation of corolla lobe margin, medium flower throat markings, the colour of the flower throat being the same as the corolla lobe, the pistil longer than stamens. Characterised by free branching dwarfness, petaloidy of sepals and stamens and early flowering.

Origin

Arose from controlled pollination of two unnamed varieties. Bred by James B Shanks, University of Maryland, Beltsville, United States of America in 1970. 'Princess Pat' (breeders reference 'MD 70-27-1') selected for development on the basis of free branching dwarfness and the petaloidy of sepals and stamens. It was propagated by cuttings.

Comparative Trials

The comparators are 'Ripples' and 'Redwings'. Comparative trial conducted at Glenorie, New South Wales May 1994-October 1994. Measurements taken from twelve plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Plants propagated by cuttings in 5cm tube trays in January 1993. Trials conducted in an open house under shade cloth in 12.5cm pots. The plants grown in a standard azalea potting mix supplemented with slow release fertiliser, a granular herbicide being applied. A wide range of insecticides, miticides and fungicides used. The pots were hand watered regularly.

Prior Applications and Sales:

Nil

Description prepared by **Mike Barrett and Associates**, Beecroft, New South Wales.

Photography by **Lawrence Greenup**, Thornleigh, New South Wales.

Table 27 Azalea Varieties

(* = comparators)

	'Princess Pat'	*'Ripples'	*'Redwings'
MATURE LEAF: LENGTH (cm)			
mean	5.88	3.51	4.25
std. deviation	0.142	0.149	0.149
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.64	P < 0.01	P < 0.01
MATURE LEAF: WIDTH (cm)			
mean	2.39	1.47	1.69
std. deviation	0.068	0.071	0.071
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.03	P < 0.01	P < 0.01
MATURE LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX			
	acute	mucronate	mucronate

Table 27 Azalea-Continued

	'Princess Pat'	*'Ripples'	*'Redwings'
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF FLOWERS			
	few	few	few
CALYX: FORMATION OF A COROLLA FORM			
	very weak	very weak	strong
FLOWER: DIAMETER (cm)			
mean	7.23	6.13	7.24
std. deviation	0.165	0.174	0.174
LSD 0.01/ significance	0.74	P < 0.01	
FLOWER: SHAPE			
	wide funnel-shaped	wide funnel-shaped	open funnel-shaped
FLOWER: TYPE OF COROLLA			
	double	double	single
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	61C	59D	53C
COROLLA LOBE: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE (RHS Chart)			
	61C	59D	53C
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	weak	medium	strong
FLOWER THROAT: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS			
	medium	weak	medium
TIME OF FLOWERING (Galston New South Wales)			
	12/8/94	2/9/94	23/9/94

LETTUCE

Lactuca sativa

'Marksman' Application No 94/195
Application Accepted 24 October 1994
Applicant: **Arthur Yates & Co Ltd**, Narromine, New South Wales.

Description-See Table 28 and Fig. 42.

A medium-green Iceberg lettuce in the Salinas-Vanguard-El Toro class which, under the described trial conditions has a frame diameter of 64cm, a spherical firm head of 16cm diameter, weighing 1191g. Butt shape flat to moderately raised, core diameter and height 39mm and 33mm respectively. Mature 66 days from transplanting, produced a bolting stem 67 days from seeding in mid-summer and height of the inflorescence 113cm. Seedlings produced large, broad-elliptic cotyledons and at the 12-leaf stage leaves are semi-erect, slightly lobed and lack anthocyanin. Seed colour black. At maturity wrapper leaves transverse-broad elliptic, thick, erect, slightly blistered with frequent slight dentations. Possesses the *Dm* genes 10 and 11 for *Bremia lactucae* (isolates SF3 and TV respectively at HRI, Wellesbourne, U.K.) and will be resistant to Turnip Mosaic Virus.

Origin

'Marksman' developed by crossing 'El Toro' (female) with 'Capitan' (male) and the resultant progeny backcrossed 6 times to 'El Toro'. Prior to backcrossing on each occasion the progeny screened in vitro for resistance to an Australian isolate of downy mildew (*B. lactucae*). Subsequent to the completion of backcrossing, 10 resistant plants selfed and the seed harvested, December 1988. From these 10, 14 resistant plants again selfed and the progeny screened for homozygosity for resistance to mildew in April, 1989. Field selections over three nurseries identified phenotypically acceptable plants. The breeder is Mr DS Trimboli, Narromine, New South Wales. Field selections for three generations identified phenotypically acceptable, stable plants.

Comparative Trials

Comparators are 'El Toro' and 'Greenway'. Comparative trials of 'Marksman', 'El Toro' and 'Greenway' sown 8 March 1993 and transplanted 30 March 1993. Grown on a silty loam soil at the Yates Research Farm, Narromine, New South Wales, 32°, 148° W. Two replicates of 50 plants each were sown on raised beds of 150cm centres, two rows of plants per bed. Plants spaced 36cm apart and 50cm between rows. Twenty plants of each variety were assessed over a period of four days. Similar bolting data collected from a trial in which seed was sown direct into the beds 10 November, 1993 and the plants were grown under agronomic conditions described above.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
U.S.A.	1993	Pending	'Marksman'

'Marksman' was first sold in the U.S.A. in 1994.

Description prepared by **Mr DS Trimboli of Arthur Yates & Co** Ltd, Narromine, New South Wales.

Table 28 Lettuce Varieties

(* = comparator)

	'Marksman'	*'El Toro'	*'Greenway'
MATURITY (days from transplant)			
mean	65.7	65.6	65.5
std. deviation	0.8	0.7	0.6
t-value/ significance	NS	1.45	2.03
SPREAD OF FRAME LEAVES (cm)			
mean	63.7	64.8	63.3
std. deviation	3.1	3.1	3.5
t-value/ significance	NS	1.05	0.39
HEAD WEIGHT (g)			
mean	1191.3	1133.8	1153.8
std. deviation	152.0	125.5	121.5
t-value/ significance	NS	1.14	0.39
HEAD DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	157.8	151.8	158.5
std. deviation	9.4	8.9	10.3
t-value/ significance	NS	1.14	0.87

Table 28 Lettuce Varieties

	'Marksman'	*'El Toro'	*'Greenway'
HEAD HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	158.5	156.3	164.8
std. deviation	9.0	9.4	9.1
t-value/ significance	NS	0.68	1.99
CORE HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	33.3	27.8	35.5
std. deviation	9.1	6.2	7.2
t-value/ significance	NS	2.56	0.88
CORE DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	39.0	37.8	38.5
std. deviation	2.1	3.4	2.4
t-value/ significance	NS	1.42	0.62
TIME TO BOLTING (days)			
mean	67.3	64.7	63.5
std. deviation	2.4	1.8	1.8
t-value/ significance	P0.01	5.84	6.44
HEIGHT OF BOLTING PLANT (cm)			
mean	113.2	113.8	105.9
std.deviation	6.6	6.0	4.2
t-value/ significance	P0.01	P0.01	3.10
Dm genes			
	10, 11	10	1, 3

Grants

The following are now protected varieties under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*

WAXFLOWER
Chamelaucium uncinatum
'White Spring'
Application No 90/008
Grantee: **Australian Wax Farms**
Certificate No 347
Expiry Date 8 February 2010

WAXFLOWER
Chamelaucium uncinatum x *ciliatum*
'Eric John'
Application No 90/009
Grantee: **Australian Wax Farms**
Certificate No 348
Expiry Date 8 February 2010

WAXFLOWER
Chamelaucium uncinatum
'Variegated Blush'
Application No 90/010
Grantee: **Australian Wax Farms**
Certificate No 349
Expiry Date 8 February 2010

WAXFLOWER
Chamelaucium uncinatum
'Lady Jennifer'
Application No 90/011
Grantee: **Australian Wax Farms**
Certificate No 350
Expiry Date 8 February 2010

WAXFLOWER
Chamelaucium uncinatum
'Elegance'
Application No 90/100
Grantee: **Australian Wax Farms**
Certificate No 351
Expiry Date 6 December 2010

'Triumphant'
Application No 91/043
Grantee: **Australian Wax Farms**
Certificate No 352
Expiry Date 23 May 2011

IMPATIENS
Impatiens hybrid
'Illusion'
Application No 92/137
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 353
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Blazon'
Application No 92/138
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 354
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Heathermist'
Application No 92/139
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 355
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Rosetta'
Application No 92/140
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 356
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Charade'
Application No 92/155
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 357
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Radiance'
Application No 92/142
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 358
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Ambrosia'
Application No 92/153
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 359
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Innocence'
Application No 92/154
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 360
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

RIVER WATTLE
Acacia cognata
'Green Mist'
Application No 92/020
Grantee: **Tree Planters Nursery Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 361
Expiry Date 18 March 2012

IMPATIENS
Impatiens hybrid
'Nebulous'
Application No 92/143
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 362
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

'Antares'
Application No 92/141
Grantee: **Biotech Plants Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 363
Expiry Date 6 October 2012

ALTROEMERIA
Alstroemeria hybrid
'Staronic' synonym **'Veronica'**
Application No 89/113
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**
Certificate No 364
Expiry Date 25 May 2010

'Stapurzul' synonym **'Azula'**
Application No 89/116
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**
Certificate No 365
Expiry Date 25 May 2010

'Stayeli' synonym **'Yellow Libelle'**
Application No 89/118
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**
Certificate No 366
Expiry Date 25 May 2010

'Stabuwit' synonym **'Amanda'**
Application No 90/057
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**
Certificate No 367
Expiry Date 25 May 2010

'Stayelor' synonym **'Helios'**
Application No 90/059
Grantee: **Van Staaveren BV**
Certificate No 368
Expiry Date 25 May 2010

LIMONIUM
Limonium altaica
'Emille'
Application No 91/028
Grantee: **Miyoshi & Co Ltd**
Certificate No 369
Expiry Date 18 April 2011

LIMONIUM
Limonium caspia x *latifolium*
'Beltlaard'
Application No 91/029
Grantee: **Miyoshi & Co Ltd**
Certificate No 370
Expiry Date 18 April 2011

WAXFLOWER
Chamelaucium uncinatum x *micranthum*
'Supernova' synonym **'Microwax 63(F)'**
Application No 91/032
Grantee: **NSW Department of Agriculture**
Certificate No 371
Expiry Date 23 July 2011

'Moonstruck' synonym **'White Miniwax 300(A)'**
Application No 91/033
Grantee: **NSW Department of Agriculture**
Certificate No 372
Expiry Date 23 July 2011

'Plumwhite' synonym **'Miniwax (28)'**
Application No 91/034
Grantee: **NSW Department of Agriculture**
Certificate No 373
Expiry Date 23 July 2011

'Earlybird' synonym **'Early White 1166(E)'**
Application No 91/035
Grantee: **NSW Department of Agriculture**
Certificate No 374
Expiry Date 23 July 2011

'Comet' synonym **'Mid Microwax (63(A))'**
Application No 91/037
Grantee: **NSW Department of Agriculture**
Certificate No 375
Expiry Date 23 July 2011

'Moonstar' synonym **'Late Microwax (63)'**
Application No 91/045
Grantee: **NSW Department of Agriculture**
Certificate No 376
Expiry Date 23 July 2011

PROTEA
Protea amplexicaulis
'Joey'
Application No 91/007
Grantee: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 377
Expiry Date 22 January 2011

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
Lolium perenne
'Vedette' synonym **'LP11'**
Application No 92/076
Grantee: **New Zealand Agrseeds Ltd**
Certificate No 378
Expiry Date 3 July 2012

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE
Pinus mugo
'Amber Gold'
Application No 93/177
Grantee: **Ferny Creek Nurseries Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 379
Expiry Date 19 August 2013

WHITE CLOVER
Trifolium repens
'Prop' synonym **'WEF'**
Application No 93/193
Grantee: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited**
Certificate No 380
Expiry Date 7 September 2013

APPLE
Malus domestica
'GB 63-43'
Application No 92/079
Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**
Certificate No 381
Expiry Date 3 July 2012

LIMONIUM
Limonium hybrid
'Daicean' synonym **'Ocean Blue'** (Holland)
Application No 92/057
Grantee: **DAI-ICHI SEED Co. Ltd.**
Certificate No 382
Expiry Date 21 May 2012

CANOLA
Brassica napus
'Narendra'
Application No 92/010
Grantee: **The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture**
Certificate No 383
Expiry Date 4 March 2012

ROSE
Rosa
'Meiflopan' synonym **'Alba Meidiland'**
Application No 91/076
Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie**
Certificate No 384
Expiry Date 26 August 2011

'Meineble' synonym **'Red Meidiland'**
Application No 91/049
Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie**
Certificate No 385
Expiry Date 15 May 2011

RICEFLOWER
Ozothamnus diosmifolius
'Cook's Snow White'
Application No 92/184
Grantee: **EG Cook & ER Cook**
Certificate No 386
Expiry Date 4 January 2013

'Cook's Tall Pink'
Application No 92/185
Grantee: **EG Cook & ER Cook**
Certificate No 387
Expiry Date 4 January 2013

BRACHYSCOME
Brachyscome multifida
'Pink Haze'
Application No 92/021
Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 388
Expiry Date 23 March 2012

'Lemon Drops'
Application No 92/023
Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 389
Expiry Date 23 March 2012

'Blue Haze'
Application No 92/022
Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 390
Expiry Date 23 March 2012

BORONIA
Boronia heterophylla
'Just Margaret'
Application No 92/167
Grantee: **J & M Pringle**
Certificate No 391
Expiry Date 9 November 2012

FRENCH BEAN
Phaseolus vulgaris
'XPB 247' synonym **'Matador'**
Application No 93/032
Grantee: **Asgrow Seed Company**
Certificate No 392
Expiry Date 3 February 2013

LIMONIUM
Limonium altaica
'Pink Emille'

Application No 92/128
Grantee: **Miyoshi & Co Ltd**
Certificate No 393
Expiry Date 9 September 2012

LIMONIUM
Limonium hybrid
'Oceanic Blue'
Application No 92/058
Grantee: **DAI-ICHI SEED Co Ltd**
Certificate No 394
Expiry Date 21 May 2012

SHORT LIVED RYEGRASS
Lolium multiflorum
'Eclipse' synonym **'PG61'**
Application No 93/195
Grantee: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd & Pyne Gould Guinness Ltd**
Certificate No 395
Expiry Date 9 September 2013

FRENCH BEAN
Phaseolus vulgaris
'Jade'
Application No 91/119
Grantee: **Rogers-NK Seed Company**
Certificate No 396
Expiry Date 11 December 2011

SOYBEAN
Glycine max
'9582' synonym **'Soya 582'**
Application No 91/122
Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**
Certificate No 397
Expiry Date 14 January 2012

'9641' synonym **'Soya 641'**
Application No 91/123
Grantee: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**
Certificate No 398
Expiry Date 14 January 2012

HELIPTERUM
Helipterum anthenoides
'Paper Star' synonym **'APS 91/B1'**
Application No 92/164
Grantee: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**
Certificate No 399
Expiry Date 9 November 2012

FRENCH BEAN
Phaseolus vulgaris
'Phoenix'
Application No 93/073
Grantee: **Rogers-NK Seed Company**
Certificate No 400
Expiry Date 1 March 2013

Applications Varied

BUDDLEIA
Buddleia asiatica
Application No 93/129

The denomination of this variety has been changed from **'Spring Promise' to 'Sweet Promise'.**

Applications Withdrawn

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

Cheiranthus mutabilis variety **'Joy Gold'** Application No 92/152

Dianthus x *plumaris* varieties **'Checkmate'** and **'Neat n Tidy'** with Application Nos 93/190 and 93/191.

Application Surrendered (S52)

'Narayen' *Cicer arietinum* Application No 89/082.

Submissions objecting to this surrender must be lodged with the Registrar 30 days from the end of the month in which this public notice is published.

Objections

Formal objections (S35 of the PBR 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 PBR to the applicant; and

b) considers that the provisions of S35 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 PBR 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 PBR. 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 June 1995.

Appendix 1

PBR Fees	$
Application	300
Examination-single application	1400
Examination-application based on overseas test data	1400
Examination-multiple applications*	1200
Certificate of PBR	300
Total Basic Fees	2000

* Applicable to 2 or more varieties of the same species tested at the same site when applications are lodged simultaneously by the same applicant, and descriptions are subsequently lodged and examined simultaneously.

Annual Fee	300

Other Fees	
Variation to application	100
Copy of an application, an objection or a detailed description	50
Lodging an objection	100
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for	
(a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory license	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access-varieties with no direct use as a consumer product	100
Amendment of the Register on notification of assignment	100
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Annual subsciption to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Other work relevant to PBR-per hour or part of an hour	75

Payment of Fees

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

Plant Breeders Rights Australia
DPIE
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

The **application fee** ($300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

The appropriate **examination fee** must be paid before the expiry of the 12th month from the date of acceptance of the application. The PBR Office will routinely invoice the applicant or their agent for the examination fee at the time nominated on the application form. 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. Extensions of provisional protection or deferment of fees may be requested.

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

If fee payment has not been deferred, 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 if commercialisation has taken place.

Certificate fee

Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be required and invoiced to pay the certification fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PBR and issuing the official certificate by the PBR Office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PBR.

Renewal fee

Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date the grant of PBR will be revoked under S50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees the PBR Office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for annual fees.

Inactive applications

An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 26 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeders rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 53(1) of the Act.

Appendix 2

PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with S85 of the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994.

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 Breeders 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 Breeders Rights Office based on information provided by these persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PBR Office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant breeder's rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PBR Office cannot be held liable for damages that may arise from the omission or inclusion of a person's name in the list nor does it assume any responsibility for losses or damages arising from agreements entered into between applicants and any person in the list of accredited persons. Qualified persons charge a fee for services rendered.

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

- locate in the left column of Table 1 the plant group for which you are applying;
- listed in the right column are the names of accredited qualified persons from whom you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultant's name, telephone number and area in which they are willing to consult (they may consult outside the nominated area);
- using the "Nomination of Qualified Person" form as a guide, agree provisionally on the scope and terms of the consultancy; complete the form and attach it to Part 1 of the application form;
- When you are notified that your nomination of a consultant qualified person is acceptable in the letter of acceptance of your application for PBR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PBR.

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Apple	Baxter, Leslie
	Jotic, Predo
	Mackay, Alastair
	Robinson, James
	Scholefield, Peter
	Sterne, Peter
	Tancred, Stephen
	Valentine, Bruce
Aquatic	Birkill, Ann-Marie
Aroid	Clarke, Charles
Azalea	Barrett, Mike
	Hempel, Maciej
	Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Trethowan, Richard
Berry Fruit	Robinson, James
	Scholefield, Peter
	Wilson, Stephen
Blueberry	Barthold, Graham
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian
	Cross, Richard
	Kadkol, Gururaj
	Robinson, James
	Scholefield, Peter
Bromeliads	Clarke, Charles
Buddleia	Robb, John
Butterfly Bush	Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian
	John, Robb
Carnivorous Plants	Clarke, Charles
Cereals	Bullen, Kenneth
	Cook, Bruce
	Cooper, Kath
	Cross, Richard
	Davidson, James
	Derera, Nicholas AM
	Hare, Raymond
	Law, Mary Ann
	Oates, John
	Poulsen, David
	Reid, Robert
	Rose, John
	Smart, Geoffrey
	Stearne, Peter
	Stuart, Peter
	Vertigan, Wayne
	Williams, Warren
	Wilson, Frances

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Cherry	Kennedy, Peter Mackay, Alastair 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 AM Leske, Richard Reid, Peter Thomson, Norman
Cucurbits	Cross, Richard Herrington, Mark Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Dogwood	Stearne, Peter
Feijoa	McDonald, David Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Fig	FitzHenry, Daniel
Forage Grasses	Bray, Robert Kirby, Greg Waterhouse, Douglas
Fruit	Bath, Geoffrey Beal, Peter Lenoir, Roland Pearson, Craig Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Grapes	Bath, Geoffrey Biggs, Eric Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Sykes, Stephen
Grevillea	Herrington, Mark
Halophyte species (Australian)	Waterhouse, Douglas
Hydrangea	Hanger, Brian
Industrial Crops	Milthorpe, Peter
Jojoba	Dunstone, Bob
Kangaroo Paw	Kirby, Greg
Legumes	Aberdeen, Ian Bowman, Alison Bray, Robert Cook, Bruce Hacker, Byran Imrie, Bruce Kirby, John Knights, Edmund Law, Mary Ann Lock, 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	Cross, Richard Fennell, John Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Strange, Pamela
Orchids	Clarke, Charles
Ornamentals-Exotic	Armitage, Paul Bath, Geoffrey Birkill, Ann-Marie Collins, Ian Cooling, Beth Cross, Richard Dawson, Iain Derera, Nicholas AM Fisk, Anne Marie Hempel, Maciej Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lunghusen, Mark Nichols, David Oates, John Paananen, Ian Robb, John Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Singh, Deo Stewart, Angus Strange, Pamela Watkins, Phillip

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Ornamentals-Indigenous	Barrett, Mike Beal, Peter Boden, Robert Bound, Sally Anne Collins, Ian Cooling, Beth Dawson, Iain Derera, Nicholas AM Fisk, Anne Marie Hockings, David Jack, Brian Jusaitis, Manfred Kirby, Greg Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lunghusen, Mark Milthorpe, Peter Molyneux, W M Nichols, David Oates, John Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Singh, Deo Sedgley, Margaret Strange, Pamela Tan, Beng Watkins, Phillip Worrall, Ross
Ornithopus	Nichols, Phillip
Osmanthus	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Pastures & Turf	Aberdeen, Ian Avery, Angela Bowman, Alison Cook, Bruce Cunningham, Peter Harrison, Peter Hacker, Bryan Kirby, Greg Lee, Choo Kiang Loch, Don Miller, Jeff Rose, John Smith, Raymond Waterhouse, Douglas Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Pear	Baxter, Leslie Mackay, Alastair Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Photinia	Robb, John
Pistacia	Sykes, Stephen
Potatoes	Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kirkham, Roger Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Strange, Pamela Stearne, Peter
Proteaceae	Reid, Robert Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Pulse Crops	Bullen, Kenneth Cross, Richard Oates, John
Prunus	Mackay, Alastair Topp, Bruce
Raspberry	Barthold, Graham Martin, Stephen Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Rhododendron	Barrett, Mike Paananen, Ian
Roses	Barrett, Mike Cross, Richard 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 Martin, Stephen Morrison, Bruce Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Strange, Pamela Wilson, Stephen
Tomato	Cross, Richard Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Strange, Pamela

PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)	Trethowan, Richard
Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Bullen, Kenneth Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter
Umbrella Tree	Paananen, Ian
Vegetables	Bath, Geoffrey Beal, Peter Cross, Richard Derera, Nicholas AM Frkovic, Edward Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland Oates, John Pearson, Craig Robinson, James Scholefield, Peter Scott, Peter Strange, Pamela Van Holthe, Jan Westra
Waratah	Alexander, Susan
Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)	Trethowan, Richard

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, Anglea	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
Beal, Peter	07 28 61488	South East Queensland
Biggs, Eric	050-23 2400 (ph/fax)	NSW, Victoria, South Aust
Birkill, 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
Cooper, Katharine	08-372 2280	Australia
Constable, Gregory	067-93 1105	NSW, Queensland
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400 (ph) 64 3 325 2074 (fax)	New Zealand
Cunningham, Peter	055-730900	Temperate regions of Australia
Davidson, James	06-246 5071	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	06-251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	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
FitzHenry, Daniel	048-622 487	Sydney and surrounding districts
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, Bryan	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 0238	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/Nthn 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
Mackay, Alastair	097-711 299 (Ph) 097-712 544 (fax)	Western Australia
Martin, Stephen	002-784307	Tasmania
McDonald, David	058-212021	Victoria/NSW/SA/QLD
Miller, Jeffrey	64-6-358-6019 (extn 8106)	Manawatu region, New Zealand
Milthorpe, Peter	068-952099	Condobolin dist, 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
Nichols, Phillip	09 368 3229	Western Australia
Oates, John	046 51 2601	Strathfield, NSW
Paananen, Ian	043-72 1210	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

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Robb, John	043-76 1330	Kulnura, New South Wales
	043-76 1271 (fax)	
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
Singh, Deo	018-880 787	Queensland
	07-207 5998 (fax)	
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 Holthe Jan Westra	03-706 3033	Australia
Vertigan, Wayne	003-36 5221	Tasmania
Waterhouse, Douglas	063-42 1811	Eastern Australia
	063-42 4551 (fax)	
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
Worrall, Ross	043-280 300	Australia

Appendix 4

Addresses of Plant Breeders Protection Offices in UPOV Member States

AUSTRALIA

Registrar
Plant Breeders Rights
GPO 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 Center
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
K W Neatby Bldg
960 Carling Ave
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0C6

Telephone (613) 995 79 00
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 22 79
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 obtentions vegetales
11, rue Jean Nicot
F-75007 Paris

Telephone 42 75 9314
Telex 250 648
Telefax 42 75 9425

GERMANY

Bundessortenamt
Osterfelddamm 80
D-30627 Hannover
Germany

Telephone (49-511) 956 6681
Telex 9.21.109 bsaha d
Telefax (49-511) 563 362

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 Volcani 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
19, 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 (3) 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
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 24
Lincoln

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

NORWAY

Plantesortsnemda
The Plant Variety Board
Fellesbygget
N-1432 AS

Telephone (47) 64-94.75.04
Telefax (47) 64-94.02.08

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 X179
Pretoria 0001

Telephone (012) 206-2360
Telefax (012) 206 27 86

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 (1) 442 82 64

SWEDEN

Postal Address
Statens vaxtsortnamnd
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Address for Visitors
Sundbybergsvagen 9
Solna

Telephone (08) 655 24 00
Telex 15 466
Telefax (1) 442 82 64

UNITED KINGDOM

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

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 1-703-305.93.00
Telefax 1-703-305.88.85

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'DP 891' 5(3) 18 7(3) 13
'DP 5415' 6(4) 8
'DP 5690' 6(4) 8
'Sicala 34' 5(1) 25 5(2) 13 6(2) 5
'Sicala V-2' 7(2) 7
'Siokra L23' 5(1) 25 5(2) 13 6(2) 5
'Siokra V-15' 7(2) 7

Grevillea
'Landcare' 7(1) 7
'Honey Wonder' 4(3) 25 4(4) 12 5(4) 3
'Sunkissed Waters' 4(2) 11 5(2) 6

Hardenbergia
'Bushy Blue' 7(2) 9 7(4) 33
'Free 'n' Easy' 6(1) 29 6(3) 20 7(2) 28
'Mini-haha' 3(2) 31 4(1) 4
'Pink Fizz' 5(3) 20 5(4) 31 6(3) 6
'Purple Falls' 4(3) 24 5(1) 11 6(4) 52

Hebe
'Rosie' 7(1) 5

Hedysarum
'Necton' 3(3) 19 7(2) 28

Helianthus
'Daniel' 7(3) 5

Helipterum
'Paper Cascade' 4(2) 22 4(4) 8 5(3) 6
'Paper Star' 6(1) 27 6(4) 42 7(4) 41

Heterocentron
'Green Cascade' 4(4) 20 5(3) 6 7(3) 49

Hordeum
'Cask' ('Ashton') 4(3) 24 4(4) 12 6(1) 5
'Franklin' 2(2) 22 3(1) 4
'Morrell' 6(4) 9
'Osprey' 6(2) 31 7(3) 22

Humulus
'Hokuto Ace' 7(2) 8

Hydrangea
'Helen Rankin' 6(2) 32
'Kirsten' 5(2) 36 5(3) 10 6(2) 4
'LK49' 5(3) 10 6(2) 5
'Messalina' 5(3) 17
'Rotenfels' 5(3) 17

Iberis
'Candy Glow' 5(1) 24 7(2) 29
'Mount Hood Dusk' 7(4) 6
'White Cloud' 5(3) 19

Impatiens
'Ambience' 7(3) 9
'Ambrosia' 5(4) 34 6(4) 31 7(4) 39
'Anaea' 4(1) 13 4(4) 5
'Antares' 5(4) 34 6(4) 27 7(4) 39
'Antigua' 5(2) 33 6(1) 6
'Apollon' 2(3) 21 2(4) 6 3(3) 5
'Arctia' 2(4) 20 3(3) 6
'Argus' 2(3) 21 2(4) 6 3(3) 5
'Aruba' 5(2) 33 6(1) 6
'Aurore' 2(3) 21 2(4) 6 3(3) 5 7(3) 49
'Barbados' 5(2) 30 6(1) 6
'Becky' 7(4) 5
'Blazon' 5(4) 33 6(4) 25 7(4) 38
'Bora Bora' 5(2) 31 6(1) 6
'Celebration Bright Coral' 7(3) 5
'Celebration Candy Pink' 7(3) 5
'Celebration Cherry Star' 7(3) 5
'Celebration Hot Pink' 7(3) 5
'Celebration Light Lavender' 7(3) 5
'Celebration Pure White' 7(3) 5
'Celebration Salmon' 7(3) 5
'Celerio' 2(3) 21 2(4) 8 3(3) 5
'Celsia' 4(1) 12 4(4) 5
'Charade' 5(4) 34 6(4) 41 7(4) 38
'Delias' 2(3) 21 2(4) 8 3(3) 5
'Dunya' 4(1) 13 4(4) 5
'Epia' 2(3) 21 2(4) 8 3(3) 5
'Eurema' 2(3) 21 2(4) 12 3(3) 5
'Fiji' 5(2) 32 6(1) 6
'Flambee' 2(3) 22 2(4) 12 3(3) 5
'Golden Anniversary' 7(1) 8
'Golden Girl' 6(2) 33
'Golden Surprise' 7(1) 8 7(3) 42
'Heathermist' 5(4) 33 6(4) 25 7(4) 38
'Illusion' 5(4) 33 6(4) 24 7(4) 38
'Innocence' 5(4) 34 6(4) 32 7(4) 39
'Isis' 5(2) 25 6(1) 6
'Isopa' 3(2) 29 4(1) 4
'Jasius' 2(3) 22 2(4) 12 3(3) 5
'Lanai' 5(2) 30 6(1) 6
'Lysandra' 3(2) 33 3(4) 19 4(4) 5
'Marpesia' 5(2) 31 6(1) 6
'Maui' 5(2) 29 6(1) 6
'Marumba' 2(3) 22 2(4) 14 3(3) 5
'Melissa' 5(2) 27 6(1) 6
'Mimas' 2(3) 22 2(4) 14 3(3) 5 7(3) 49
'Nebulous' 5(4) 34 6(4) 28 7(4) 39
'Octavia' 5(2) 26 6(1) 6
'Papete' 5(2) 28 6(1) 6
'Petula' 3(2) 30 4(1) 4
'Phoebis' 2(4) 20 3(3) 6 7(3) 49
'Radiance' 5(4) 34 6(4) 27 7(4) 38

'Rosetta'	5(4) 34	6(4) 26	7(4) 38	
'Samoa'		5(2) 29	6(1) 6	
'Saturnia'	2(3) 22	2(4) 14	3(3) 5	
'Selenia'	2(3) 22	2(4) 18	3(3) 5	
'Sesia'	2(3) 22	4(1) 11	4(4) 5	
'Shadow'	7(3) 9			
'Sphinx'		5(2) 25	6(1) 6	
'Sylvine'		2(4) 20	3(3) 6	7(3) 49
'Tahiti'		5(2) 32	6(1) 6	
'Tempest'	7(3) 9			
'Thecla'	2(3) 22	2(4) 18	3(3) 5	7(3) 49
'Tobago'		5(2) 27	6(1) 6	
'Tonga'		5(2) 27	6(1) 6	
'Trinidad'		5(2) 28	6(1) 6	
'Vulcain'	2(3) 22	2(4) 18	3(4) 4	
'Yuletide'	6(2) 33			
Juniperus				
'Blue Arrow'	6(1) 29			
Kalanchoe				
'Blues'	3(2) 33	4(1) 7	5(1) 7	
'Mazurka'	3(2) 33	4(1) 7	5(1) 7	
'Polka'	3(2) 33		6(4) 54	
'Tarantella'	3(2) 33		6(4) 54	
Koeleria				
'Barkoel'	7(1) 7			
Lactuca				
'Bronco'	7(3) 6			
'Bulls Eye'	1(3) 12	1(4) 5	2(3) 4	
'Diamond'	7(1) 5	7(4)		
'Greenway'		3(1) 7	3(4) 4	
'Frillice'	6(4) 8			
'Impact'		5(1) 23	6(1) 7	
'Magnum'		5(2) 24	6(3) 6	
'Marksman'	7(4)	7(4)		
'Mustang'	7(3) 6			
'Rodeo'	6(4) 8			7(2) 29
'Target'	1(3) 12	1(4) 6	2(3) 4	
'Wintersalad'		3(1) 7	5(2) 5	
Lantana				
'Malans Gold'	7(4) 5			
'Monsuee'	5(2) 35	7(1) 10		
'Rosie'	6(3) 45			
Lavandula				
'Helmsdale'	7(1) 5			
'Henri Dunant'	6(3) 46			
'Marshwood'	7(1) 5			
'Sidonie'	6(4) 7			
'White Lace'	7(3) 6			

Lechenaultia				
'Autumn Blue'	2(3) 21	4(1) 5	4(4) 5	
'Flamingo'		1(4) 13	2(3) 4	7(3) 49
'Starburst'		1(4) 13	2(3) 4	7(3) 49
'Ultraviolet'		1(4) 13	2(3) 4	7(3) 49
Leptospermum				
'Aphrodite'	5(3) 18	6(1) 26	6(4) 53	
'Rhiannon'	7(3) 7			
Leucadendron				
'Katie's Blush'	3(3) 25	4(1) 8	5(1) 7	
	7(3) 48			
'World Vision'	7(1) 7			
Leucospermum				
'High Gold'	7(4) 7			
Lilium				
'Geneve'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36
'Grand Cru'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36
'Lucca'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36
'Menton'	2(3) 22			3(1) 36
'Mona Lisa'	2(3) 23	4(4) 5	5(4) 3	
'Monte Rosa'	2(3) 23			3(1) 36
'Sancerre'	2(3) 23			3(1) 36
'Toscane'	2(3) 23			3(1) 36
'Venezia'	2(3) 23	4(2) 4	5(2) 5	
Limonium				
'Ballerina Rose'	3(2) 34	7(3) 9		
'Beltlaard'	4(2) 22	6(4) 11	7(4) 39	
'Crystal Yellow'	5(4) 33			7(3) 49
'Daicean'	5(3) 17	6(4) 20	7(4) 40	
'Emille'	4(2) 22	6(4) 10	7(4) 39	
'La Mer'	5(4) 33			7(3) 49
'Lavender Emille'	5(4) 33			7(3) 49
'Oceanic Blue'	5(3) 17	6(4) 20	7(4) 41	
'Oceanic White'	5(3) 17			
'Pink Emille'	5(4) 33	6(4) 23	7(4) 40	
'Saint Pierre'	4(2) 23			7(2) 29
'Sunday Light Blue'	5(4) 33			
'Sunday Pink'	5(4) 33			7(3) 49
'Tall Emille'	7(3) 8			
Linum				
'Eyre'	4(4) 22	5(4) 14	6(4) 53	
'Wallaga'	4(4) 22	5(4) 13	6(4) 53	
Lolium				
'Banks'	5(3) 20	7(3) 14		
	6(2) 34			
'Boomer'	5(4) 32	6(3) 14	7(2) 29	
'Conker'	7(1) 9			
'Cordura'	6(2) 31	7(3) 21		

'Eclipse' 6(4) 6 7(4) 41
'Embassy' 4(2) 22 7(3) 10
'Grasslands
'Greenstone' 3(4) 20 5(1) 6
'Grasslands
'Lincoln' ('Pacific') 5(2) 35 6(3) 11 7(3) 48
'Guard' 5(3) 20 7(2) 16
'Jackaroo' 4(1) 23 5(1) 9 6(1) 7
'LP15' 6(2) 31 7(3) 20
'Noble' 6(3) 44 6(3) 40
'Progrow' 1(3) 12 1(4) 7 2(3) 4 2(1) 15
'Roper' 3(2) 33 6(2) 7
'Taurus' 7(1) 9
'Vedette' 5(3) 19 6(4) 21 7(4) 40
'Yatsyn 1' 1(3) 5 2(2) 4

Lomandra
'Limeglow' 7(3) 9

Lophostemon
'Billy Bunter' 6(4) 5

Lotus
'Grasslands Goldie' 5(3) 20 6(2) 24 7(3) 48
'Merlin's Gold' 6(1) 31
'Sharnae' 6(4) 5 7(2) 23

Lycopersicon
'Alka' 7(3) 9

Lysimachia
'Golden Harvest' 6(3) 45
'Outback Sunset' 6(2) 33
'Silverbird' 5(3) 19
7(2) 29

Macadamia
'Hidden Valley A4' 1(2) 7 2(1) 4
'Hidden Valley A16' 1(2) 9 2(1) 4
'Hidden Valley A38' 6(1)28 7(4) 21

Macroptilium
'Aztec' 7(1) 7 7(2) 27

Magnolia
'Vulcan' 5(4) 34

Malus
'Big Time' 3(3) 25 4(4) 6 6(1) 7
'Cepiland' 2(3) 22
'GB63-43' 5(3) 19 6(2) 15 7(4) 40
6(3) 46
'Galaxy' 7(1) 9
'Jonagored' 2(2) 30
'Lancep' 2(3) 22

'Merlyn' 7(2) 5
'Pink Rose' 6(3) 44
7(2) 29
'Rafzubin' 1(4) 23
'Red Elstar' 2(1) 14
'SA 244-20' 6(2) 33
'SA 251-18' 6(2) 33
6(3) 46
'SA 252-107' 6(2) 33
6(3)46
'SA 256-24' 6(2) 33
6(3) 46
'Southern Star' 4(2) 22 6(1) 31
'Summertime' 7(2) 7
'Sun Lady' 6(3) 44
7(1) 33

Mandevilla
'Cinderella' 6(4) 5
'My Fair Lady' 5(1) 2 6(1) 5
'Pale Face' 7(4) 7
'Scarlet Pimpernel' 3(2) 12 4(1) 4

Medicago
'Aquarius' 6(4) 9
'Caliph' 5(3) 18 6(1) 26 6(4) 53
'Eureka' 7(3) 5
'Flairdale' 7(2) 7
'Herald' 7(4) 7
'Jindera' 7(3) 5
'L69' 5(2) 36 7(3) 11
'Mogul' 5(2) 35 6(1) 23 7(1) 32
'Orion' 7(2) 7
'Prime' 4(1) 18 5(2) 5
'Quadrella' 3(2) 34 3(3) 18 4(2) 4
'Rivoli' 4(2) 23 4(4) 9 5(4) 3
'Sceptre' 5(3) 20
'5454' 6(2) 34

Melaleuca
'Lemon, Lime
and Dry' 6(1) 28
'Phytogen' 7(1) 7

Metrosideros
'Midas' 3(4) 37 7(3) 49

Microlaena
'Griffin' 7(3) 6
'Shannon' 7(3) 6
'Wakefield' 7(3) 6

Nandinia
'Gulf Stream' 7(1) 7

Nephrolepis
'Capricorn Gold' 6(4) 8

Ornithopus
'Grasslands Koha' 1(4) 16 2(4) 5

Ozothamnus
'Cook's Snow White' 6(1) 29 6(4) 43 7(4) 40
'Cook's Tall Pink' 6(1) 29 6(4) 45 7(4) 40
'Redlands Sandra' 7(4) 6

Panicum
'Natsukaze' 2(2) 20 5(1) 6
'Natsuyutaka' 4(2) 22 6(2) 8 7(3) 48
'Shadegro' 7(3) 6 7(3) 43

Paspalum
'Riba' 7(3) 8

Persea
'Esther' 2(4) 38 5(1) 26
'Gwen' 2(4) 38
'Whitsell' 2(4) 38 5(1) 26

Petunia
'Abundance' 6(1) 30
'Aurora' 6(2) 32
'Batavian Night' 6(1) 30
'Blue Highlights' 7(3) 8
'Blue Opal' 6(1) 30
'Blue Wren' 6(1) 29
'Blushing Pink' 7(3) 8
'Bonnie Belle' 6(1) 30
'Cimbrian Glow' 6(1) 30
'Cobbitty Rose' 6(1) 30
'Colour Flip' 6(1) 30
'Corsican Love' 6(1) 29
'Crimean Flame' 6(1) 30
'Eureka' 6(2) 32
'Fire Flash' 6(1) 30
'Firewalker' 6(1) 30
'Galactic Flame' 6(1) 30
'Hotlips' 6(1) 30
'Kilkenny Bells' 6(2) 32
'Liberty Bell' 6(1) 30
'Lollipop' 6(2) 32
'Maralinga' 6(1) 30
'Mariposa Red' 6(1) 30
'Merriman' 6(1) 30
'Midnight Sun' 6(1) 30
'Mixtecan Fireworks' 6(1) 30
'Montezuma Sunset' 6(1) 30 7(1) 16
'Musicmaker' 6(2) 32
'Orion' 6(2) 32
'Palmyra' 6(1) 30
'Pampas Fire' 6(1) 29 7(1) 15
'Pink Confusion' 6(2) 32
'Pink Flirt' 6(1) 30
'Pink Highlights' 7(3) 8
'Pink Mischief' 6(1) 29
'Pink Organdy' 6(1) 30
'Pink Panther' 6(1) 29 7(1) 16
'Pink Victory' 6(4) 9 7(1) 17
'Poulina' 5(4) 32
'Purple Flip' 6(1) 30
'Purple Frills' 6(1) 30
'Purple Starlight' 6(1) 30
'Purple Sunspot' 6(1) 30
'Pygmy Rose' 6(1) 30
'Rainbow Warrior' 6(1) 30
'Ravenna Purple' 6(1) 30
'Red Cavalier' 6(2) 32
'Revolution Brilliantpink' 6(2) 34
'Revolution Brilliantpink-Mini' 6(2) 34
'Revolution Pastelpink' 6(2) 34 7(2) 29
'Revolution Purple Pink' 6(2) 34
'Revolution White' 6(2) 34
'Ruby Jewel' 6(2) 32
'Starfire' 6(2) 32
'Scarlet Dixie' 6(1) 29
'Sierra Snow' 6(1) 29
'Snow Pet' 6(1) 30
'Southern Desire' 6(1) 30
'St. Elmos Fire' 6(1) 29
'Star Rider' 6(1) 30
'Starfire' 6(2) 32
'Sunfire' 6(2) 32
'Sunangel' 7(1) 8
'Sunangelface' 7(1) 8
'Sunbride' 7(1) 8
'Suncharmer' 7(1) 8
'Suncocktail' 7(1) 8
'Suncool' 7(1) 8
'Suneclipse' 7(1) 8
'Sunfrills' 7(1) 8
'Sungazer' 7(1) 8
'Sunkiss' 7(1) 8
'Sunlace' 7(1) 8
'Sunlark' 7(2) 7
'Sunmarble' 7(1) 8
'Sunprom' 7(1) 8

'Sunseeker' 6(2) 32
'Sunsnow' 6(1) 30
7(1) 33
'Sunstormer' 7(1) 8
'Suntruce' 7(1) 8
'Sweet Victory' 6(1) 29 7(1) 16
'Thai Silk' 6(1) 30
'Velvet Columbine' 6(2) 32
'Wedding Bells' 6(1) 30
'White Sierra' 6(1) 30

Phalaris
'Holdfast' 3(1) 13 3(4) 4

Phaseolus
'Barracuda' 7(2) 6
'Bronco' 1(4) 23 2(2) 13 3(1) 5
'Celtic' 7(2) 6
'Gresham' 2(2) 15 3(1) 4 5(3) 6
'Jade' 5(1) 25 6(4) 14 7(4) 41
'Matador' 6(1) 31
'Phoenix' 6(1) 31 6(4) 48 7(4) 41
'Rainbird' 5(4) 34 6(4) 30
'Rosario' 6(4) 8
'Sarande' 6(4) 8
'Sirius' 5(4) 34 6(4) 29
'Spearfelt' 6(2) 31 6(4) 47
'XPB 247' 6(2) 34 6(3) 37 7(4) 40

Photina
'Allyn Sprite' 7(4) 7

Pimelea
'Pink Bouquet' 4(3) 21 5(3) 5

Pinus
'Amber Gold' 6(4) 5 6(4) 49 7(4) 40

Pisum
'Bluey' 4(1) 22 5(4) 3
'Bonzer' 4(3) 20 7(3) 47
'Dinkum' 1(4) 19 2(3) 4
'Flinders' 4(4) 21 6(3) 46
'Frolic' 2(2) 30 3(4) 37
'Jupiter' 5(3) 18 6(1) 25 6(4) 53
'Solara' 2(2) 30 3(2) 34

Plumbago
'Monott' 5(3) 19 7(2) 14

Protea
'Joey' 4(1) 24 6(4) 9 7(4) 40
'Pixie' 6(4) 7
'Possum Magic' 4(1) 24 6(1) 7

Prunus
'110GD11' 7(3) 8
'Afterglow' 4(1) 24 4(3) 26
'April Glo' 7(3) 8
'Arctic Queen' 7(3) 8
'Arctic Rose' 5(3) 20 7(4) 9
'Arctic Snow' 7(3) 8
'Atlas' 7(4) 6
'Brooks' 6(4) 8 7(4) 25
'Camil' 6(2) 32
'Celeste' 7(2) 5
'Citation' 6(3) 45
'Damil' 6(2) 32
'Empress' 4(2) 22 5(2) 8 6(1) 7
'Flavor Queen' 7(4) 5
'Flavor Supreme' 7(4) 5
'Gaudion' 2(3) 22
'GM9' 6(2) 32
'Harmonie' 2(4) 37 3(4) 37
'Junecrest' 2(3) 21 7(2) 9
'Lapins' 4(1) 23 5(1) 7
'Melodie' 2(4) 37 7(2) 12
'Nectarzee' 7(3) 8
'Pixzee' 7(3) 8
'Primetime' 7(1) 7
'Red Velvet' 3(3) 25 7(3) 49
'Rich Lady' 5(3) 20 7(4)
'Rich May' 7(4) 5
'Royal Velvet
'Plumcot' 5(3) 18 7(3) 49
'Showtime' 7(1) 7
'Snow Diamond' 4(2) 22 7(3) 49
'Summerland' 7(2) 5
'Sweetheart' 7(1) 9
'Sylvia' 7(2) 5
'Symphonie' 2(4) 37 7(2) 11
'Tasty Zee' 2(3) 21 7(2) 9
'Venus' 7(4) 6
'Winter Sun' 3(4) 21 5(1) 7
'Zee Glo' 6(3) 45
'Zee Lady' 7(2) 10

Pyrus
'Claremont' 4(2) 23 6(3) 46
'Daisui Li' 2(4) 38
'Shin Li' 2(4) 38
'Sophia's Pride' 6(2) 26 7(2) 28

Radermachera
'Kaprima' 3(4) 37 4(4) 7 5(4) 5

Rhipsalis

'Matilda' 6(4) 9

Rhododendron

'Australian Cameo' 6(3) 45
'Australian Rainbow' 6(3) 44
'Australian Sunset' 6(3) 45
'Coconut Ice' 3(3) 20 4(2) 4
'Colleen Fahey' 7(2) 6 7(4) 30
'Evonne Goolagong' 7(3) 7 7(4) 34
'Fiesta' 4(4) 16 6(3) 6
'Maria's Choice' 6(3) 44
'Ostalett' 7(2) 6 7(4) 30
'Ostali' 7(2) 6 7(4) 31
'Otto' 7(2) 6 7(4) 36
'Princess Barbara' 7(3) 7 7(4) 16
'Princess Charlotte' 7(3) 7
'Princess Pat' 7(3) 7 7(4) 36
'Princess Sharon' 7(3) 7 7(4) 35
'Sydney's Sesqui' 5(1) 24 5(4) 15 6(3) 6
'Theo' 7(2) 6 7(4) 31

Robinia

'Purple Crown' 3(3) 25

Rosa

'Adelfi' 4(4) 22 6(1) 31
'Aotearoa' 5(1) 25 5(3) 7 6(2) 5
'Arobipy' 3(2) 34 3(2) 17 4(1) 4
'Arotrusim' 3(2) 34 3(2) 18 4(1) 4
'Ausblush' 3(2) 33 6(3) 8 7(2) 29
'Ausbord' 4(2) 22
'Ausbreak' 7(1) 9
'Auscot' 3(2) 33 6(3) 6 7(2) 29
'Auscrim' 6(2) 33 7(3) 24
'Ausfin' 6(2) 33 7(3) 24
'Ausmit' 5(3) 18 7(3) 12
'Ausreef' 7(1) 9
'Ausvelvet' 7(1) 9
'Auswhite' 4(2) 22 6(3) 9 7(2) 28
'Auswonder' 7(1) 9
'Benfig' 6(3) 44 7(3) 35
'Breathless' 7(1) 6
'Brigadoon' 5(1) 25 5(3) 9 6(2) 5
'Bruninitial' 6(2) 31 7(1) 24
'Catherine McAuley' 6(1) 29 6(3) 34 7(3) 48
'Cecilia' 4(2) 19 5(3) 5
'Chameleon' 5(4) 34
'Class Act' 5(1) 25 5(3) 8 6(2) 5
'Cocdestin' 3(2) 33 4(2) 12 5(4) 3
'Coral Parade' ('Poulals') 5(4) 32
'Crimson Miniwonder' 6(2) 34
'Delicious' 5(2) 35
'Devilk' 6(3) 43
'Devnovia' 6(3) 43
'Devrise' 6(3) 43
'Devtinta' 6(3) 43
'Dicmoppet' 6(2) 31 7(1) 26
'Dicobey' 5(2) 15 7(2) 28
'Dollar' 4(4) 22 6(1) 7 6(4) 53
'Dorothea Howard' 7(4) 7
'Fairy Fire' 6(2) 32
'Frystar' 7(4) 7
'Frytranquil' 7(4) 7
'Frytrooper' 7(4) 7
'Golden Friendship' 4(2) 14 5(4) 3
'Hans Christian Anderson' 4(1) 24 4(3) 17 5(3) 6
'Happy Days' 4(1) 24 4(3) 11 5(3) 5
'Harwoey' 7(3) 5
'Interlien' 4(1) 20 5(4) 3
'Intermotto' 4(1) 20 5(4) 3
'Interniki' 4(1) 21 5(4) 3
'Interonly' 6(3) 44 4(2) 18 7(3) 32 5(4) 3
'Interpeach' 7(2) 9 7(4) 5
'Interprince' 4(1) 20 5(4) 3
'Interpur' 7(1) 5
'Intersept' 7(1) 9
'Intersiree' 7(1) 5
'Intertyn' 7(1) 5
'Jacable' 7(1) 6
'Jacdash' 7(1) 6
'JACient' 6(1) 29 6(3) 35 7(3) 47
'JACpif' 6(1) 29 6(3) 33
'JACyef' 6(1) 29 6(3) 32
'Keijourna' 2(1) 14 2(3) 5 3(2) 5
'Keimove' 7(3) 8
'Keinoumi' 3(4) 36 4(3) 8 5(3) 5
'Keitaibu' 3(3) 25 4(3) 8 5(3) 5
'Keizoubo' 5(3) 19 5(4) 21 6(3) 6
'Kimba' 5(1) 24
'Kooiana Daybreak' 3(2) 19 4(1) 4
'Korbacol' 7(2) 8
'Korbolak' 3(1) 36 3(2) 22 4(1) 4
'Korcilmo' 7(2) 8
'Korcrisett' 7(2) 8
'Kordaba' 7(2) 7
'Korferse' 4(2) 20 6(4) 53
'Korkunde' 3(1) 36 3(2) 23 4(1) 4
'Korlaper' 7(2) 8
'Kormador' 3(1) 36 3(2) 24 4(1) 4

'Korokis' 3(1) 36 3(2) 24 4(1) 4
'Korpinka' 7(2) 7
'Korschwama' 7(2) 8
'Korsorb' 4(2) 23 6(2) 12 7(2) 28
'Korveril' 3(1) 36 3(2) 24 4(1) 4
'Korwilma' 6(1) 29 6(3) 36 7(3) 47
'Lavdoll' 7(2) 5
'Lavglo' 4(4) 22 5(4) 11 6(4) 53 6(2) 34
'Lavjack' 5(1) 25 6(3) 10
'Legend' 7(1) 6
'Lavquest' 7(2) 6
'Macerupt' 3(1) 36 3(2) 15 4(1) 4
'Many Happy Returns' 6(2) 31 7(1) 25
'Meibarke' 3(1) 23 3(4) 4
'Meiblonver' 6(4) 5
'Meicairma' 7(3) 6
'Meichevil' 3(3) 25 3(4) 37
'Meichoiju' 5(3) 20 7(4)
'Meidanclar' 5(1) 25 5(4) 16 6(4) 53 6(3) 46
'Meidalnu' 6(4) 6
'Meideuji' 6(4) 7
'Meidiaplou' 3(3) 25 3(4) 37
'Meidrofal' 7(4) 6
'Meiflopan' 4(4) 22 6(2) 11 7(4) 40
'Meifrony' 3(3) 25 4(3) 7 5(3) 5
'Meiglassol' 6(2) 33 6(3) 39 7(3) 47
'Meigormon' 7(3) 8
'Meigovin' 3(1) 28 3(4) 4
'Meigronurisar' 4(4) 22 6(1) 15 6(4) 53 7(1) 33
'Meijaudiair' 3(4) 36 4(3) 9 5(3) 5
'Meikister' 6(4) 5
'Meikrusa' 2(3) 10 3(2) 5
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'Meilipo' 6(1) 29 6(3) 19
'Meilivar' 3(4) 32 5(3) 5
'Meimagul' 7(4) 6
'Meineble' 4(2) 23 6(2) 10 7(4) 40
'Meinivoz' 7(3) 6
'Meinochot' 5(1) 25 6(3) 10 7(3) 48
'Meioffic' 6(4) 7
'Meiperol' 5(3) 19 5(4) 28 6(3) 6
'Meipinjid' 2(2) 24 3(1) 4
'Meipitac' 5(3) 20 7(4) 12
'Meiplatin' 4(4) 22 6(1) 14 6(4) 53
'Meiponal' 3(1) 29 3(4) 4
'Meipopul' 5(4) 33 7(4) 14
'Meirolour' 2(3) 11 3(2) 5
'Meirutral' 3(1) 31 3(4) 4
'Meiselgra' 4(4) 22 5(4) 10 6(4) 52 6(2) 34
'Meispreyo' 6(4) 5
'Meitifran' 3(1) 25 3(4) 4
'Meitobla' 6(4) 7
'Meitonje' 5(3) 20 7(4) 11
'Meitralur' 6(3) 46 5(4) 17 6(4) 53
'Meivamo' 6(4) 5
'Meivouplix' 2(3) 13 3(2) 5
'Meivrofix' 2(3) 13 3(2) 5
'Meixerul' 3(1) 32 3(4) 4
'Meixtraflo 3(3) 25 4(3) 10 5(3) 5
'Meixtrony' 5(3) 5
'Meizaipur' 2(1) 14 2(3) 4 3(2) 5
'Meizogrel' 4(4) 22 5(4) 10 6(4) 52 6(2) 34
'Melinda Gainsford' 7(1) 6
'Michelle Joy' 4(1) 24 4(3) 10 5(3) 6
'Noaschnee' 5(3) 18 6(3) 13 7(3) 47
'Noatraum' 3(4) 36 5(2) 9 6(1) 7 6(2) 34
'Olympic Gold' 6(4) 8
'Olytel' 6(4) 6
'Pekcoujenny' 5(4) 33 7(3) 18
'Pink Iceberg' 7(1) 7
'Pink Kardinal' 7(2) 7
'Poulals' 5(4) 32
'Poulann' 5(4) 32
'Poulcar' 5(4) 32
'Poulci' 5(4) 33
'Poulester' 5(4) 32
'Poulina' 5(4) 32
'Pouloral' 5(4) 33
'Poulspor' 5(4) 32
'Poulstar' 5(4) 32
'Poulvic' 5(4) 32
'Precious Michelle' 4(1) 24 4(3) 12 5(3) 5
'Quaker Star' 4(2) 13 5(4) 3
'Queen Parade' 5(4) 32
'Pink Parade' 5(4) 32
'Remember Me' 4(2) 12
'Rock & Roll' 4(1) 24 4(3) 12 5(3) 6
'Royal Parade' 5(4) 32
'Ruialex' 7(1) 9
'Ruicharm' 7(1) 8
'Ruichris' 7(1) 9
'Ruidiggel' 7(1) 8
'Ruidriko' 5(4) 33 7(3) 17
'Ruifire' 7(1) 8
'Ruigal' 7(1) 8

'Ruipipi' 7(1) 9
'Ruirodella' 7(1) 8
'Ruirovingi' 7(1) 6
'Ruizesac' 6(3) 44 7(3) 31 6(4) 54
'San-Ka' 6(2) 31 7(1) 27
'Savabear' 7(2) 5
'Savaje' 6(3) 46 5(4) 18 7(2) 28
'Savoy Hotel' 5(2) 16 7(2) 28
'Schobitet' 3(1) 27 3(4) 4
'Selalu' 4(4) 22 6(1) 13 6(4) 54
'Selargon' 4(4) 22 6(1) 10 6(4) 54
'Selcarbonium' 7(1) 6
'Selchroom' 7(1) 6
'Selferr' 4(4) 22 6(1) 10 6(4) 54
'Selhafnium' 7(1) 6
'Selnessee' 5(1) 24 6(1) 12 6(4) 54
'Selscandium' 7(1) 6
'Selspray' 4(4) 22 6(1) 11 6(4) 54
'Seltitaan' 4(4) 22 6(1) 13 6(4) 54
'Sheer Bliss' 5(1) 25 5(3) 6 6(2) 5
'Smooth Melody' 7(1) 6
'Smooth Perfume' 7(1) 6
'Smooth Prince' 7(1) 6
'Spevu' 7(2) 5
'Stebigpu' 3(2) 16 4(1) 4
'Starlight Parade' 5(4) 32
'Summer Fragrance' 4(2) 13 5(4) 3
'Suntink' 6(1) 28 7(3) 18
'Sunwend' 6(1) 28 7(3) 18
'Sweet Inspiration' 7(1) 6
'Tanakinom' 5(4) 35 7(1) 12
'Taneitber' 6(2) 35 5(2) 16 7(2) 28
'Tanfudermos' 6(2) 4
'Tanireb' 5(4) 35
'Tanschaubud' 3(2) 21 4(1) 4
'Tenessee' 4(4) 22 6(1) 7 6(4) 54
'Tineke' 3(4) 36 4(2) 6 5(1) 7
'Victory Parade' 5(4) 33
'Welpeach' 7(1) 5
'Welpink' 7(1) 5
'Welred' 7(1) 5
'White Simplicity' 5(1) 25 5(3) 8 6(2) 5
'Woman's Day' 5(3) 17
'Young at Heart' 1(2) 13 2(2) 4
'Yu Giri' 7(2) 4

Santalum
'Powell's Number One' 6(1) 27

Santolina
'Lemon Fizz' 7(4) 6

Sanvitalia
'Pizzaro's Button' 5(2) 35 7(3) 49

Sapium
'Johan Harder' 4(4) 21

Scabiosa
'Butterfly Blue' 5(3) 18 5(4) 20 6(4) 53 6(2) 35
'Pink Mist' 5(3) 18 5(4) 20 6(4) 53 6(2) 35

Scaevola
'Golden Fanfare' 7(2) 8
'Petite Cascade' 5(3) 19 6(2) 24 7(1) 32 6(4) 54
'Royal Fanfare' 7(3) 6

Schlumbergera
'Aspen' 7(3) 7
'Bridgeport' 2(4) 30 3(3) 5
'Cambridge' 2(4) 31 3(3) 5
'Christmas Fantasy' 3(2) 10 4(1) 4
'Gold Fantasy' 2(4) 34 5(1) 6
'Holiday Splendor' 6(3) 44
'Lavender Fantasy' 3(4) 22 4(3) 6
'Madame Butterfly' 1(3) 7 2(2) 4
'Magic Fantasy' 3(4) 22 4(3) 6
'Orange Fantasy' 2(4) 35 3(3) 5
'Pasadena' 7(3) 7
'Sanibel' 5(3) 19 7(2) 14
'Santa Cruz' 2(4) 36 3(3) 5
'Sleigh Bells' 6(3) 44
'Windsor' 5(3) 19 7(2) 15

Scholtzia
'White Cascade' 6(4) 7

Serruria
'Sugar'n'Spice' 3(4) 30 4(4) 4
'Superb Blush' 6(4) 7

Sesamum
'Aussie Gold' 6(1) 28 7(1) 14
'Beech's Choice' 6(1) 28 7(1) 13

Setaria
'Splenda' 1(3) 10 2(2) 4

Simmondsia
'Barindji' 3(1) 14 3(4) 4
'Wadi Wadi' 4(4) 19 6(1) 6
'Waradgery' 3(1) 14 3(4) 4

Solanum
'Azur' 7(1) 7

'Forta' 7(1) 7
'Gladiator' 7(2) 6
'HiLite Russet' 6(1) 28 6(3) 16 7(2) 28
'Karlena' 6(2) 32
'Liseta' 4(4) 21 5(4) 6 6(3) 6
'Maradonna' 4(4) 21 5(4) 6 6(3) 6
'Mondial' 4(4) 21 5(4) 6 6(3) 6
'Morene' 1(3) 13 3(2) 6 5(1) 6
'Nadine' 5(3) 18 7(4) 8
'Panda' 5(1) 25
'Pepo' 7(1) 7
'Snow Gem' 6(3) 43
'Wilwash' 4(2) 17 5(4) 5
'Winlock' 3(2) 7 4(1) 4

Spathiphyllum
'Bond A' 7(3) 6
'Caroline' 5(1) 26 7(1) 9
'Gorgusis 1' 4(4) 22
'Leprechaun' 6(4) 9
'Sandra' 6(2) 33 7(1) 23
'Tamborine Gold' 6(2) 32

Stenanthemum
'White Mischief' 5(2) 35 6(1) 24 7(1) 32

Stylosanthes
'Amiga' 3(3) 23 5(1) 7
'Feira' 3(4) 33 4(4) 5
'Jecuipe' 3(4) 33 4(4) 5
'Recife' 3(4) 33 4(4) 5

Syngonium
'Ultra' 5(2) 35 6(1) 22 6(4) 53

Syzygium
'Blaze' 6(3) 45 7(3) 38
'Hedgemaster' 7(1) 7
'Lillyput' 5(1) 25 6(1) 22 6(4) 53
'Undercover' 6(4) 5

Telopea
'Cardinal' 7(3) 7
'Fire and Brimstone' 7(2) 8
'Olympic Flame' 3(3) 16 5(2) 5
'Sunburst' 3(3) 16
'Sunflare' 3(3) 16 5(2) 5

Trifolium
'Astred' 4(1) 23 5(4) 7 6(1) 7
'Clever Club' 7(4) 7
'Denmark' 4(4) 18 6(3) 6
'Gosse' 5(4) 34 7(1) 13
'Goulburn' 4(4) 19 6(3) 6
'Grasslands Colenso' 3(3) 22 5(4) 3
'Grasslands Demand' 6(1) 29 6(3) 41 7(3) 48
'Grasslands Kopu' 2(2) 28 4(3) 6
'Grasslands Prestige' 6(1) 29 6(3) 21 7(3) 48
'Grasslands Tahora' 2(2) 28 3(2) 5
'Kyambro' 2(2) 17 3(1) 4
'Leura' 4(2) 7 6(1)5
'Nuba' 3(1) 11 4(1) 4
'Prop' 6(4) 6 6(4) 50 7(4) 40
'Rosedale' 2(2) 19 3(3) 6
'York' 6(4) 9 7(3) 41

X Triticosecale
'Abacus' 5(1) 17 6(1) 5
'Maiden' 6(2) 31

Triticum
'Amery' 6(4) 8 7(4) 26
'Lawson' 4(2) 23 4(4) 10 5(3) 6
'Pelsart' 6(4) 6 7(4) 23
'Rowan' 6(4) 6 7(4) 230
'Stretton' 6(4) 8 7(4) 25
'Sunstate' 6(2) 34
'Stiletto' 7(1) 5
'Tasman' 6(4) 6 7(4) 24
'Wollaroi' 6(2) 33

Vicia
'Icarus' 7(1) 5 7(4) 7

Vigna
'Big Buff' 6(1) 28 6(3) 17 7(3) 48
6(2) 35
'Black Pearl' 7(2) 7 7(3) 43
'Emerald' 6(1) 27 6(3) 15 7(3) 48
'Holstein' 6(1) 28 6(3) 17 7(3) 48

Viola
'White Angel' 6(1) 27

Vitis
'King Husainy' 4(4) 22
'Moss' 1(4) 23 3(4) 5 6(1) 6
'Ralli Seedless' 5(4) 34
'Sugraone' 4(3) 25
7(1) 32
'Sugrafive' 4(3) 25

Xanthostemon
'Tropic Splendor' 5(1) 24 6(1) 5

Zoysia
'El Toro' 5(3) 18

MILLET
Echinochloa frumentacea

'Indus' Application No 93/248
Application Accepted 6 December 1993
Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures**, St Lucia, Queensland

Description-See Table 21 & Fig 31

An annual forage millet intermediate in maturity between the grain types of 'Japanese', 'Shirohoe' and the late flowering forage variety 'Siberian'. Distinguished from these three varieties using the following characters: intermediate height, intermediate inflorescence length, high tiller number (similar to 'Siberian') and long flag leaf length. Slightly more erect than the 'Siberian' millet.

Origin

The release of this variety arose from a comparative study of about 300 accessions of small grain millet (*Setaria italica, Panicum miliaceum* and *Echinochloa frumentacea*) accessions introduced for a research program to identify superior grain millet varieties. Although cv. 'Indus', originally 'CPI 108621', had very few of the attributes of a grain millet such as high grain yield, large grain size and early maturity, its vegetative characteristics in the initial characterisation of the millet collection suggested that it would be useful for grazing or for the reclamation of disturbed areas such as roadsides, real estate developments and generally as a pioneer "nurse" crop. 'Indus' was collected in 1954 in a market in Dera Ismail Khan in northern Pakistan and was introduced by CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures in 1986 from the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Introduction Station, Ames, Iowa, United States of America (USDA PI No. 219608). In 1987, an experiment to compare 'Indus' and the forage millet 'Siberian' was conducted at Lawes. The grain millet *Setaria italica* cv. Panorama was also included as a control. The results from that experiment indicated that 'Indus' had greater tiller production than either 'Siberian' or 'Panorama'. Total dry matter production and distribution of that production throughout the summer in 'Indus' was similar to that of 'Siberian'.

Comparative trials

Two cultivars of the same species selected for inclusion in the comparative experiment: the grain variety 'Japanese' and the forage variety 'Siberian'. Two generations of 'Indus' ('Indus 1987' and 'Indus 1993') were included in the study to determine stability in the cultivar over time. The comparative test conducted at Lawes, southeastern Queensland November 1993-February 1994. Seedlings raised in a glasshouse and transplanted to the field on 11 November 1993. Trial arranged in a complete block experiment with four replicates. In each replicate, plants arranged in two rows of 15 plants with 0.5m between rows and 0.5m between plants within the rows. Plants at either end of the rows were treated as guards and so data were recorded from 26 plants in each replicate (104 plants in total). The experiment was assessed for flowering twice weekly from the time of transplanting. Tiller number and the angle of the tillers to the soil surface were recorded on 16-21 December. Height to flag leaf, flag leaf size and inflorescence morphology measurements taken for each variety when heads reached maturity. In 'Japanese', flowering commenced within a few days days of transplanting to the field in most plants and no flowering data were collected for individual plants for this entity. Using notes taken during the experiment, an estimate of time to anthesis was possible. Both generations of 'Indus' were significantly different from 'Japanese' and 'Siberian' in height to flag leaf, stem angle to the soil, inflorescence length, angle of basal raceme to the stem and in length and width of the flag leaf. Time to flowering in 'Siberian' significantly later than either of the 'Indus' generations which in turn were later than 'Japanese'. However, the two generations of 'Indus' were significantly different from each other in time to flowering and in tiller number. In both attributes the differences were slight and associated with small deviations from the means Coefficients of variation for 'Indus' were small in all characteristics and at least comparable with those recorded for 'Japanese' and 'Siberian' millet varieties.

Adaptation

The combination of later flowering (compared to 'Japanese') and high tiller number make 'Indus' suitable for use as a pioneer nurse crop especially in reclamation of disturbed areas such as roadsides and real estate developments.

Description prepared by **Mr BC Pengelly, CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures**, St Lucia, Queensland.

Table 21 Millet Varieties

(*=comparator)

	'Indus 87'	'Indus 93'	*'Japanese'	*'Siberian'
TIME TO FLOWERING (days after 1 November)				
mean	38.9	41.9	33	80.2
std. deviation	6.9	6.2	N/A[1]	5.7
significance		P<0.01	N/A	P<0.001
HEIGHT TO FLAG LEAF (cm)				
mean	50.6	50.6	36.6	81.4
std. deviation	6.8	6.2	7.0	8.2
significance		NS	P<0.001	P<0.001
TILLER NUMBER				
mean	48.5	40.0	15.2	49.9
std. deviation	10.6	7.3	4.0	11.0
significance		P<0.001	P<0.001	NS
STEM ANGLE TO SOIL SURFACE (degrees)				
mean	59.0	59.5	62.7	52.4
std. deviation	9.2	8.0	5.1	6.5
significance		NS	P<0.001	P<0.001
INFLORESCENCE LENGTH (cm)				
mean	152.0	150.2	81.4	162.0
std. deviation	18.7	15.6	15.8	19.6
significance		NS	P<0.001	P<0.001
ANGLE OF LOWEST RACEME TO STEM (degrees)				
mean	67.4	67.7	24.0	79.8
std. deviation	12.7	10.6	12.2	8.4
significance		NS	P<0.001	P<0.001

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