Department of AGRICULTURE FISHERIES & FORESTRY - AUSTRALIA

PBR

Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Four 2002 Volume 15 Number 4

'Kororbe' – a new floribunda variety

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY - AUSTRALIA

Treloar ROSES

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

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeders Rights:

Variety	*Synonym*	*Type*	*Applic No.*
KORSCHWAMA	Black Madonna	Hybrid Tea	1994/094
KORCRISETT	Calibra	Cut Flower	1994/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	1997/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	1991/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	1996/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	1996/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	1996/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	1996/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	1997/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	1994/093
KORFISCHER	Hansa-Park	Shrub	1996/085
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	1989/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	1996/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	1994/089
KORSULAS	Limona	Cut Flower	1997/203
KORRUICIL	Our Esther	Cut Flower	1997/205
KORANDERER	Our Copper Queen	Hybrid Tea	1997/201
SPEKES	Our Sacha	Cut Flower	1996/080
KORPLASINA	Our Vanilla	Cut Flower	1996/081
KORBASREN	Pink Bassino	Ground Cover	1996/087
KORBLEKAF		Cut Flower	2000/315
KORMAREC	Sommerabend	Ground Cover	1996/086
KORPINKA	Summer Fairytale	Ground Cover	1994/088
KORVESTAVI	Sunny Sky	Cut Flower	1997/200
KORBACOL	Texas	Cut Flower	1994/092
KORHOCO	Vital	Cut Flower	1997/206
KORDREKES		Cut Flower	1999/204
KORFLEUR		Cut Flower	1999/201
KORKULARIS		Cut Flower	1999/202
KORLUMARA		Cut Flower	1999/199
KORMEERAM		Cut Flower	1999/200
KORROGILO		Cut Flower	1999/105
KORSETAG		Cut Flower	1999/203
KORNAFIRO		Cut Flower	2001/014
KORWARPEEL		Hybrid Tea	2001/015
KORTRAUPFI			2001/175
KORANUL		Cut Flower	2001/295
KORELZODA		Cut Flower	2001/294
KORPANCOM		Ground Cover	2001/293
KORORBE		Floribunda	2001/307
KORNALIST		Cut Flower	2001/306
KORSTESGLI		Ground Cover	2001/305
KORDROPER		Cut Flower	2002/105

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

Treloar ROSES

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Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeder's Rights Australia

QUARTER FOUR, 2002 **VOLUME 15 NUMBER 4**

Part 1 – General Information

Part 2 – Public Notices

Pictured right are PBR staff: From L to R – Sitting: Tanvir Hossain (Examiner), Helen Costa (Examiner), Doug Waterhouse (Registrar), Nik Hulse (Deputy Registrar) Standing – Katte Prakash (Examiner), Dale Thomas (Finance Coordinator), Nadia Giorgi (Resource Coordinator), Bob Blazey (Policy), Kathryn Dawes-Read (Administration), Michelle Long (Administration) and Peter Abell (Examiner).

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

CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 16 NO 1: March 20, 2003.

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

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

Comments on Applications

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

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

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

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

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

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

The PBR Amendment Bill 2002

The PBR Amendment Bill 2002 was passed by Parliament and subsequently received Royal Assent on 19 December 2002. The amendments to the Plant Breeder's Rights Amendment Bill 2002, as well as related documents (Explanatory Memorandum), are provided on the Parliamentary website (www.aph.gov.au) for those who are interested in the background to the amendments.

On-line Database for PBR Varieties

The PBR Office has a comprehensive service for Internet users – a searchable database for all Australian PBR varieties, both past and present. The database features a

detailed description and image for every variety granted full rights and basic information for other PBR varieties. Searches by genus, species, common name, variety name and titleholder are some of its many advantages. Varieties for which an application has been lodged but not yet accepted in the PBR scheme are not included in this database. Please browse the database at www.affa.gov.au/pbr and provide your feedback.

Cumulative Index to Plant Varieties Journal

The cumulative index to the *Plant Varieties Journal* is no longer be published as a hardcopy document. Currently it is published electronically as a downloadable document in the PBR website with regular updates. Electronic publication makes the searching simple and easy in this large document. It also facilitate the exchange of information as quickly as possible. If you do not have a computer or Internet connections then we will be able send you a hard copy free of charge. Please contact the PBR office if you require further information.

Applying for Plant Breeder's Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

On January 1, 2003 Hungary became the 22nd state to ratify or accept the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention, or to accede to it.

On January 5, 2003 Belarus became the 52nd member of UPOV. The Act of 1991 of the UPOV Convention has entered into force for Belarus from that date.

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

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

CPVO Developments

The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) has announced some likely changes to its Examination and Annual fees. The new rate of Examination fee will range from 1020 to 1200 euros. A list giving the fees foreseen for every species can be consulted on the following website http://www.cpvo.eu.int The Annual fee will be reduced to a flat rate of 300 euros for every species until the year 2005. The precise content of the regulations and its entry into force have still to be decided by the European Commission. It seems possible that the regulation could enter into force by the end of January 2003 and apply to the fees falling due from April 1, 2003 onwards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Details of the Application

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

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

Example 1

Genus species
Common name of the species

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

Characteristics
Where there is a UPOV technical guideline available for the species make sure to follow the Table of Characteristics as closely as possible. As a general rule, the characteristics should be described in the phenological order using following subheadings: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower and flower parts, Fruit and fruit parts, Seed, Other characters (disease resistance, stress tolerance, quality etc). Individual characteristics within the subheadings should generally be in the following order: growth habit, height, length, width, shape, colour (RHS colour chart reference with edition), other. Each individual characteristic should be followed by its specific state of expression. Use a concise taxonomic style in which subheadings are followed by a colon and individual characteristics are separated by a comma.

Example 2

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

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

Example 3

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

Example 4

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

Choice of Comparators
As identifying and including the most similar varieties of common knowledge may be the most crucial part of the trial, we suggest the Qps do more research and record their decisions before making the final selection. Under this heading indicate the rationale behind your selection of the most similar varieties of common knowledge included in the comparative trial. Identify the grouping characteristics used to exclude varieties from the comparative trial. Include all varieties where there is no possibility of distinguishing from the candidate variety through descriptions, photos, etc.

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

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

Example 7

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

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

Example 8

Comparative Trial Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 38º06′ South, elevation 35m), summer-autumn 1996/97. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

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

Example 9

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

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

Example 10

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

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

Example 11

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

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

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).
- Arrange the characteristics in order – this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.
- If a UPOV technical guideline is not available use the order same as in the text part: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower, Flower parts, Fruit, Fruit parts, Seed, special characters etc.

- For measured characteristics Mean, Standard Deviation, Least Significant Difference (LSD)*at P≤0.01 is mandatory.
- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: P≤0.001, P≤0.01, or ns.
- For discrete characters do not use scores. Please give a word description. eg. round, medium, tall etc.
- For ranked characteristics just give the numbers, do not use 'normal' statistical analysis. Non-parametric statistical procedures may be used in such cases.
- Use only the number of significant decimal places appropriate to the level of accuracy of the observations.
- If there are two or more candidate varieties, use range tests rather than an LSD, such as Duncan's Multiple Range Test or any other appropriate multiple range test. Enter the grouping characters as alphabet superscripts.

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

Plant Breeder's Rights Australia
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

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

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

Important Changes

Improved Client Service
Consistent with the PBR Office's commitment to continuous improvement, many back copies of this journal are now accessible from the PBR website. Check under **Plant Varieties Journal** button in PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr.

Please continue to check the **What's New** zone on the PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr for any new development

Current PBR Forms
The official forms for PBR purposes are periodically updated. A list of current PBR forms with their numbers and date of last update is given below. When a form is updated, the month and the year of the last update follow the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in September 2001 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/01). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before filing in the Part 1 Application. To avoid delays we suggest that you use the latest version of the forms.

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

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

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 1 – General Information	Form P1	September 2001
Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form	Part1ins	September 2001
General Information on Plant Breeder's Rights for Applicants and Qualified Persons	Info Gen	September 2001
Authorisation of Agent	Form AA	April 2002
Application for Plant Breeder's Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	July 2001
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	April 1999
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	April 1999
Confirmation of Submission of Propagating Material to a Genetic Resources Centre (GRC)	Form GRC2	May 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	January 2003
Exemption of a Taxon from Farm Saved Seed	Form ET1	September 1998
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	March 2000

Overseas Testing/Data

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

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

TAXA THAT MUST BE TRIALLED IN AUSTRALIA

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

Solanum tuberosum Potato

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on Published Data

Further tests are being carried out to confirm the results for Spotted Alfalfa Aphid (SAA) resistance of the lucerne variety ‘UQL-1’ reported in Table 21b, of Plant Varieties Journal 15(2) page 45. The results of the confirmatory test will be published in this Journal as they become available.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

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

ACCEPTANCES

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

Acacia cognata
Bower Wattle, River Wattle

'Bower Beauty'

Application No: 2002/317 Accepted: 16 December, 2002
Applicant: **Phillip Dowling**, Mt Gambier West, SA.

Axonopus compressus
Broadleaf Carpetgrass

'Whitsunday White'

Application No: 2002/216 Accepted: 11 November, 2002
Applicant: **Anthony Richard Henebery**, Proserpine, QLD.

Ceanothus griseus
Californian Lilac

'Silver Heights'

Application No: 2002/281 Accepted: 4 November, 2002
Applicant: **A. Brand & Sons**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Citrus limon
Lemon

'CPN1'

Application No: 2002/292 Accepted: 4 November, 2002
Applicant: **John Marshall**, Clyde, VIC.

Cordyline brasiliensis

'Pink Joy'

Application No: 2002/189 Accepted: 11 December, 2002
Applicant: **Walter John Drane & Doreen Joy Drane**, Ningi, QLD.

Cynodon dactylon
Couchgrass, Bermudagrass

'Hatfield'

Application No: 2002/304 Accepted: 6 December, 2002
Applicant: **Enviroseeds Pty Ltd**, Mt Crosby, QLD.

Cynodon transvaalensis x *Cynodon dactylon*
Hybrid Green Couch Grass, Hybrid Bermuda Grass

'MS-Supreme'

Application No: 2002/305 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **Mississippi Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Station**.
Agent: **Twin View Turf**, Wamuran, QLD.

'TL1'

Application No: 2002/267 Accepted: 20 November, 2002
Applicant: **Tropical Lawns Pty Ltd**, Gordonvale, QLD.

'TL2'
Application No: 2002/268 Accepted: 20 November, 2002
Applicant: **Tropical Lawns Pty Ltd**, Gordonvale, QLD.

Hesperozygis myrtoides

'Sunminpa'
Application No: 2002/291 Accepted: 15 October, 2002
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Tulla'
Application No: 2002/225 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'WB236'
Application No: 2002/319 Accepted: 11 December, 2002
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'WB238'
Application No: 2002/320 Accepted: 11 December, 2002
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

'Balceborst'
Application No: 2002/207 Accepted: 4 November, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Fisimp 102'
Application No: 2002/289 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisimp 113'
Application No: 2002/197 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisimp 171'
Application No: 2002/198 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisimp 172'
Application No: 2002/290 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisimp 284'
Application No: 2002/199 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisimp 413'
Application No: 2002/196 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisnics Pink'
Application No: 2002/192 Accepted: 11 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisnics Red'
Application No: 2002/194 Accepted: 11 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisnics White'
Application No: 2002/259 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisupnic White'
Application No: 2002/260 Accepted: 11 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

'Fisupnics Lav'
Application No: 2002/195 Accepted: 5 December, 2002
Applicant: **FLORA-NOVA Pflanzen GmbH**.
Agent: **Sprint Horticulture**, Erina, NSW.

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Balfiepuna' syn **Fiesta Purple5 Pinnata**
Application No: 2002/186 Accepted: 13 November, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Twice as Light Pink'
Application No: 2002/295 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **Floranova Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Twice as Pink'
Application No: 2002/296 Accepted: 16 December, 2002
Applicant: **Floranova Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Twice as Scarlet'
Application No: 2002/297 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **Floranova Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

'Twice as White'
Application No: 2002/298 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **Floranova Ltd**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Lechenaultia biloba x Lechenaultia formosa
Lechenaultia

'Rhapsody'
Application No: 2002/218 Accepted: 15 October, 2002
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Archie'
Application No: 2002/094 Accepted: 6 December, 2002
Applicant: **New Zealand Agriseeds Limited**.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Cristelle Lite'
Application No: 2002/284 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **Eric, Jeanette, Eric John & Paul Ghilarducci**.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Paspalum vaginatum
Seashore Paspalum

'Sea Isle 2000'
Application No: 2002/167 Accepted: 16 December, 2002
Applicant: **The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.**.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

'SeaIsle1'
Application No: 2002/168 Accepted: 16 December, 2002
Applicant: **The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.**.
Agent: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.

'TFWA02'
Application No: 2002/223 Accepted: 4 November, 2002
Applicant: **Mullingar Farms Pty Ltd**, Wanneroo, WA.

Petunia xhybrida
Petunia

'MP19'
Application No: 2002/231 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'MP21'
Application No: 2002/230 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'MP24'
Application No: 2002/229 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'MP3'
Application No: 2002/234 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'MP5'
Application No: 2002/233 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'MP8'
Application No: 2002/232 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Peppola'
Application No: 2002/228 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Prunus persica
Peach

'Ice Princess'
Application No: 2002/051 Accepted: 10 December, 2002
Applicant: **Lowell G. Bradford**.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgson Vale, QLD.

'Snow Princess'
Application No: 2002/052 Accepted: 17 December, 2002
Applicant: **Lowell G. Bradford**.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgson Vale, QLD.

Prunus persica var *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Ruby Sweet'
Application No: 2002/053 Accepted: 10 December, 2002
Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford and Norman G Bradford**.
Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgson Vale, QLD.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Korcalfer'
Application No: 2002/309 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG.**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Kororbe'
Application No: 2001/307 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG.**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Korstesgli'
Application No: 2001/305 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG.**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Korturek'
Application No: 2002/307 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co KG.**
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

'Meipikion'
Application No: 2000/124 Accepted: 15 October, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland International.**
Agent: **Kim Syrus,** Myponga, SA.

'Meizuzes'
Application No: 2000/114 Accepted: 15 October, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland International**.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Nirpbredy'
Application No: 2002/321 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **Lux Riviera S.r.l.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Nirpinwin'
Application No: 2002/322 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **Lux Riviera S.r.l.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Nirpwhi'
Application No: 2002/323 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **Lux Riviera S.r.l.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Panmurc'
Application No: 2002/293 Accepted: 4 November, 2002
Applicant: **Panorama Roses N.V.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Prerarol'
Application No: 2002/324 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **Preesman Royalty B.V.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Ruirorap'
Application No: 2002/294 Accepted: 4 November, 2002
Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Seliron'
Application No: 2002/336 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **TERRA NIGRA Holding B.V.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Santalum acuminatum
Sweet Quandong

'Powell's Red Supreme'
Application No: 2002/020 Accepted: 7 November, 2002
Applicant: **Australian Quandongs Pty Ltd**, Mylor, SA.

'Saltbush Lane'
Application No: 2002/021 Accepted: 7 November, 2002
Applicant: **Australian Quandongs Pty Ltd**, Mylor, SA.

Scaevola aemula
Fanflower

'Zig Zag'
Application No: 2002/316 Accepted: 7 November, 2002
Applicant: **Rodney & Rachel Saunders**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'EOS'
Application No: 2002/285 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **AARDAPPELKWEEK en SELECTIEBEDRIJF IJSSELMEERPOLDERS BV**.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

Stenotaphrum secundatum
Buffalo Grass, St Augustine Grass

'B12'
Application No: 2002/342 Accepted: 13 December, 2002
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

'Sir James'
Application No: 2002/283 Accepted: 15 October, 2002
Applicant: **Sod Turf Pty Ltd**, Maitland North, NSW.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'EGA Wedgetail'
Application No: 2002/288 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Marombi'
Application No: 2002/314 Accepted: 20 December, 2002
Applicant: **The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

'Teesdale'
Application No: 2002/188 Accepted: 11 December, 2002
Applicant: **Nickerson International Research GEIE**.
Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd**, Ballarat, VIC.

Triticum turgidum ssp *turgidum* conv. *durum*
Durum Wheat

'EGA Bellaroi'
Application No: 2002/236 Accepted: 15 October, 2002
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'SP95054'
Application No: 2002/224 Accepted: 5 November, 2002
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**, Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Withania somnifera
Winter Cherry

'Gibbons Australia'

Application No: 2002/185 Accepted: 12 November, 2002
Applicant: **Philip Norman Gibbons & Joyleen May Gibbons**, Lucindale, SA.

Zantedeschia aethiopica
Zantedeschia

'Red Desire'

Application No: 2002/287 Accepted: 7 November, 2002
Applicant: **Licence Institute Netherlands**.
Agent: **Remco de Betue**, Wandin, VIC.

VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

Arctotis fastuosa
African Daisy

'Archley'

Application No: 2002/124 Accepted: 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 24) Plant: height short (mean height 34.2cm), mean height to diameter ratio 0.74, growth habit bushy. Stem: branching multi basal, growth

habit decumbent to ascending. Leaf: arrangement alternate, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of blade lyrate, shape of base attenuate, shape of tip acute, margin incision present, depth of incision medium, type of incision lobed, undulation of margin medium, shape of cross section flat, shape of longitudinal axis straight, texture fleshy, mean length to width ratio 3.53, lobe shape obtuse, colour of adaxial surface RHS 147A, colour of abaxial surface with vesture removed RHS 147B, colour of abaxial surface with vesture present RHS 191A. Inflorescence: form two rows ligulate ray florets, number of ray florets range 24-28, mean diameter of inflorescence 65.93mm, capitulum with a moderately conical torus. Ray floret: sessile, shape of longitudinal axis recurved, shape of tip pointed, colour adaxial surface RHS 23A with colour prominent stripes RHS N25A fading to less prominent with age; colour abaxial surface RHS 24D fading to RHS 23D as flower matures. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Disc floret: colour prior to anthesis RHS N186A, at anthesis RHS 23A. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Flame' x pollen parent 'Silver Carpet'. The seed parent is distinguished by larger flowers and an orange colour. The pollen parent is distinguished by flower colour pink. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seed were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'Archley' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and foliage colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'Archley' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants propagated from tissue culture. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: prolific flowering, capitulum with single row ligulate ray florets: colour orange. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Flame' was included in the trial. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified that fit into the grouping characteristic. The parent 'Silver Carpet' was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie NSW 2550 (Latitude 36°18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into 1.8l pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), transplanted at 10 weeks into raised beds with plastic mulch and drip irrigation, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: thirty pots of 'Archley' and ten pots of 'Flame' arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

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

Description **John Oates,** VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

'Archnah'

Application No: 2002/123 Accepted: 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 24) Plant: height short (mean height 25.9cm), mean height to diameter ratio 0.64, growth habit bushy. Stem: branching multi basal, growth habit decumbent to ascending. Leaf: arrangement alternate, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of blade lyrate, shape of base attenuate, shape of tip acute, margin incision present, depth of incision medium, type of incision lobed, undulation of margin medium, shape of cross section flat, shape of longitudinal axis straight, texture fleshy, mean length to width ratio 2.93, lobe shape obtuse, colour of adaxial surface RHS 147A, colour of abaxial surface with vesture removed RHS 147B, colour of abaxial surface with vesture present RHS 194A. Inflorescence: form two rows ligulate ray florets, number of ray florets range 23-29, mean diameter of inflorescence 66.1mm, type capitulum with a moderately conical torus. Ray floret: sessile, longitudinal axis shape recurved, shape of tip pointed, colour adaxial surface RHS 23A with less prominent stripes colour RHS N34A, colour not altering as the flower matures; colour abaxial surface RHS 23A fading to RHS 22C as flower matures. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. Disc floret: colour prior to anthesis RHS 202A, at anthesis RHS 23A. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Flame' x pollen parent 'Silver Carpet'. The seed parent is distinguished by larger flowers and colour lighter orange. The pollen parent is distinguished by pink flower colour. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1998 crossing program a number of hybrid seed were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'Archnah' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and foliage colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through six generations and no off-types were recorded. 'Archnah' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants propagated from tissue culture. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: prolific flowering, capitulum with two rows ligulate ray florets: colour yellow-orange to orange-red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Flame' was included in the trial. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified that fit into the grouping characteristic. The parent 'Silver Carpet' was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie NSW 2550 (Latitude 36°18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in field, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into 1.8l pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), transplanted at 10 weeks into raised beds with plastic mulch and drip irrigation, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments

applied. Trial design: thirty pots of 'Archnah' and ten pots of 'Flame' arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

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

Description **John Oates,** VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 1 *Arctotis* varieties

	'Archley'	'Archnah'	*'Flame'
PLANT HEIGHT/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	0.74	0.65	0.54
std deviation	0.09	0.05	0.04
LSD/sig	0.07	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	3.53	2.93	3.18
std deviation	0.64	0.57	0.43
LSD/sig	0.22	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	65.93	66.1	82.73
std deviation	6.44	5.87	4.90
LSD/sig	2.24	ns	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET PETAL LENGTH (mm)			
mean	34.76	30.64	38.23
std deviation	1.12	2.71	1.51
LSD/sig	0.74	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM CHARACTERISTICS			
degree of hairiness	high	high	medium
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
undulation of margin	medium	medium	weak
shape of cross section	flat	flat	concave
leaf colour (RHS, 2001)			
adaxial	147A	147A	147A
abaxial (hair removed)	147B	147B	147B
abaxial (hair present)	191A	194A	191A
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS			
degree of anthocyanin	weak	medium	strong
Ray Floret Colour (RHS, 2001)			
Adaxial:			
newly open background	23A	N34A	23A
newly open stripe:			
prominent	N25A	n/a	N34A
older open background	23A	N34A	23A
older open stripe:			
prominent	n/a	n/a	N34A
less prominent	N25A	n/a	n/a
Abaxial:			
newly open background	24D	22C	24C
mature open background	23D	23A	24C
mature open prominent stripe	n/a	N34A	N34A
Disc Floret Colour (RHS, 2001)			
prior to anthesis	N186A	202A	N186A
at anthesis	23A	23A	23A

Argyranthemum frutescens Marguerite Daisy

'Supajay'

Application No: 2001/203 Accepted: 16 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 17) Plant: height short (mean height 20.0cm), growth habit erect. Stem: branching multi-basal, attitude ascending. Leaf: arrangement alternate, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of tip acuminate width above first and below second lobe narrow (mean 3.05mm), margin pinnatisect, undulation of margin very weak, shape of cross section flat, shape of longitudinal axis straight, texture fleshy, length medium (63.38mm), width medium (25.07mm), mean length to width ratio medium (mean 2.6), lobe shape linear, colour of adaxial surface RHS 146A, texture of abaxial surface tomentose. Inflorescence: type capitulum, shape of receptacle moderately convex, form double, diameter medium (mean 35.76mm), number of ray floret rows 4-5, arrangement regular. Ray floret: type sessile, shape ligulate, shape of tip rounded, number large (>50), colour of adaxial surface RHS 4D, colour of abaxial surface RHS 155C. Disc floret: colour RHS 12A. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning to flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent X96.276.1 x pollen parent X97.1161.2 in a planned breeding program. The seed and pollen parents were both breeding lines characterised by fine foliage and yellow flower colour. Hybridisation took place at Cobbitty, NSW in 1998. From this cross, seedling number DX98.17.2 was selected in 1999. Selection criteria: flower colour, flower form, leaf colour and plant growth habit. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Dr. Daniel McDonald, Seven Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: type capitulum, number of ray floret rows, shape of ray floret, colour of ray florets. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Christy Belle'(b) was included in the trial. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified that fit in to the

grouping characteristic. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. The original comparator 'Butterfly' was excluded because its inflorescence form is single and the colour of ray florets is deeper yellow.

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in polyhouse, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into 1.8l pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: thirty pots of 'Supajay' and ten pots of 'Christy Belle' arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant

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

Description: **John Oates,** VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 2 *Argyranthemum* varieties

	'Supajay'	*'Christy Belle'Φ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	29.90	18.15
std deviation	3.00	1.56
LSD/sig	1.00	P≤0.01
LEAF STEM WIDTH (mm)		
mean	3.05	4.60
std deviation	0.47	0.81
LSD/sig	0.28	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH / WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.6	3.03
std deviation	0.44	1.17
LSD/sig	0.29	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	35.76	29.12
std deviation	1.98	3.58
LSD/sig	1.29	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
adaxial	146A	137C
abaxial	tomentose	tomentose
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
ray floret colour (RHS, 2001)		
adaxial	4D	4D
abaxial	155C	155D
disc floret colour (RHS, 2001)		
	12A	1A-6A
ray florets: number of rows		
	4-5	1-2
number of ray florets	>50	15
shape of longitudinal axis		
	straight to recurved	recurved
shape of ray floret tip	rounded	dentate

Citrus glauca
Desert Lime

'Australian Outback'

Application No: 1996/275 Accepted: 14 Feb 1997.
Applicant: **CSIRO,** Canberra, ACT.
Agent: **Australian Native Produce Industries Pty Ltd,** Paringa, SA.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 53) Plant: tree shape ellipsoid, attitude erect upright, main branches upright, canopy density medium, branch angle narrow, height 2-4m, width 1.5-2m, vigour strong, trunk surface slightly grooved and ridged. Stem: shoot tip light green, shoot tip surface pubescent. Spine (Thorn): absent. Leaf: evergreen, type simple, shape ensiform (elongate tapered towards petiole), intensity of green colour on lamina medium, margin entire, shape of apex emarginate, lamina cross section concave, lamina undulation slight, lamina firmness strong, lamina attachment sessile, petiole absent, lamina upper surface same colour as lower surface. Flower: abundant, hermaphrodite, occasionally male, borne solitary and in a raceme, position axillary and terminal, flowering habit once per year, pedicel length 2-3mm, calyx diameter small, length of anthers relative to stigma longer, filaments separated, colour white, anthers yellow, 5 petals per flower, petal length 5-6.5mm, petal width 3-4mm, stamens <4 per petal, pollen viable, anther dehiscence moderate to sparse, style straight and complete. Fruit: days from flowering to ripening ≤90, borne inside and outside canopy, size small, rind thin, medium adherence of rind to flesh, rind colour green-to-yellow, shape spheroid, shape at base truncate, shape at apex truncate, rind surface smooth, oil glands conspicuous, density of oil glands medium to intermediate, size of oil glands small, fruit attachment to stalk weak at maturity, albedo greenish, colour of fruit in cross section light green, length 20mm, diameter 20mm, number of segments 5-9, juiciness medium, juice colour light green, segments uniform, fruit axis solid, juice acidity very high, maturity very early. Seed: number 1-9, shape ovoid, surface smooth, colour ivory, cotyledon colour light yellow-cream, monoembryonic.

Origin and Breeding Phenotypic selection: 'Australian Outback' lime was identified from a collection of *Citrus glauca* clones established in CSIRO Plant Industry's citrus arboretum at Merbein, NW Victoria. Collection of *Citrus glauca* clones commenced at Merbein in 1967 based on material obtained selectively from different sources as either seed or graftwood. Upon receival at Merbein, seeds were germinated and graftwood propagated on to rootstocks. These were maintained under glasshouse conditions as seedlings or grafted plants for evaluation before clones with potential were selected and rowed out in the field. The 'Australian Outback' lime was selected from a group of 16 clones that were collected as graftwood from NSW and Queensland during 1976-7 and grafted on to Carrizo citrange rootstock before being established in the arboretum in 1978, and systematically monitored for growth habit, fruit yield and quality characteristics thereafter. 'Australian Outback' lime was selected in 1990 when 20 trees were propagated on to rootstocks for field evaluation. Lack of thorns and upright habit were major characteristics distinguishing 'Australian Outback' from

other clones of *Citrus glauca* that formed the population from which it was collected. Its large fruit size and processing characteristics also distinguished it from other clones. Selection criteria: selection was based on fruit characteristics in particular their large size, its high yield, processing qualities, tree growth, upright habit, lack of thorns, ease of propagation, and potential for mechanical harvesting. Propagation: 'Australian Outback' lime will be propagated vegetatively by grafting or budding to standard citrus rootstocks. Breeder: Dr. S.R. Sykes, CSIRO Plant Industry (Horticulture Unit), Merbein, VIC.

Choice of Comparators As 'Australian Outback' lime is the first named variety of common knowledge selected from *Citrus glauca* germplasm, there were no other varieties of common knowledge for comparative purposes. For the purpose of the DUS trial, therefore, a second accession of *Citrus glauca* was propagated to the same rootstock and used to generate comparative data. The trees used in the DUS trial were included in a larger trial that included two other varieties, namely the 'Australian Blood' lime and the 'Australian Sunrise' lime, that are also new without obvious other varieties of common knowledge for comparative purposes. The source population was excluded due to the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, NW Victoria (latitude 34º13´ South; longitude 142º 06´ East). The trial was conducted from Jun 2001 until present. Conditions: trees were grown in 10.8l containers and maintained under glasshouse conditions. Trees were irrigated daily to run through via an automatic water delivery system. They were fertilised with a complete fertiliser on a three-weekly cycle and sprayed with suitable pesticides as required. Trial design: candidate and comparator varieties were propagated by budding to Troyer citrange rootstocks. There were 6 replicate trees of each genotype in the trial, which was laid out as a randomized block design with one replicate per genotype per block. Measurements: vegetative data were collected by measuring leaf and thorn characteristics for 4 branches removed from each tree during Jan 2002. Measurements were made using mature leaves/thorns at ten nodes on the mid-section of each branch.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications.
Overseas sales nil. First sold in Australia in Dec 1995.

Description: **Dr. S.R. Sykes,** CSIRO Plant Industry (Horticulture Unit), Merbein, VIC.

Citrus hybrid
Hybrid Finger Lime

'Australian Blood'

Application No: 1996/277 Accepted: 14 Feb 1997.
Applicant: **CSIRO,** Canberra, ACT.
Agent: **Australian Native Produce Industries Pty Ltd,** Paringa, SA.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 52) Plant: tree shape obloid, main branches drooping, growth habit drooping, canopy dense, branch angle wide, tree height 2-2.5m, vigour strong, trunk surface smooth. Stem: shoot tip colour purple (anthocyanin present), shoot tip surface glabrous. Spine (Thorn): present, length 6-15mm, shape straight, distribution axillary at every node. Leaf: evergreen, type simple, shape ovate, intensity of green colour on lamina dark, margin crenate, shape of apex acute/slightly emarginate, lamina cross section concave, lamina undulation absent, lamina firmness medium, lamina attachment brevipetiolate, lamina shape ovate, petiole wings very small, petiole attachment straight, petiole wing width narrow, petiole wing shape obdeltate, junction between petiole and lamina articulate, lamina upper surface darker than lower surface. Flower: abundant, hermaphrodite and male, flower bud anthocyanin coloration, arrangement solitary and as a raceme, position axillary and terminal, habit flowering once per year, pedicel length 2-4mm, calyx diameter 4-5mm, length of anther relative to stigma same, colour internally white with purple at base of petals, externally purple, anthers yellow, 5 petals per flower, petal length 10-11mm, stamens 4 - <4 per petal, pollen viable, style straight and complete. Fruit: borne both inside (mainly) and outside canopy, size small, rind thin, medium adherence of rind to flesh, rind colour red to red-orange to burgundy, shape ovoid to ellipsoid, shape of base convex to rounded, shape of apex rounded to truncate, surface texture smooth to pebbled, albedo adherence medium, oil glands conspicuous, density of rind oil glands low – intermediate, size of oil glands small, albedo colour pinkish to reddish, main colour of fruit in cross section red to pink, length 30-50mm, diameter 20-30mm, pulp colour at maturity orange-red to red, pulp colour uniformity maybe streaked depending on maturity and climate, number of segments 5-9, juiciness medium to high, juice pink, segments uniform, axis solid to round, texture fleshy, juice acidity high-very high, maturity mid-season (Jun-Jul). Seed: number 1-9, shape variable, surface wrinkled, surface cream, cotyledons green (medium), chalazal spot light brown (beige), monoembryonic.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 'Australian Blood' lime was identified from progeny of open-pollinated seedlings grown from seeds of a zygotic seedling of Rangpur lime grown adjacent to a row of *Citrus australasica* var. *sanguinea* seedlings (red-flesh finger limes). Rangpur lime is a citrus rootstock cultivar that yields acid mandarin-like fruits. It has the botanical name of *Citrus* x *limonia* (Watson *et al*, 1984). The seedlings from which the 'Australian Blood' lime was identified were culled from other seedlings of the zygotic Rangpur lime seedling based on the obvious *Citrus australasica* habit and characteristics that they displayed. As a consequence of these characteristics, it is assumed that the pollen parent of the 'Australian Blood' lime was a seedling of *C. australasica* var. *sanguinea*. The seedlings with *C. australasica* habit and characteristics were rowed out for field evaluation and monitoring for growth habit, fruit yield and characteristics. The 'Australian Blood' lime was selected in 1990 when 12 trees were propagated as rooted cuttings for further evaluation. Selection criteria: it was selected for the culinary qualities of its striking red, highly aromatic acid fruits. 'Australian Blood' lime will be propagated vegetatively by grafting or budding to standard citrus rootstocks. Breeder: Dr. S.R. Sykes, CSIRO Plant Industry (Horticulture Unit), Merbein, VIC.

Choice of Comparator 'Australian Blood' is a novel and unique variety being the first hybrid selected from *Citrus australasica* parentage. As a result, there were no other varieties of common knowledge for comparative purposes. For the purpose of the DUS trial, therefore, Rangpur lime and a red-fruited seedling of *Citrus australasica* were propagated to the same rootstock and used to generate comparative data. The trees used in the DUS trial were included in a larger trial that included two other varieties, namely the 'Australian Outback' lime and the 'Australian Sunrise' lime, which are also new without obvious other varieties of common knowledge for comparative purposes.

Comparative Trial Location: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, NW Victoria (latitude 34º13´ South; longitude 142º 06´ East). The trial was conducted from Jun 2001 until present. Conditions: trees were grown in 10.8l containers and maintained under glasshouse conditions. Trees were irrigated daily to run through via an automatic water delivery system. They were fertilised with a complete fertiliser on a three-weekly cycle and sprayed with suitable pesticides as required. Trial design: candidate and comparator varieties were propagated by budding to Troyer citrange rootstocks. There were 6 replicate trees of each genotype in the trial, which was laid out as a randomized block design with one replicate per genotype per block. Measurements: vegetative data were collected by measuring leaf and thorn characteristics for 4 branches removed from each tree during Jan 2002. Measurements were made using mature leaves/thorns at ten nodes on the mid-section of each branch.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications.
Overseas sales nil. First sold in Australia in Dec 1995.

Description: **Dr. S.R. Sykes,** CSIRO Plant Industry (Horticulture Unit), Merbein, VIC.

Reference
Watson, B.J., Lewis, W.J., Maggs, D.H. and Page, P.E. (1984) Austrofruit 1. Checklist of tropical and subtropical horticultural crops - botanical and common names (Standard nomenclature for Australia). Qld. Dept. Primary Industries, Bull. Q884005.

'Australian Sunrise'

Application No: 1996/276 Accepted: 14 Feb 1997.
Applicant: **CSIRO,** Canberra, ACT.
Agent: **Australian Native Produce Industries Pty Ltd,** Paringa, SA.

Characteristics (Table 3, Figure 55) Plant: tree shape ellipsoid, attitude erect upright, main branches upright, density of canopy medium, branch angle narrow, height 2-3m; width 1.5-2.5m, vigour strong. Stem: shoot tip colour purple (anthocyanin present), shoot tip surface glabrous. Spine: present, length 6-15mm, shape straight, density on adult tree low. Leaf: evergreen, type simple, shape elliptic, intensity of green colour on lamina dark, margin entire, shape of apex slightly acuminate, lamina cross section straight, lamina undulation slight, lamina firmness strong, lamina attachment brevipetiolate, petiole wings absent or rudimentary, junction between petiole and lamina articulate, lamina upper surface darker than lower surface. Flower: abundant, hermaphrodite, borne solitary and in a raceme, flower position axillary and terminal, flowering habit secondary flowering occurs more than once after main flowering season in spring, pedicel length 3-4mm, calyx diameter 3mm, length of anther relative to stigma longer, filaments separated, colour of open flower white, anthers yellow, 5 petals per flower, petal length 8-9mm, petal width 4-4.5mm, stamens <4 per petal, pollen viable, anther dehiscence good, style straight and complete. Fruit: days from flowering to ripening 180, borne inside and outside canopy, size small, rind thin, medium adherence of rind to flesh, rind colour orange, shape pyriform, shape at base concave, shape at apex rounded occasionally mammiform, rind surface smooth, oil glands very weakly conspicuous or inconspicuous, density of oil glands low to sparse, size of oil glands small, fruit attachment to stalk medium, albedo colour white-yellow, colour of fruit in cross section orange, length 30-45mm, width 20-40mm, number of segments <5, juiciness medium, juice colour orange, segment uniform, axis solid, pulp colour uniform, pulp firmness soft, juice acidity high. Seed: number 5-9, shape semi-spheroid, surface smooth, colour cream/ivory, cotyledon colour green (medium), monoembryonic.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: 'Australian Sunrise' lime was identified after the evaluation of progeny of 24 seedlings grown from open-pollinated monoembryonic seeds of the Faustrimedin [*Citrus australasica* x (*Fortunella* sp. x *Citrus reticulata*)] (Swingle and Reece, 1967). These seeds were introduced by CSIRO from the University of California, Riverside, Ca, USA in 1970 (CPI no. 50870) and germinated under glasshouse conditions at Merbein. Seedlings were field-planted in 1977 and monitored for fruit yield and quality characteristics. 'Australian Sunrise' lime was selected from this family of widely variable zygotic seedlings in 1990 when 30 trees were propagated by budding on to citrus rootstocks for further evaluation. The 'Australian Sunrise' lime differs from its maternal parent, namely the Faustrimedin, based on its description reported by Swingle and Reece (1967), which states it has finger-lime-like leaves and nearly seedless fruits similar to but shorter than those of the finger-lime. Selection criteria: it was selected for its consistent high yield of pyriform-shaped, orange fruits which possessed valuable fruit processing characteristics. Propagation: 'Australian Sunrise' lime will be propagated vegetatively by grafting or budding to standard citrus rootstocks. Breeder: Dr. S.R. Sykes, CSIRO Plant Industry (Horticulture Unit), Merbein, VIC.

Choice of Comparator 'Australian Sunrise' lime is a novel and unique variety being an open-pollinated selection from a complex hybrid. As a result, there were no other varieties of common knowledge for comparative purposes. For the purpose of the DUS trial, therefore, and as some of its siblings possessed red pigmented fruits, a red-fruited seedling of *Citrus australasica* and a Calamondin (*Fortunella* sp. x *Citrus reticulata)* were propagated to the same rootstock and used to generate comparative data. The trees used in the DUS trial were included in a larger trial that included two other varieties, namely the 'Australian Outback' lime and the 'Australian Blood' lime, which are also new without obvious other varieties of common knowledge for comparative purposes. The maternal parent was excluded for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: CSIRO Plant Industry, Merbein, NW Victoria (latitude 34º13´ South; longitude 142º 06´ East). The trial was conducted from Jun 2001 until present. Conditions: trees were grown in 10.8l containers and maintained under glasshouse conditions. Trees were irrigated daily to run through via an automatic water delivery system. They were fertilised with a complete fertiliser on a three-weekly cycle and sprayed with suitable pesticides as required. Trial design: candidate and comparator varieties were propagated by budding to Troyer citrange rootstocks. There were 6 replicate trees of each genotype in the trial, which was laid out as a randomized block design with one replicate per genotype per block. Measurements: vegetative data were collected by measuring leaf and thorn characteristics for 4 branches removed from each tree during Jan 2002. Measurements were made using mature leaves/thorns at ten nodes on the mid-section of each branch.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications.
Overseas sales nil. First sold in Australia in Dec 1995.

Description: **Dr. S.R. Sykes,** CSIRO Plant Industry (Horticulture Unit), Merbein, VIC.

Reference
Swingle, W.T and Reece, P.C. (1967) The botany of citrus and its wild relatives. In: Reuther, W., Webber, H.J. and Batchelor, L.D. (Eds.) The Citrus Industry, Vol 1, University of California. 190-430.

Table 3 *Citrus* varieties

	'Australian Blood'	'Australian Sunrise'	'Australian Outback'	*C. galuca CR113	*Rangpur lime	*C. australasica var sanguinea Seedling (M2-11)	*Calamondin
THORN LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.001) = 2.18							
mean	16.87^{cd}	2.96^{a}	n/a	19.04^{d}	7.29^{b}	15.44^{c}	1.34^{a}
std deviation	6.81	3.35	n/a	12.29	8.60	8.38	3.86
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.001) = 1.38							
mean	11.42^{b}	12.50^{b}	12.00^{b}	14.29^{c}	22.58^{e}	8.37^{a}	19.71^{d}
std deviation	2.85	4.51	3.14	3.59	7.67	3.26	5.27
LEAF LAMINA LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.001) = 3.24							
mean	29.89^{b}	45.60^{e}	40.88^{d}	37.09^{c}	106.85^{g}	19.18^{a}	80.56^{f}
std deviation	4.89	11.54	7.10	4.83	18.56	4.49	14.74
LEAF LAMINA WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.001) = 1.74							
mean	12.64^{c}	24.54^{d}	5.94^{a}	6.67^{ab}	45.70^{e}	8.31^{b}	44.51^{e}
std deviation	2.38	5.40	1.59	1.35	7.90	2.33	11.26
LEAF PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.001) = 0.45							
mean	3.46^{b}	4.93^{d}	4.40^{c}	3.45^{b}	10.46^{f}	1.71^{a}	8.47^{e}
std deviation	0.71	1.11	1.11	0.71	2.62	0.57	2.33
LEAF PETIOLE WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.001) = 0.10							
mean	0.93^{b}	1.17^{c}	1.08^{c}	1.07^{c}	2.10^{e}	0.45^{a}	1.99^{d}
std deviation	0.29	0.38	0.20	0.20	0.47	0.16	0.42
LEAF LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.001) = 1.74							
mean	33.35^{b}	50.03^{e}	45.28^{d}	40.53^{c}	117.32^{g}	20.90^{a}	95.04^{f}
std deviation	5.30	12.78	7.27	5.04	20.20	4.85	16.08
LEAF LAMINA LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.001) = 0.27							
mean	2.40^{c}	1.85^{a}	7.23^{e}	5.71^{d}	2.35^{bc}	2.36^{bc}	2.10^{ab}
std deviation	0.40	0.37	1.82	0.97	0.21	0.37	1.02
LEAF LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.001) = 0.29							
mean	2.68^{c}	2.04^{a}	7.99^{e}	6.24^{d}	2.58^{bc}	2.57^{bc}	2.31^{ab}
std deviation	0.43	0.39	1.89	1.03	0.22	0.39	1.17
LEAF LAMINA LENGTH: PETIOLE LENGTH LSD (P≤0.001) = 0.84							
mean	8.86^{a}	9.57^{ab}	9.94^{bc}	11.14^{d}	10.59^{cd}	12.10^{e}	10.70^{cd}
std deviation	1.63	3.00	3.27	2.40	2.23	3.98	2.33
PETIOLE LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO LSD (P≤0.001) = 0.34							
mean	4.00^{b}	4.41^{c}	4.17^{bc}	3.28^{a}	5.06^{e}	3.97^{b}	4.29^{bc}
std deviation	1.36	1.25	1.14	0.76	1.06	1.32	0.91

Note: Mean values (n=240) for each characteristic followed by the same letter were not significantly different at P≤0.001

Codiaeum variegatum
Variegated Croton

'Congo'

Application No: 2001/285 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 28) Plant: habit erect, size medium to large. Stem: side branches absent or limited, predominant colour of new or most recent growth green. Leaf: shape elliptic, lobing absent, undulation of margin present, degree of margin undulation weak, attitude of petiole horizontal to upwards, attitude at tip semi-erect, width broad, shape of apex pointed, shape of base pointed, curvature of longitudinal axis predominantly straight, shape of cross section concave. Mature leaf: size (length including petiole) medium to large, number of predominant colour two, type of variegation marginal and veinal, boarders between colours well defined, primary (most visible) colour yellow-green (darker than RHS 147A), secondary colour red (RHS 53B). Immature leaf: number of predominant colour two, type of variegation marginal and veinal, boarders between colours not well-defined, primary (most visible) colour yellow-green (ca. RHS 147A), secondary colour yellow-orange (RHS 14A). (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of commercial variety *Codiaeum* 'Mammy' was observed in Feb 1997 at Brindley's Breeding Nursery, Coff's Harbour, NSW. The sport was identified as straight elliptic leaf compared to 'Mammy's twisted leaves. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: medium to large, elliptic and straight leaves; attractive growth habit and foliage colour when compared to any existing varieties. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Graeme Paul Brindley, Coff's Harbour, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Mature leaf: colour. On the basis of these characteristics the parental variety 'Mammy' was chosen as one of the comparator. 'Mammy' has strongly twisted leaves compared to long, broad and straight elliptic leaves of 'Congo'. 'Petra' and 'Norma' were also included in the trial they have similar leaf colours. 'Congo' has long elliptic leaves compared to oblanceolate to obovate leaves of ' Norma' and 'Petra'. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, 2001 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurement: colour coding was done on fully expanded leaves referred as immature leaves and basal leaves referred as mature leaves.

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

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

Table 4 *Codiaeum* varieties

	'Congo'	*'Mammy'	*'Norma'	*'Petra'
PLANT: SIZE	medium to large	medium	medium to large	medium to large
LEAF: SHAPE	elliptic	oblong	oblance-olate to obovate	oblance-olate to obovate
UNDULATION OF MARGIN	present	present	absent	present
LEAF: DEGREE OF MARGIN UNDULATION	weak	medium to strong	n/a	weak
LEAF: ATTITUDE OF PETIOLE	horizontal to upwards	upwards	horizontal to upwards	upwards
LEAF: ATTITUDE AT TIP	semi erect	semi erect	semi erect to horizontal	semi drooping
LEAF: WIDTH	broad	medium	broad	broad
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	pointed	rounded	pointed	pointed
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	pointed	pointed to rounded	pointed	pointed
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS	predom-inantly straight	predom-inantly straight	predom-inantly straight	slightly recurved at tip
MATURE LEAF: SIZE (length including petiole)	medium to large	medium	medium to large	medium to large
MATURE LEAF: NUMBER OF PREDOMINANT COLOURS	two	two	two	three
MATURE LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	marginal and veinal	marginal, veinal and random	veinal	marginal and veinal
MATURE LEAF: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	well-defined	well-defined	well-defined	well-defined

MATURE LEAF: PRIMARY (MOST VISIBLE) COLOUR (RHS 2001)	darker than 147A	ca 202A	ca 202A	darker than 147A
MATURE LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	53A	53A-44B	53A	13A
MATURE LEAF: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	n/a	n/a	n/a	53B
IMMATURE LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	marginal and veinal	marginal, veinal and random	veinal	marginal and veinal
IMMATURE LEAF: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	not well-defined	not well-defined	well-defined	well-defined
IMMATURE LEAF: PRIMARY (MOST VISIBLE) COLOUR (RHS 2001)	ca 147A	ca 147A	ca 146A	between 146A and 147A
IMMATURE LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	14A	14B	12B	12A

'GRU CO 0001'

Application No: 2001/012 Accepted: 5 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Vulcan Plants Produktontwikkeling B.V.,** Rockanje, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 25) Plant: habit erect, size small, branching habit strong. Stem: angle of branches to main axis narrow-acute (>30 degrees), predominant colour of new or most recent growth green. Leaf: shape linear, lobing absent, undulation of margin absent, 'bell' shaped leaves absent, attitude of petiole upwards, attitude at tip drooping, width very narrow, shape of apex pointed, shape of base pointed to rounded, curvature of longitudinal axis predominantly recurved, shape of cross section concave. Mature leaf: size (length including petiole) medium, number of predominant colour two, type of variegation random, boarders between colours well-defined, primary (most visible) colour green (darker than RHS 139A), secondary colour red (RHS 53B). Immature leaf: number of predominant colour two, type of variegation random, boarders between colours not well-defined, primary (most visible) colour green (darker than RHS 139A), secondary colour yellow-orange (RHS 14B). (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: arose as a seedling selection from crossing of wild botanical varieties of *Codiaeum* in 1991 in an ongoing breeding program in The Netherlands. The seedling was identified as more compact and dense due to strong branching habit unlike most other variegated *Codiaeum*, very attractive long linear leaves with various combinations of yellow and red. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: long linear variegated leaves, strong branching habit compared to any existing variegated varieties. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Andre de Gruyter, Rockanje, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Mature leaf: shape, size and colour. On the basis of these characteristics the Grubell'(ϕ) syn Bell(ϕ) was chosen as the sole comparator because of similar foliage colour, shape and size. 'Grubell' has wider leaves and have distinct 'bell' shaped leaves. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, 2001 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurement: colour coding was done on fully expanded leaves referred as immature leaves and basal leaves referred as mature leaves.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	2000	Applied	'GRU CO 0001'

No prior sale.

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

Table 5 *Codiaeum* varieties

	'GRU CO 001'	*'Grubell'ϕ syn Bellϕ
STEM: ANGLE OF BRANCHES TO MAIN AXIS	narrow-acute (<30deg)	acute (30-60deg)
LEAF: ATTITUDE AT TIP	drooping	horizontal to semi drooping
LEAF: WIDTH	very narrow	narrow
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	pointed	pointed to rounded
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	pointed to rounded	pointed
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS	predominantly recurved	predominantly straight
MATURE LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	random	main veinal

Table 5 (continued)

MATURE LEAF: PRIMARY (MOST VISIBLE) COLOUR (RHS 2001)		
	darker than 139A	202A
IMMATURE LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION		
	random	main veinal
IMMATURE LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)		
	14B	12A-B

'Masaii'

Application No: 2002/120 Accepted: 18 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Mr J A Kamerman,** trading under the name 'Handelsonderneming Licro', Kudelstaart, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 30) Plant: habit erect, size medium. Stem: predominant colour of new or most recent growth white/green. Leaf: shape ovate to elliptic, lobing present, degree of lobing low, lobing frequency high, undulation of margin present, degree of margin undulation medium, attitude of petiole upwards, attitude at tip horizontal, width medium, shape of apex pointed, shape of base pointed, curvature of longitudinal axis predominantly recurved, shape of cross section concave. Mature leaf: size (length including petiole) medium, number of predominant colour three, type of variegation veinal and random, boarders between colours not well-defined, primary (most visible) colour deep green (ca RHS N189A), secondary colour yellow (ca. RHS 13B), tertiary colour red (ca. RHS 53B). Immature leaf: number of predominant colour two, type of variegation veinal and random, boarders between colours not well-defined, primary (most visible) colour green (ca. RHS 139A), secondary colour yellow-orange (RHS 14B). (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of commercial variety *Codiaeum* 'Excellent' was observed in 1995 in an ongoing breeding program in The Netherlands. The sport was identified as quick growing lobed leaves with yellow veinal and random variegation, tri-coloured leaves. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: quick growing lobed leaves with yellow veinal and random variegation, tri-coloured leaves compared to any existing variegated varieties. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cuttings. Breeder: J.A. Kamerman, Kudelstaart, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Mature leaf: shape, size, lobing and colour. On the basis of these characteristics the parental variety 'Excellent' was chosen as comparator. It has similar sized lobed and predominantly green leaves. 'Wilma' was chosen as another comparator due to similar leaf size, shape, and variegated leaves. 'Wilma' is differentiated from lobed leaf varieties by having yellow inter veinal variegation and green veins. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, 2001 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurement: colour coding was done on fully expanded leaves referred as immature leaves and basal leaves referred as mature leaves.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

'Wilma'

Application No: 2002/121 Accepted: 19 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Vulcan Plants Produktontwikkeling B.V.,** Rockanje, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 30) Plant: habit erect, size medium. Stem: predominant colour of new or most recent growth green. Leaf: shape ovate, lobing present, degree of lobing medium, lobing frequency high, undulation of margin present, degree of margin undulation low, attitude of petiole upwards, attitude at tip semi erect, width medium, shape of apex pointed, shape of base pointed, curvature of longitudinal axis predominantly recurved, shape of cross section concave. Mature leaf: size (length including petiole) medium, number of predominant colour three, type of variegation intraveinal, boarders between colours well-defined, primary (most visible) colour very deep green tending to black (ca RHS 202A), secondary colour yellow-orange (ca. RHS 23D), tertiary colour red (ca. RHS 53D). Immature leaf: number of predominant colour two, type of variegation intraveinal, boarders between colours not well-defined, primary (most visible) colour green (RHS 139A), secondary colour yellow (RHS 12A). (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Petra' x 'Iceton' in 1992 in an ongoing breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by unlobed leaves. The colour of the leaves of the pollen parent fades during winter time. From this cross, a seedling was identified as thicker and stronger lobed leaves with yellow inter veinal variegation and green veins and better winter hardiness. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: thicker and stronger lobed leaves with yellow inter veinal variegation and green veins compared to any existing variegated varieties. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Andre de Gruyter, Rockanje, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Mature leaf: shape, size, lobing and colour. On the basis of these characteristics 'Masaii' and 'Excellent' were chosen as comparators because of similar sized lobed and variegated leaves. 'Wilma' is differentiated

from comparators by having yellow inter veinal variegation and green veins. The parents were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, 2001 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurement: colour coding was done on fully expanded leaves referred as immature leaves and basal leaves referred as mature leaves.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Wilma'
USA	2001	Applied	'GRU CO 9901'

First sold in The Netherlands in Sep 1999. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Table 6 *Codiaeum* varieties

	'Masaii'	'Wilma'	*'Excellent'
PLANT: SIZE	medium	medium	medium to large
STEM: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF NEW OR MOST RECENT GROWTH	white/green	green	green
LEAF: SHAPE	ovate to elliptic	ovate	ovate to elliptic
LEAF: DEGREE/DEPTH OF LOBING	low	medium	medium
LEAF: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	present	present	absent
LEAF: DEGREE OF MARGIN UNDULATION	medium	low	n/a
LEAF: ATTITUDE AT TIP	horizontal	semi erect	semi erect
LEAF: WIDTH	medium	medium	broad
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS	predom-inantly recurved	predom-inantly recurved	predom-inantly straight
LEAF: SHAPE OF CROSS SECTION	concave	concave	flat
MATURE LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	veinal and random	intraveinal	marginal and veinal
MATURE LEAF: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	not well-defined	not well -defined	well-defined
MATURE LEAF: PRIMARY (MOST VISIBLE) COLOUR (RHS 2001)	ca. N189A	ca 202A	ca N189A
MATURE LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	ca. 13B	ca 23D	ca 52B
MATURE LEAF: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	ca. 53B	ca 53D	ca 13B
IMMATURE LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	veinal and random	intraveinal	marginal and veinal
IMMATURE LEAF: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	not well-defined	not well-defined	well-defined
IMMATURE LEAF: PRIMARY (MOST VISIBLE) COLOUR (RHS 2001)	ca. 139A	ca. 139A	ca. 147A
IMMATURE LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	14B	12A	2B

'Zulu'

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

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 29) Plant: habit erect, size small to medium. Stem: angle of branches to main axis acute (30-60 degrees), predominant colour of new or most recent growth yellow. Leaf: shape oblanceolate, lobing absent, undulation of margin present, degree of margin undulation medium to high, attitude of petiole upwards, attitude at tip horizontal to semi-drooping, width narrow to medium, shape of apex pointed, shape of base pointed, curvature of longitudinal axis predominantly recurved, shape of cross section concave. Mature leaf: size (length including petiole) medium, number of predominant colour three, type of variegation random and veinal, boarders between colours well-defined, primary (most visible) colour greyed green (darker than RHS N189A), secondary colour yellow-orange (RHS 15A), tertiary colour red (RHS 53B). Immature leaf: number of predominant colour two, type of variegation random and veinal, boarders between colours well-defined, primary (most visible) colour yellow-green (ca. RHS 147A), secondary colour yellow-orange (RHS 14A). (Note: all RHS colour chart number refers to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of commercial variety *Codiaeum* 'Mora' was observed in Mar 1998 at Marlborough Nursery, Wellington Point, QLD. The

sport was identified as more compact, dense, very attractive leaves with various combinations of yellow and red as secondary and tertiary colours. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: leaves with three colours, attractive growth habit and foliage colour when compared to any existing varieties. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Gary Richard Spink, Wellington Point, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Mature leaf: shape, size and colour. On the basis of these characteristics the parental variety 'Mora' was chosen as the sole comparator. 'Mora' is predominantly green variety with limited variegation on some plants. 'Voodoo' was also included in the trial but dropped in the final stages as it has bigger lobed leaves. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Wellington Point, QLD, 2001 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Trial design: 30 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurement: colour coding was done on fully expanded leaves referred as immature leaves and basal leaves referred as mature leaves.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 7 *Codiaeum* varieties

	'Zulu'	*'Mora'
STEM: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF NEW OR MOST RECENT GROWTH	yellow	green
LEAF: DEGREE OF MARGIN UNDULATION	medium to high	low to medium
MATURE LEAF: NUMBER OF PREDOMINANT COLOURS	three	two
MATURE LEAF: TYPE OF VARIEGATION	random and veinal	veinal
MATURE LEAF: PRIMARY (MOST VISIBLE) COLOUR (RHS 2001)	darker than N189A	ca 147A
MATURE LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	15A	17B
MATURE LEAF: TERTIARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	53B	n/a
IMMATURE LEAF: BORDER BETWEEN COLOURS	well-defined	not well-defined
IMMATURE LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS 2001)	14A	13A

Cordyline australis x *Cordyline banksii*
Cabbage Tree

'Purple Sensation'

Application No: 2002/060 Accepted: 18 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **Geoff Jewell,** Otaki, NZ.
Agent: **The Wholesale Ornamental Nurserymen Pty Ltd**, Capalaba, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 23) Plant: type shrub, form multi-stem, habit bushy, height upto 2m, width medium-broad, foliage density medium to dense. Stem: branching present, leaf coverage from middle third, diameter at lower third of stem thin (less then 5cm), bark corky. Mature leaf: attitude of lower third of leaf semi-erect, length of blade medium (between 50 to 80cm), maximum width 4 to 5cm, mid-rib prominent on lower side, venation parallel, margin smooth, curvature of upper third slightly curved, primary colour of upper side brown (ca. RHS 200A–B), secondary colour of upper side greyed-red (ca. RHS 178C), colour pattern mid-rib only, petiole distinction medium, length of petiole medium (12-16cm), width of petiole at narrowest point approx. 15mm, channelled petiole absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition and obtained from local observation.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent *Cordyline australis* 'Purpurea' and pollen parent *Cordyline banksii* were grown in close proximity Tauranga, NZ, in 1996 and seed collected. Seeds germinated in 1997, strong purple coloured seedling was selected out and was found to be different from parents. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: strong purple colouration. Propagation: micro-propagation. Breeder: Geoff Jewell, Otaki, NZ.

Choice of Comparators 'Purple Sensation' was only grown for observation and confirmation of certain characteristics under local conditions. Maternal parent *Cordyline australis* 'Purpurea' and pollen parent *Cordyline banksii* do not have coloured mid-rib as in 'Purple Sensation' and therefore were excluded. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data taken from Plant variety Rights Office, New Zealand report TRM043. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under local conditions. Location: Birkdale, QLD, 2000 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from tissue culture and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
NZ	1998	Granted	'Purple Sensation'

First sold in NZ in Jul 1999. First Australian sales nil.

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

Corymbia ficifolia
Red-flowering Gum

'C89.2.7'

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

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 33) Plant: type ornamental, flowering time summer. Stem: bark texture tessellated to fibrous. Leaf: length 135.4mm, width 51.9mm, petiole shape flattened-channelled, petiole length 23.6mm, new leaf colour ca. RHS N34A, mature leaf colour ca. RHS 139A (darker), curvature of longitudinal axis straight, curvature of cross section concave, shape of apex acuminate. Inflorescence: umbel size medium, umbel number of flowers medium, peduncle medium, shape flattened. Flower: diameter 42.5mm, pedicel thin, pedicel length 30.7mm, operculum shape in cross section just prior to opening rounded, operculum colour reddish, stamen colour RHS 53C-D, flower centre colour RHS 151C. Fruit: number of valves 4, ribbing absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Recurrent phenotypic selection: of *Corymbia ficifolia* to develop a deep red flowering form with a commercially viable vegetative propagation rate by cuttings, grafting and tissue culture, compact habit, dense foliage, and multi-branched from less than 1/3rd trunk height. Seeds and epeicormic shoots were collected from street trees in 1985 in and around Rosemount Avenue, Pennant Hills, NSW with permission of Hornsby Shire Council. Seedlings were propagated from seeds from the original seed collection and seed collected from a plant, which had been propagated from tissue culture of the original epicormic material. All plants were grown to flowering stage. Seed was then collected from these plants and germinated. This generation was then grown to flowering stage. The breeder then selected for (1) high vegetative propagation rate by tissue culture, grafting and cuttings, (2) compact habit, (3) dense foliage and (4) deep red flowers. A form that met these criteria, and in addition was multi-branched from less than 1/3rd trunk height was selected and is the candidate variety. This combination of characteristics did not occur in the original source material nor do they occur throughout the species range. Propagation: it has been propagated through four generations and found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: L. Fumeaux, Rouse Hill, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour deep red, Inflorescence: shape flattened. On these bases 'Wildfire' was considered for the comparative trial. PBR varieties of *Corymbia* 'Summer Red'(ф), 'Summer Beauty'(ф), and 'Summer Glory'(ф) were initially considered for the comparative trial but eliminated because they are interspecific hybrids and not pure forms of *Corymbia ficifolia*. It is also difficult to have them grafted onto the same understock as the candidate variety. 'Solar Flare' and 'Vermillion Blaze' were also considered for the comparative trial but eliminated because of their orange flower colour. The source populations were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, spring 2001 to summer 2002. Conditions: conducted in open, under full sun, plants of candidate and comparator grafted onto *Corymbia maculata* and planted into 200mm pots and filled with soilless potting mix (pine-bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: ten plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from five plants of each variety at random. Two samples per plant.

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

Description: **Neil Kirby,** Yellow Rock native Nursery Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.

Table 8 *Corymbia* varieties

	'C89.2.7'	*'Wildfire'
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	51.9	45.2
std deviation	4.45	5.65
LSD/sig	5.81	P≤0.01
LEAF: MATURE LEAF COLOUR (RHS 2001)	ca. 139A (darker)	N189A
FLOWER: PEDICEL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	30.7	24.9
std deviation	4.42	3.33
LSD/sig	4.47	P≤0.01
FLOWER: OPERCULUM SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION (just prior to opening)	rounded	pointed conical
FLOWER: OPERCULUM COLOUR	reddish	whitish/yellow
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	42.5	36.8
std deviation	3.73	2.25
LSD/sig	3.52	P≤0.01
FLOWER: STAMEN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	53C-D	46BC
FLOWER: CENTRE COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	151C	N144A

Corymbia maculata
Spotted Gum

'Jessica's Jewel'

Application No: 2000/325 Accepted: 20 Nov 2000.
Applicant: **Mark Andrew Hartley,** Shanes Park, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 34) Plant: growth habit rounded, attitude erect to semi-erect, height medium, width medium, foliage density medium. Stem: bark texture

smooth, young shoot colour yellow-green (RHS 144A), older shoot colour greyed-orange (RHS 176A-B). Leaf: variegation present (infrequently absent), non-variegated leaf colour (pink form) red (RHS 50D-51D) or (yellow form) green-yellow (RHS 1D) to yellow (RHS 2D). Leaf (early immature stage): ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 152A) changing to yellow-green (RHS 148A), secondary colour of upper side red (RHS 50D) along margin. Leaf (expanding immature stage): ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147B), secondary colour of upper side red (RHS 50D) along margin. Leaf (mature stage): length medium (mean 118mm), width medium (mean 23.1mm), blade shape lanceolate-falcate, frequently irregular due to marginal variegation, shape of apex acute, ground colour of upper side ranges from yellow-green (RHS 147A) to greyed-green (RHS 189A), secondary colour of upper side yellow (RHS 4D) along margin, tertiary colour of upper side greyed-green (RHS 191A), sometimes diffuse with ground colour, mid-rib colour green-yellow (RHS 1D), breadth of secondary colour (variegation) narrow-medium, petiole colour red (RHS 37B) proximally, changing to green yellow (RHS 1D) at leaf base. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: *Corymbia maculata*. The parent is characterised by non-variegated leaf colour. Selection took place in Penrith, NSW in 1999. Selection criteria: variegated foliage colour, upright growth habit. Propagation: vegetative through grafting. Breeder: Mark Hartley, Shanes Park, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: variegation present. Based on this characteristic 'Imagine'(ϕ) was selected as the most similar suitable comparator as it is the only variegated variety of common knowledge. No other similar variety could be identified. The parental form was not considered for its non-variegated leaf colour

Comparative Trial Location: Kincumber, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated through grafting, planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from all plants at random.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil

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

Table 9 *Corymbia* varieties

	'Jessica's Jewel'	*'Imagine'ϕ
STEM COLOUR: NEW GROWTH (RHS, 1995)		
immature	144A	146C
hardened	176A-B	182A-184A
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	23.1	32.8
std deviation	1.5	3.4
LSD	3.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO		
mean	5.1	3.8
std deviation	0.6	0.3
LSD	0.54	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
ground colour of upper side (expanding immature leaf)	147B	147A
secondary colour of upper side (expanding immature leaf)	50D along margin	58D along margin
ground colour of upper side (mature leaf)	ca 147A to 189A (dark green to grey green)	ca 147A to 189A (dark green to grey green)
secondary colour of upper side (mature leaf)	4D along margin	5D along margin
tertiary colour of upper side (mature leaf)	191A (can be diffuse)	191A (can be diffuse)
non-variegated (immature leaf)	pink type 50D-51D yellow type 1D-2D	pink type 51D yellow type 2D
LEAF BLADE MARGIN: BREADTH OF SECONDARY COLOUR	narrow-medium	medium-broad
PETIOLE COLOUR: MATURE LEAF (RHS, 1995)	37B proximal to stem changing to 1D at leaf base	184A proximal to stem changing to 1D at leaf base

Erigeron karvinskianus
Seaside Daisy

'Serendipity'

Application No. 2001/302 Accepted 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **David Burt,** Officer, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 22) Plant: growth habit bushy, density dense, position of flowering stems at base of plant, number of flowering stems many, attitude semi upright. Flowering stem: shape in cross-section tetragonal, hairiness absent or very weak, colour yellow-green, anthocyanin colouration present, arrangement of leaves spiral. Leaf: stipules present, petiole absent, hairiness absent or very weak, shape elliptic to lanceolate, margins predominantly entire with occasional lobing, shape of apex acute, shape of base acuminate, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 137C), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 138B). Peduncle: attitude upright, length 21cm, hairiness absent or very weak, colour yellow-green. Flower buds: shape cup shaped. Inflorescence: type loose corymb, number of flowers many. Flower: type single, mean diameter 17mm, number of rows of ray florets 2, number of

ray florets 55 to 60, disc floret array diameter (at first opening) 7mm. Ray florets: shape elliptic, shape of apex pointed, colour at first opening of flower (when ray floret attitude is erect) pale red-purple, colour when flower fully open (when ray floret attitude is horizontal) white, colour when flower aged (when ray floret attitude is semi-erect) red-purple (RHS 72C). Disc florets: colour (before dehiscence) yellow orange (RHS 17A). Involucral bracts: number many, colour yellow-green. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent *Erigeron karvinskianus*. The breeder's aim was to produce a multi-stemmed *Erigeron.* Selection criteria: 'Serendipity' was chosen on the basis compactness, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Serendipity' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: David Burt, Officer, VIC.

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, attitude upright. Flower: type single. Ray floret: white and red-purple. On these bases the parent plant *Erigeron karvinskianus* and Erigeron 'Spindrift' were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. However, 'Spindrift' was not included in the trial and differs from 'Serendipity' in having denser foliage, shorter flower stems, ray florets with darker red-purple colouring (RHS 72A) and more ray florets (85 to 90).

Comparative Trial Location: Officer, VIC between Aug and Dec 2002. Conditions: outdoors under ambient southern Victorian (Latitude 38^{o} South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings Aug 2002, transplanted to 130 mm pots in Nov 2002; media soilless, fertiliser, controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 10 *Erigeron* varieties

	'Serendipity'	***Erigeron karvinskianus***
PLANT: SPREAD OF FOLIAGE (cm)		
mean	9.2	6.2
std deviation	1.1	0.7
LSD/sig	0.7	P≤0.01
PLANT: NUMBER OF FLOWERING STEMS		
mean	18.2	4.0
std deviation	6.7	2.2
LSD/sig	5.6	P≤0.01
FLOWERING STEM: LENGTH (cm) two longest stems		
mean	20.6	23.9
std deviation	2.6	2.6
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01
FLOWERING STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	weak to medium	strong
FLOWER: DIAMETER (cm) two largest flowers		
mean	17.6	20.8
std deviation	0.5	1.2
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01
DISC FLORET ARRAY: DIAMETER (cm) two largest flowers		
mean	7.1	7.8
std deviation	0.2	0.4
LSD/sig	0.3	P≤0.01

Euryops pectinatus **Euryops**

'Emperor's Gold'

Application No: 2002/222 Accepted: 18 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **Jeff Collins,** Dural, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 18) Plant: growth habit bushy, attitude ascending, height medium, width medium. Stem: pubescence on nodes present, pubescence on internode absent, colour yellow-green (RHS 144A-B). Leaf: length medium, width medium, blade shape pinnatisect, lobe width narrow-medium, apices acute, ground colour of upper and lower side yellow-green (RHS 147A), pubescence on upper and lower side absent. Inflorescence: type capitulum, diameter medium (mean 45.8mm), peduncle colour yellow-green (RHS 144A). Ray floret: length medium (mean 19.5mm), width medium (mean 8.6mm), colour of upper side yellow (RHS 9A). Disc floret: immature colour yellow-orange (RHS 17A) changing to yellow-orange (RHS 17B) at anthesis. Involucral bracts: colour yellow-green (RHS 144A), pubescence absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from *Euryops pectinatus* normal standard form. The parent is characterised by pubescent leaves and stem giving an overall grey-green foliage colour appearance. Selection took place in Dural, NSW in 2001. Selection criteria: green foliage colour. Propagation: vegetative cuttings were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Jeff Collins, Dural, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Leaf: pubescence on upper and lower side absent. Based on this characteristic no other glabrous form or variety within the same species has been identified. The parental form of the species was included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. *E. chrysanthemoides* was initially considered for the trial as it has glabrous leaves, however it was finally excluded because it is an entirely different species with different leaf shape and ray floret dimensions.

Comparative Trial Location: Dural, spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Prior applications nil. First Australian sale Oct 2002.

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

Table 11 *Euryops* varieties

	'Emperor's Gold'	*E. pectinatus (parent form)
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	34.0	25.6
std deviation	1.9	2.4
LSD	2.50	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	30.5	26.9
std deviation	2.7	1.3
LSD	2.43	P≤0.01
PLANT: LOCATION OF PUBESCENCE:		
stem	absent	present
leaf	absent	present
peduncle	absent	present
calyx	absent	present
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	88.8	62.9
std deviation	12.1	9.8
LSD	12.58	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	27.6	18.6
std deviation	5.7	4.1
LSD	5.66	P≤0.01
COLOUR OF FOLIAGE (OVERALL APPEARANCE)		
	dark green	grey green

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura

'Bijou Butterflies'

Application No: 2002/125 Accepted: 19 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Plants Growers Australia Pty Ltd,** Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 16) Plant: growth habit upright, density very dense. Stem: internode length mean 9mm, colour greyed-purple (RHS 187A). Leaf: undulation of margin medium, variegation present, main colour yellow-green (RHS 147A) with greyed-purple (RHS 185B) colouration, secondary colour greyed-purple (RHS 185B-C), position of secondary colour at margin. Inflorescence: type raceme, length mean 71.1mm. Flower: calyx colour greyed-purple (RHS 187C), petal colour red-purple (RHS 68B), petal venation colour red-purple (RHS 64A). (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 2001edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from parent 'Crimson Butterflies'Φ, which is characterised by non-variegated leaves. From this parent a sport was selected and isolated in autumn 2000 on the basis of leaf variegation. Selection took place at Plant Growers Australia, Park Orchards, VIC, Australia. Selection criteria: leaf variegation, compact habit. Propagation: continued through four generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Bijou Butterflies' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: variegation present, Raceme: length short. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: 'Sunny Butterflies' Φ. The parent 'Crimson Butterflies'Φ was also included for the purpose providing evidence of breeding.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Winter 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 16 May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Steven Eggleton**, Lilydale, VIC.

Table 12 *Gaura* varieties

	'Bijou Butterflies'	*'Crimson Butterflies'Φ	*'Sunny Butterflies'Φ
STEM: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	187A	187A	146B
LEAF: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	strong	weak
LEAF: VARIEGATION:	present	absent	present
LEAF: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	147A with 185B colouration	N187A	137C
LEAF: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	185B-C	n/a	158A
LEAF: POSITION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	at margin	n/a	at margin

'Gaula'

Application No: 2002/102 Accepted: 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 15) Plant: height medium (mean height 91cm), growth habit virgate. Stem: branching basal, attitude ascending, colour RHS 138A.

Leaf: arrangement alternate, shape elliptic, shape of apex acute, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, incision of margin present, depth of incision shallow, type of incision serrate, undulation of margin medium, shape of cross section flat, shape of longitudinal axis straight, texture fleshy, mean length to width ratio 4.34, colour adaxial surface RHS 137A, abaxial surface RHS 144A. Inflorescence: type panicle, length long. Flower: bud shape tubular, bud colour predominantly RHS 51A, shape of flower zygomorphic, number of petals 4, petal colour RHS 155C. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Gauka' x pollen parent 'X98.1.2'. The seed parent is distinguished by shorter stems and pink flowers. The pollen parent is distinguished by pink flowers. The breeding program has been conducted for a number of years. From the 1999 crossing program a number of hybrid seeds were produced. From the resulting seedlings 'Gaula' was selected. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and foliage colour. Propagation: vegetatively propagated through five generations and no off-types were recorded. 'Gaula' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr. G N Brown, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge were – Flower: petal colour white. Plant: height medium. Stem: colour green. On these bases, 'Whirling Butterflies' was chosen as the sole comparator. The seed parent was excluded for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW 2550 (Latitude 36º18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in polyhouse, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into 1.8l pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: thirty pots of 'Gaula' and twenty pots of 'Whirling Butterflies' arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale Jul 2001.

Description**: Mr J D Oates,** VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 13 *Gaura* varieties

	'Gaula'	***'Whirling Butterflies'**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	91.00	73.00
std deviation	7.63	7.74
LSD/sig	2.84	P≤0.01
FILAMENT LENGTH (mm)		
mean	12.88	14.68
std deviation	0.72	1.57
LSD/sig	0.48	P≤0.01
STEM CHARACTERISTICS		
degree of anthocyanin	very weak	weak to medium
colour of stem (RHS, 2001)	138A	138B predominant
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
undulation of margin	medium	weak
shape of cross section	flat	convex
degree of hairiness	very weak	weak
leaf colour (RHS, 2001)		
adaxial Surface	137A	144A
abaxial Surface	147B	144A
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
colour of bud (RHS, 2001)	51A	54A (predominant)

'Passionate Blush'

Application No: 2002/137 Accepted: 26 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Plants Growers Australia Pty Ltd,** Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 14) Plant: growth habit upright, density dense. Stem: internode length mean 6.1mm, anthocyanin colouration of new growth strong. Leaf: length mean 67.7mm, width 10mm, length to width ratio 6.8, undulation of margin strong, variegation absent. Inflorescence: type panicle or raceme. Flower: colour of main filament red-purple (RHS 65D), bract colour greyed-purple (RHS 184A) Petal: main colour red-purple (RHS 65D), venation colour red-purple (RHS 68A). (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open Pollination followed by seedling selection: from seed parent 'Passionate Pink', which is characterised by medium density. First observed as a seedling in a trial bed and selected in Aug 2000 at Plant Growers Australia, Park Orchards, VIC, Australia. Selection criteria: dense habit. Propagation: continued through four generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Passionate Blush' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: variegation absent, Flower: colour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Passionate Pink', 'Blushing Butterflies'(D). 'Siskiyou Pink'(D) was excluded due to its darker colour flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Winter 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 16 May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease

treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Steven Eggleton**, Lilydale, VIC.

'Passionate Pink'

Application No: 2002/166 Accepted: 26 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Baldassare Mineo**, Medford, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Plants Growers Australia Pty Ltd,** Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 14) Plant: growth habit upright, density medium. Stem: internode length mean 6.9mm, anthocyanin colouration of new growth strong. Leaf: length mean 84.4mm, width 12.6mm, length to width ratio 6.8, undulation of margin medium, variegation absent. Inflorescence: type panicle or raceme. Flower: colour of main filament red-purple (RHS 68A), bract colour greyed-purple (RHS 184A) Petal: main colour red-purple (RHS 65A), venation colour red-purple (RHS 68A). (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 2001edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent 'Siskiyou Pink'(ф) x pollen parent 'Dauphine'. The seed parent is characterised by a spreading habit and pink flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by an upright habit and pale pink to white flowers. Hybridisation took place at Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery, Oregon, USA in Jul 1997. Selection criteria: upright habit and pink flower colour. Propagation: continued through three generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Passionate Pink' will continue to be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings. Breeder: Baldassare Mineo, Medford, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: variegation absent, Flower: colour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Passionate Blush', 'Siskiyou Pink'(ф). 'Dauphine' was excluded due to its very pale flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Park Orchards, VIC, Autumn-Winter 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 16 May 2002. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
First sold in USA in Jan 2002. First sold in Australia Feb 2002.

Description: **Steven Eggleton**, Lilydale, VIC.

Table 14 *Gaura* varieties

	'Passionate Pink'	*'Passionate Blush'	*'Siskiyou Pink'ф
PLANT: HABIT	upright	upright	spreading
PLANT: DENSITY	sparse	dense	sparse

Gazania rigens
Gazania

'Gavol'

Application No: 2002/122 Accepted: 15 Jul 2002.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 19) Plant: height short (mean height 14.2 cm), growth habit decumbent, non-spreading, growth cycle perennial. Stem: branching multi-basal. Leaf: arrangement alternate, shape oblanceolate, petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, shape of tip acute, margins entire, undulation of margin absent, shape of cross section slightly concave, shape of longitudinal axis straight, texture fleshy, mean length to width ratio 7.49, colour of adaxial surface RHS 139A, type of vesture on abaxial surface tomentose (RHS 155A). Inflorescence: type capitulum, shape of receptacle conical, form single, diameter medium (mean 40.56mm), number of ray floret rows one. Ray floret: type sessile, shape ligulate, shape of tip acute, colour of adaxial surface RHS 9A, colour of abaxial surface RHS 9A, colour of central longitudinal stripe RHS 201C. Flowering habit: continuous. Time of beginning of flowering: early. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Bucaneer' x pollen parent 'Panorama Red'. The seed parent is distinguished by orange flower colour and grey foliage. The pollen parent is distinguished by red flowers and green foliage. Hybridisation took place at Picton, NSW in 1998. 'Gavol' was selected from field-grown trials at Cobbitty, NSW in 1999 and tested in pot trials. Selection criteria: flower colour and form, leaf colour. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Ms Narelle Bolwell, Picton, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Ray florets: colour yellow. Leaf: colour green. Growth habit: decumbent, non-spreading. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Prostrate Yellow' was selected as the sole comparator. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified..

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie NSW 2550 (Latitude 36°18′ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in polyhouse, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into 1.8l pots filled with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: thirty pots of 'Gavol' and ten pots of 'Prostrate

Yellow' arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	2001	Applied	'Gavol'

First sold in USA in Dec 2001.

Description **John Oates,** VF Solutions, Tuross Head, NSW.

Table 15 *Gazania* varieties

	'Gavol'	*'Prostrate Yellow'
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	7.49	5.76
std deviation	1.49	0.92
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (cm)		
mean	8.11	10.49
std deviation	0.79	1.80
LSD/sig	0.58	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	40.56	46.97
std deviation	1.51	2.30
LSD/sig	0.67	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
leaf colour (RHS 2001)		
adaxial	147A	146A
abaxial	155A	157D
shape of cross section	slightly concave	concave
INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS		
ray floret colour (RHS, 2001)		
adaxial:	9A	14B
abaxial:	9A	1A
colour of longitudinal centre stripe (keel) (RHS, 2001)		
	201C	n/a
ray florets: number of rows		
	1-2	>5
number of ray florets		
	13	>50
shape longitudinal axis		
	recurved	straight
shape of ray floret tip		
	acute	obtuse
disc floret colour (RHS, 2001)		
	9A	n/a

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'DP 493'

Application No: 2002/058 Accepted: 7 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 43) Plant: shape cylindrical, height tall, maturity medium, density of foliage medium, type of flowering semi-clustered. Leaf: shape palmate, size medium, pubescence of midrib weak, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream. Fruiting branch: average internode length medium, nodes to lowest fruiting branch medium. Bolls: size medium, shape in longitudinal section ovate, prominence of tip medium, length of peduncle medium, bract size medium, degree of opening strong, lint percentage high (45.7%). Seed: fuzz present, density of fuzz medium, colour of fuzz white. Fibre: length long (1.13in), strength medium (28.47 g/tex), uniformity index high (84.09%), micronaire medium to high (4.81). Disease: resistance to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *malvacearum*) high, tolerance to Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) low, tolerance to Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vasinfectum*) low.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'DeltaPEARL'(ф) x pollen parent 'CS 50'. The seed parent is characterised by a tall plant height, medium to late maturity, bacterial blight disease resistance and consistent yield ability. The pollen parent is characterised by a tall plant height, medium to late maturity and high lint percentage. Hybridisation took place at Goondiwindi, QLD in 1994. Single plants were selected in the F_2 generation and progeny row selection continued in the F_3 and F_4 generations. The final selection was tested in replicated yield and fibre trials from 1997-2000. Selection criteria: yield, lint percentage, plant maturity and fibre quality. Propagation: by breeder seed. Breeder: Richard Leske, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: shape cylindrical, maturity medium to late, Leaf: shape palmate, Flower: colour of petals cream, Fibre: length long, strength medium, micronaire medium to high. On the basis of these characteristics 'DeltaPEARL'(ф) and 'Sicot 189'(ф) were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. 'DeltaPEARL'(ф) is the seed parent used in the cross and 'Sicot 189'(ф) is a commercially released variety bred by the CSIRO cotton research, Narrabri, NSW. The pollen parent 'CS 50' was not included because it has higher number of vegetative nodes (7), lower lint percentage (41.7%), longer fibre length (1.18 in), lower fibre strength (27.3g/tex) and lower micronaire (4.1) compared to 'DP 493'.

Comparative Trial Location: "Murragoran", Goondiwindi, QLD, Summer 2001-2002. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, plants grown from seed, row spacing 1m, commercial rates of fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required, trial fully irrigated. Trial design: a randomised completed block design with 10 replicates of each variety sown in rows 1 x 12m long. Measurements: morphological plant characteristics measured from 10 non-tipped plants per replicate, one measurement per plant. Fibre quality samples hand picked from a 1.5 metre section of row in each replicate and analysed by HVI instrument testing.

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

Description: **Richard Leske**, Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd, Goondiwindi, QLD.

Table 16 *Gossypium* varieties

	'DP 493'	*'Delta-PEARL'ϕ	*'Sicot 189'ϕ
NUMBER OF VEGETATIVE NODES			
mean	6.74	6.86	6.19
std deviation	0.51	0.31	0.46
LSD/sig	0.41	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	122.80	123.94	130.55
std deviation	2.49	4.30	6.19
LSD/sig	5.35	ns	P≤0.01
LENGTH TO 1ST FRUITING POSITION (mm)			
mean	97.36	100.42	113.39
std deviation	10.23	8.20	9.78
LSD/sig	10.48	ns	P≤0.01
LENGTH FROM 1ST TO 2ND FRUITING POSITION (mm)			
mean	76.56	81.04	96.07
std deviation	6.67	6.24	9.88
LSD/sig	9.31	ns	P≤0.01
BOLL PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	32.23	32.29	35.66
std deviation	2.30	2.58	2.69
LSD/sig	2.03	ns	P≤0.01
BOLL LENGTH (mm)			
mean	41.24	40.61	44.01
std deviation	0.75	1.15	1.14
LSD/sig	1.22	ns	P≤0.01
BOLL WIDTH (mm)			
mean	32.05	31.43	31.00
std deviation	0.44	0.41	0.61
LSD/sig	0.50	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LINT PERCENTAGE (%)			
mean	45.7	42.8	43.6
std deviation	0.57	0.82	0.62
LSD/sig	0.52	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Birdsong'

Application No: 1999/165, Accepted: 28 Apr 2000.
Applicant: **Ian and Linda Townsend**, Dulong, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 37) Plant: height tall, growth habit spreading (attaining about 3m height and 3m spread). Stem: hairiness medium, colour of upper side greyed-orange (RHS 173C). Leaf: mean length 200.7mm, mean width 113.3mm, type simple, division of blade present, degree of division of blade 1st order, depth of division of blade sinus greater than two thirds of way to midrib, number of lobes up to 16, regularity of lobing regular, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to longitudinal axis of midrib semi erect, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to one another on same side of leaf parallel, shape of apex of sinus flattened, width of sinus broad, shape of lobe linear, shape of apex of ultimate lobe apiculate, colour of upper side medium green, colour of lower side silver-green, midrib prominent. Inflorescence: form cylindrical, position terminal or at the end of lateral stems, mean length 117mm, density of florets dense. Perianth: colour of upper portion orange-red (RHS 32A), colour of lower portion yellow-orange (RHS 22A), hairiness present, overall degree of hairiness strong, mean tube length 9.8mm. Style: colour orange (RHS 28A), mean length 35.5mm. Pollen presenter: colour yellow-orange (RHS 14B). Ovary: hairiness present, degree of hairiness strong. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: 'Birdsong' originated as a spontaneous seedling under an isolated plant of *Grevillea* 'Honey Gem' in 1998 at Jahdiel Nursery, Diddillibah, QLD. The probable pollen parent is *G. banksii*. Selection criteria: the seedling was selected because of the unusually coloured, brilliant orange-red flowers, which were born in profusion. Propagation: 'Birdsong' is propagated from cuttings and has remained stable through several generations. Breeder: Ian and Linda Townsend, Dulong, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: type simple, margin pinnatisect. Inflorescence: position terminal, form cylindrical. Flower colour: orange to red. On the bases of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Dot Brown'ϕ, 'Honey Gem', 'Sunset Bronze' and 'Jester'. 'Honey Gem' is also the seed parent of the candidate variety. Two other hybrid varieties with similar parentage 'Starfire' and 'Starflame' were initially considered but they were later excluded as 'Starfire' has red (RHS 53A) perianth colour and 'Starflame' also has red (RHS 46A) perianth colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Bush Garden Nursery, Tinney Road, Upper Caboolture QLD, Mar – Nov 2002. Conditions: tube stock of each variety was planted into 200mm pots of a standard bark potting mix. Trial design: fifteen plants of each variety were set out in three randomised and replicated blocks in open conditions on weed mat. Measurements: fifteen measurements of each characteristic were taken at random from each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 17 *Grevillea* varieties

	'Birdsong'	*'Dot Brown'ϕ	*'Honey Gem'	*'Sunset Bronze'	*'Jester'
PLANT: HEIGHT					
	tall	tall	tall	tall	medium
STEM: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)					
	173C	201B	177B	177C	177A
LEAF: LENGTH – 4th leaf back from inflorescence (mm)					
mean	200.73	154.60	204.20	197.06	176.86
std deviation	24.39	37.66	31.97	15.87	24.00
LSD/sig	26.87	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)					
mean	113.33	83.0	201.66	93.33	107.53
std deviation	7.70	26.81	22.01	22.34	19.10
LSD/sig	19.94	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
PERIANTH: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)					
upper portion	32A	178A	26A	45A	45B
lower portion	22A	179D	29C	35C	41C
PERIANTH: TUBE LENGTH (mm)					
mean	9.86	10.33	9.33	10.80	10.66
std deviation	1.24	0.48	0.48	0.41	0.48
LSD/sig	0.67	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STYLE: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)					
	28A	179C	17B	31A	42C
STYLE: LENGTH (mm)					
mean	35.80	29.66	33.53	30.20	30.66
std deviation	0.67	0.48	1.68	1.20	0.48
LSD/sig	0.98	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
POLLEN PRESENTER: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)					
	14B	7A	7A	7A	39A
FLOWERING TIME					
	all year	all year	all year	all year	spring/-summer

'Burke 1'

Application No: 1999/239 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Don & Marea Burke,** Kenthurst, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 31) Plant: height short (average 24.1cm), width medium (average 85.2cm), density dense. Young stem: colour greyed orange. Stem: attitude prostrate, colour green, hairiness weak. Leaf: attitude to stem semi-erect, length short (average 92.5mm), width narrow (average 61mm), type simple, shape of blade outline ovate, profile in cross section dorsiventral, margin slightly recurved, apex acute, colour of lower side light green, colour of upper side dark green, hairiness on lower side present, degree of hairiness on lower side medium, hairiness on upper side present, degree of hairiness on upper side medium, colour of hairiness on lower side white, midrib prominent, venation pinnate, margin pinnatisect, division of blade present, degree of division of blade 1st order, depth of division of blade - sinus greater than two thirds of way to midrib, number of lobes up to nine, lobing regular, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to longitudinal axis of midrib semi-erect, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to one another on same side of leaf parallel, shape of apex of sinus pointed. Lobe: shape lanceolate-ensiform, shape of apex of ultimate lobe pointed. Petiole: length short. Flowering branch: leaves absent, position of inflorescence terminal. Inflorescence: Position in relation to foliage above or level, attitude erect to semi-erect, density medium, form cylindrical, branching present, degree of branching weak, predominant colour red. Unit conflorescence: sequence of opening of the flowers centripetal, length medium (average 67.1mm), width medium (average 41.4mm), density medium, number of flowers many. Bud: colour of perianth red, colour of limb yellow (RHS 13C), attitude of limb decurved. Flower: attitude of peduncle in relation to rachis bent forward. Perianth: colour red (RHS 46A inside, RHS 51B outside), hairiness present, overall degree of hairiness weak, colour of hairs white, dense beard adjacent to ovary absent, length medium (average 11.1mm), width medium (average 3.3mm), coherence of tepals on dorsal and ventral

sides two thirds to entire. Tepal: flanging at margin present. Nectary: colour green. Ovary: colour green (RHS 128D), hairiness present. Style: colour red (RHS 53B), curvature after anthesis gentleweak, position of curve along top half, hairiness absent, appendage behind pollen presenter absent. Pistil: length medium, length in relation to length of perianth moderately longer than perianth, attitude in relation to perianth in line. Stigma: colour yellow orange (RHS 14C). Pollen presenter: attitude to style oblique, colour yellow orange (RHS 14C), concurrence with style absent, shape conical. Pollen: colour yellow (RHS 12B). Rachis: length medium (average 57.3mm). Pedicel: length medium (average 5.3mm). Time of flowering: spring with repeat flowering.
(All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: unnamed *Grevillea* hybrid. The parent is characterised by an upright growth habit and pink flowers. Selection took place in Glenorie, NSW in 1998. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and form, repeat flowering, frost tolerance. Propagation: vegetative cuttings were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Don Burke, Kenthurst, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit prostrate, compact and layered, Inflorescence: colour red. Based on this 'Ruby Red' was selected as the most similar suitable comparator. The parent variety was excluded due to its upright growth habit and pink inflorescence colour. No other similar variety was identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Kincumber, NSW, summer 2000 to spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings finally planted into 300mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 18 *Grevillea* varieties

	'Burke 1'	***'Ruby Red'**
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	24.1	15.8
std deviation	6.2	2.1
LSD	5.2	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	85.2	62.9
std deviation	9.0	11.1
LSD	11.5	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	92.5	61.1
std deviation	6.4	6.4
LSD	7.3	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	61	33.8
std deviation	6.7	7.8
LSD	8.3	P≤0.01
STYLE CURVATURE		
	gentle	sharp
PISTIL ATTITUDE IN RELATION TO PERIANTH		
	in line	bent back
TIME OF FLOWERING		
	early to late spring	early spring

'Burke 2'

Application No: 1999/240 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Don & Marea Burke,** Kenthurst, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 32) Plant: height short (average 23.3cm), width medium (average 97.6cm), density dense. Young stem: colour greyed orange. Stem: attitude prostrate, colour green, hairiness weak. Leaf: attitude to stem semi-erect, length short (average 93.7mm), width narrow (average 70.3mm), type simple, shape of blade outline ovate, profile in cross section dorsiventral, margin slightly recurved, apex acute, colour of lower side light green, colour of upper side dark green, hairiness on lower side present, degree of hairiness on lower side medium, hairiness on upper side present, degree of hairiness on upper side medium, colour of hairiness on lower side white, midrib prominent, venation pinnate, margin pinnatisect, division of blade present, degree of division of blade 1st order, depth of division of blade - sinus greater than two thirds of way to midrib, number of lobes up to nine, lobing regular, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to longitudinal axis of midrib semi-erect, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to one another on same side of leaf parallel, shape of apex of sinus pointed. Lobe: shape lanceolate-ensiform, shape of apex of ultimate lobe pointed. Petiole: length short. Flowering branch: leaves absent, position of inflorescence terminal. Inflorescence: Position in relation to foliage above or level, Attitude erect to semi-erect, density medium, form cylindrical, branching present, degree of branching weak, predominant colour pink. Unit conflorescence: sequence of opening of the flowers centripetal, length medium (average 61.7mm), width medium (average 43.5mm), density medium, number of flowers many. Bud: colour of perianth pink, colour of limb yellow (RHS 13C), attitude of limb decurved. Flower: attitude of peduncle in relation to rachis bent forward. Perianth: colour pink (RHS 51A-53C inside, RHS 53D-54B outside), hairiness present, overall degree of hairiness weak, colour of hairs white, dense beard adjacent to ovary absent, length medium (average 14.6mm), width medium (average 3.0mm), coherence of tepals on dorsal and ventral sides two thirds to entire. Tepal: flanging at margin present. Nectary: colour green. Ovary: colour green (RHS 128D), hairiness present. Style: colour red (RHS 36A), curvature after anthesis gentleweak, position of curve along top half, hairiness absent, appendage behind pollen presenter absent. Pistil: length medium, length in relation to length of perianth moderately longer than perianth, attitude in relation to perianth in line. Stigma: colour yellow (RHS 13A). Pollen presenter: attitude to style oblique, colour yellow (RHS 13A), concurrence with style absent, shape

conical. Pollen: colour yellow (RHS 12B). Rachis: length medium (average 56.8mm). Pedicel: length medium (average 5.8mm). Time of flowering: spring with repeat flowering. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: unnamed *Grevillea* hybrid. The parent is characterised by an upright growth habit and pink flowers. Selection took place in Glenorie, NSW in 1998. Selection criteria: plant habit, flower colour and form, repeat flowering, frost tolerance. Propagation: vegetative cuttings were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Don Burke, Kenthurst, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit prostrate, compact and layered, Inflorescence: colour pink. Based on this 'Landcare'ϕ was selected as the most similar suitable comparator. The parent variety was excluded due to its upright growth habit. No other similar variety was identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Kincumber, NSW, summer 2000 to spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings finally planted into 300mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 19 *Grevillea* varieties

	'Burke 2'	***'Landcare'ϕ**
PLANT WIDTH (cm)		
mean	97.6	82.3
std deviation	7.7	8.2
LSD	9.1	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	61.7	73.1
std deviation	5.9	5.7
LSD	6.7	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE WIDTH (mm)		
mean	43.5	48.6
std deviation	4.9	2.4
LSD	4.4	P≤0.01
PERIANTH LENGTH (mm)		
mean	14.6	9.8
std deviation	4.9	1.5
LSD	4.1	P≤0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
outer perianth	red 53D-54B	red 46A
style	red 36A	orange 27A
TIME OF FLOWERING	early to late spring	early spring

'Burke 3'

Application No: 1999/241 Accepted: 23 Sep 1999.
Applicant: **Don & Marea Burke,** Kenthurst, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 20, Figure 32) Plant: height short (average 22.1cm), width medium (average 94.6cm), density dense. Young stem: colour greyed orange. Stem: attitude prostrate, colour green, hairiness weak. Leaf: attitude to stem semi-erect, length short (average 85.7mm), width narrow (average 56.6mm), type simple, shape of blade outline ovate, profile in cross section dorsiventral, margin slightly recurved, apex acute, colour of lower side light green, colour of upper side dark green, hairiness on lower side present, degree of hairiness on lower side medium, hairiness on upper side present, degree of hairiness on upper side medium, colour of hairiness on lower side white, midrib prominent, venation pinnate, margin pinnatisect, division of blade present, degree of division of blade 1st order, depth of division of blade – sinus greater than two thirds of way to midrib, number of lobes up to nine, lobing regular, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to longitudinal axis of midrib semi-erect, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to one another on same side of leaf parallel, shape of apex of sinus pointed. Lobe: shape lanceolate-ensiform, shape of apex of ultimate lobe pointed. Petiole: length short. Flowering branch: leaves absent, position of inflorescence terminal. Inflorescence: Position in relation to foliage above or level, Attitude erect to semi-erect, density medium, form cylindrical, branching present, degree of branching weak, predominant colour white. Unit conflorescence: sequence of opening of the flowers centripetal, length medium (average 54.1mm), width medium (average 35.1mm), density medium, number of flowers many. Bud: colour of perianth green white, colour of limb yellow (RHS 13C), attitude of limb decurved. Flower: attitude of peduncle in relation to rachis bent forward. Perianth: colour green white (RHS 157C-D), hairiness present, overall degree of hairiness weak, colour of hairs white, dense beard adjacent to ovary absent, length medium (average 9.8mm), width medium (average 2.5mm), coherence of tepals on dorsal and ventral sides two thirds to entire. Tepal: flanging at margin present. Nectary: colour green. Ovary: colour green (RHS 128D), hairiness present. Style: colour green white (RHS 157A), curvature after anthesis gentleweak, position of curve along top half, hairiness absent, appendage behind pollen presenter absent. Pistil: length medium, length in relation to length of perianth moderately longer than perianth, attitude in relation to perianth in line. Stigma: colour yellow (RHS 12A). Pollen presenter: attitude to style oblique, colour yellow (RHS 12A), concurrence with style absent, shape conical. Pollen: colour yellow (RHS 12B). Rachis: length medium (average 68.4mm). Pedicel: length medium (average 4.7mm). Time of flowering: spring with repeat flowering. (All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled self-pollination: unnamed *Grevillea* hybrid. The parent is characterised by an upright growth habit and pink flowers. Selection took place in Glenorie, NSW in 1998. Selection criteria: plant habit,

flower colour and form, repeat flowering, frost tolerance. Propagation: vegetative cuttings were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Don Burke, Kenthurst, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit prostrate, compact and layered. Based on this 'Landcare'(ϕ) was selected as the most similar suitable comparator. The parent variety was excluded due to its upright growth habit. A white form of *G. banksii* was initially considered, but excluded due to its more spreading and less layered growth habit. No other similar variety was identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Kincumber, NSW, summer 2000 to spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings finally planted into 300mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 20 *Grevillea* varieties

	'Burke 3'	*'Landcare'ϕ
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
outer perianth	green white 157C-D	red 46A
style	157A	orange 27A
pollen presenter	yellow 12A	yellow 13A
TIME OF FLOWERING		
	early to late spring	early spring

Grevillea leiophylla x *Grevillea humilis* ssp *maritima*
Grevillea

'Pink Midget'

Application No 2001/359 Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **James Walter Carter and Elva Lorraine Carter trading as Carters Tubes,** Burpengary, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 38) Plant: height short, density dense, growth habit spreading (attaining about 30 – 40cm height and 70 – 80cm spread). Stem: hairiness weak, colour of upper side greyed-orange (RHS 165A). Leaf: mean length 27.6mm, mean width 3.2mm, type simple, margin entire, shape of blade narrow lanceolate, shape of apex apiculate, colour of upper side medium green, colour of lower side light green, hairiness present on lower side, midrib prominent. Inflorescence: size small, form secund, attitude horizontal, position terminal or on lateral stems, density of florets dense, peduncles bent back on rachis. Perianth: colour red-purple (RHS 62B), hairiness present, overall degree of hairiness medium, mean tube length 3mm. Style: colour purple (RHS 75A), mean length 7.8mm, curvature present, position of curvature on upper half. Pollen presenter: colour purple (RHS 75A). Flowering time: flowers are produced irregularly throughout the year.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: 'Pink Midget' originated as a spontaneous seedling under a mature plant of *Grevillea leiophylla* in the garden of Mervyn Hodge at Logan Reserve, QLD in 1999. The putative pollen parent is *Grevillea humilis* ssp *maritima,* which was growing in the vicinity. Selection criteria: the seedling was selected because of its dense compact habit and its continuous production of flowers. Propagation: 'Pink Midget' is propagated from cuttings, has been propagated through 6 generations and remained stable. Breeder: M W Hodge, Logan Reserve, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: height short. Leaf: margin entire. Inflorescence: size small, form secund, attitude horizontal. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parent plants *Grevillea leiophylla* and *Grevillea humilis* ssp *maritima* as well as *Grevillea* 'Amethyst', which has similar foliage and flowers, were chosen as the comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: Carters Tube Nursery, Osborne Drive, Burpengary, QLD, Nov 2001 - Oct 2002. Conditions: rooted cuttings of each variety were planted into 140mm pots of a standard potting mix. Trial design: thirty plants of each variety were set out in three randomised and replicated blocks in open conditions. Measurements: fifteen measurements of each characteristic were taken at random from each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications.
First sold in Australia in May 2001. Overseas sale: Nil.

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

Table 21 *Grevillea* varieties

	'Pink Midget'	*'Amethyst'	*G. humilis* ssp *maritima*	*G. leiophylla*
PLANT: HABIT	spreading	erect	spreading	semi-erect
STEM: COLOUR UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)	165A	165A	197D	165B
LEAF: LENGTH – 4th leaf back from inflorescence (mm)				
mean	27.60	24.60	14.86	28.86
std deviation	6.05	2.87	2.94	6.65
LSD/sig	4.81	ns	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)				
mean	3.20	2.50	5.33	1.50
std deviation	0.67	0.62	0.67	0.32
LSD/sig	0.57	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

PERIANTH COLOUR (RHS, 1986)				
	62B	70D	155D	69B
PERIANTH TUBE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	3.0	5.86	3.53	5.46
std deviation	0.26	0.63	0.51	0.51
LSD/sig	0.49	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STYLE COLOUR (RHS, 1986)				
	75A	70C	155D	70C
STYLE LENGTH (mm)				
mean	7.8	10.6	6.6	8.4
std deviation	0.56	0.50	0.98	0.63
LSD/sig	0.67	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
POLLEN PRESENTER: COLOUR (RHS, 1986)				
	75A	70B	56C	186A
FLOWERING TIME				
	all year	early spring	all year	all year

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Baudin'

Application No: 2001/314 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture** South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 60) Plant: growth habit erect, height short (mean 66.52cm), maturity late, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves very low. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles strong, glaucosity of sheath strong. Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheaths absent. Ear: attitude erect, number of rows two, density medium, length medium (mean 7.29cm), shape tapering, glaucosity medium. Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tip present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip medium to strong, length short (mean 8.74cm). Rachis: length of first segment medium (mean 3.27mm), curvature of first segment weak. Sterile spikelet: attitude divergent. Median spikelet: glume length equal. Grain: rachilla hair type long, husk present, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of lemma absent, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma very strong, hairiness of ventral furrow present, disposition of lodicules clasping. Kernel: colour of aleurone layer whitish. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Stirling' x pollen parent 'Franklin'(Ф). 'Baudin' is a short variety while 'Stirling' is of medium height and 'Franklin'(Ф) is a tall variety. The Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA, made the cross in 1990. The breeding was by the F_2 bulk progeny method. Selections were made in 1991 and 1995 based on improved malting qualities and agronomic performance. Propagation: by seed through selection and testing in small scale breeders trials and performance testing by the Department of Agriculture's Crop Variety Testing program in various regional locations around WA. Breeder: Dr Ross Gilmore, Peter Portman and Dr Reg Lance, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheaths absent, Ear: number of rows two, Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tips present, Grain: hairiness of ventral furrow present, Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Harrington', 'Gairdner'(Ф), 'Stirling' and 'Franklin'(Ф). They are all commonly used malting varieties and are all grown in the same agro-ecological region. 'Stirling' and 'Franklin'(Ф) are also the parents of the variety. 'Unicorn'(Ф) was eliminated as it has a very early maturity.

Comparative Trial Location: Paddock 4EB, Wongan Hills Research Station, Wongan Hills, WA. Sown 16/5/01. Conditions: plants raised in sandy loam soils in open beds. Two blocks were sown, each block included one replicate, block A contained replicate 1 and block B replicate 2. Both blocks were sprayed with Yield® at 2L/ha and Sprayseed 200® at 2L/ha for pre-emergent weed control on the 16/5/01. Achieve® at 380gm/ha was sprayed on the 21/6/01 for ryegrass control. On the 9/7/01 both blocks were sprayed with Barracuda® at 600mL/ha and Ally® at 2gm/ha for broadleaf control. Agyield at 60Kg/ha was drilled with seed. Trial design: two blocks were sown in a randomised order with one replicate in each block. The blocks were 1.8m C 21.6m in size and each block included two generations of 'Baudin'. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Janette Drew and Natalie Dyer**, Department of Agriculture, Wongan Hills, WA.

'Hamelin'

Application No: 2001/315 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture** South Perth, WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 60) Plant: growth habit erect, height tall (mean 84.97cm), maturity early, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves absent to very low. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles medium to strong, glaucosity of sheath medium to strong. Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheaths absent. Ear: attitude semi-erect, number of rows two, density lax, length medium (mean 7.78cm), shape tapering, glaucosity very weak to weak. Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tip present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip strong, length short (mean 8.69cm). Rachis: length of first segment medium (mean 3.43mm), curvature of first segment weak to medium. Sterile spikelet: attitude parallel to weakly divergent. Median spikelet: glume length equal. Grain: rachilla hair long, husk present, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of lemma absent, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma strong, hairiness of ventral furrow present, dispoisition of lodicles clasping. Kernel: colour of aleurone layer whitish. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Stirling' x pollen parent 'Harrington'. 'Stirling' has a smaller grain size than 'Hamelin'. 'Harrington is a taller variety than 'Hamelin'. The Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA, made the original cross in 1990. The breeding procedure involved the use of the F_2 bulk progeny method. Single plants were selected and grown and then reselected. Selections were based on improved malting quality and agronomic performance. Propagation: by seed through selection and testing in small scale breeders trials and performance testing by the Department of Agriculture's Crop Variety Testing program in various regional locations around WA. Breeder: Dr Ross Gilmore, Peter Portman and Dr Reg Lance, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheaths absent, Ear: number of rows two, Awns: anthocyanin colouration of tips present, Grain: hairiness of ventral furrow present, Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Harrington', 'Gairdner'(ϕ), 'Stirling' and 'Franklin'(ϕ). They are all commonly used malting varieties and are all grown in the same agro-ecological region. 'Stirling' and 'Harrington' are also the parents of the variety. 'Unicorn'(ϕ) was eliminated as it has a very early maturity.

Comparative Trial Location: Paddock 4EB, Wongan Hills Research Station, Wongan Hills, WA. Sown 16/5/01. Conditions: plants raised in sandy loam soils in open beds. Two blocks were sown, each block included one replicate, block A contained replicate 1 and block B replicate 2. Both blocks were sprayed with Yield® at 2L/ha and Sprayseed 200® at 2L/ha for pre-emergent weed control on the 16/5/01. Achieve® at 380gm/ha was sprayed on the 21/6/01 for ryegrass control. On the 9/7/01 both blocks were sprayed with Barracuda® at 600mL/ha and Ally® at 2gm/ha for broadleaf control. Agyield at 60Kg/ha was drilled with seed. Trial design: two blocks were sown in a randomised order with one replicate in each block. The blocks were 1.8m C 21.6m in size and each block included two generations of 'Baudin'. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Janette Drew and Natalie Dyer**, Department of Agriculture, Wongan Hills, WA.

Table 22 *Hordeum* varieties

	'Hamelin'	'Baudin'	*'Stirling'	*'Franklin'ϕ	*'Gairdner'ϕ	*'Harrington'
PLANT:						
habit	erect	erect	erect	prostrate	prostate	erect
maturity	early	late	early	very late	medium	medium
frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves	absent-very low	very low	absent	absent	absent	very low
PLANT: HEIGHT (stem, head & awns) (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.61						
mean	84.92^{c}	66.52^{a}	84.77^{c}	71.76^{ab}	77.15^{b}	87.44^{c}
std deviation	4.80	2.78	4.42	3.59	4.84	4.88
FLAG LEAF:						
intensity auricle colouration	medium-strong	strong	strong	strong	medium	medium
sheath glaucosity	medium-strong	strong	medium-strong	strong	medium-strong	medium
EAR:						
glaucosity	very weak-weak	medium	very weak-weak	weak-medium	weak-medium	weak
attitude	semi-erect	erect	erect	erect	erect	semi-erect
number of rows	two	two	two	two	two	two
shape	tapering	tapering	tapering	tapering	tapering	tapering
EAR: DENSITY (10 internodes) (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.21						
mean	30.17^{bc}	28.59^{ab}	30.25^{bc}	26.75^{a}	31.74^{c}	28.51^{ab}
std deviation	1.36	1.95	1.46	1.84	1.19	1.95
EAR: LENGTH (excluding awns) (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 11.76						
mean	77.86^{ab}	72.98^{a}	73.27^{a}	72.98^{a}	89.13^{b}	81.97^{ab}
std deviation	9.54	8.58	7.59	9.85	8.81	11.92
AWNS:						
intensity of colour	strong	medium-strong	strong	medium	medium-strong	strong

AWNS: LENGTH (from tip of ear) (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 13.77						
mean	86.91[ab]	87.39[ab]	87.65[b]	73.83[a]	76.75[ab]	80.88[ab]
std deviation	11.69	8.88	8.98	7.82	8.26	9.98
RACHIS: CURVATURE OF FIRST SEGMENT						
	weak-medium	weak-medium	weak	weak	weak	weak
RACHIS: LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.54						
mean	3.43[ab]	3.26[ab]	3.64[b]	2.98[a]	3.21[ab]	3.29[ab]
std deviation	0.45	0.35	0.41	0.40	0.46	0.38
STERILE SPIKELET: ATTITUDE						
	parallel to weakly divergent	divergent	parallel to weakly divergent	parallel to weakly divergent	parallel to weakly divergent	parallel to weakly divergent
GRAIN						
rachilla hair type	long	long	short	long	short	long
husk	present	present	present	present	present	present
spiculation-nerves	strong	very strong	strong	medium	strong	strong
hairiness of ventral furrow	present	present	present	present	present	present

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

'Tulla'

Application No: 2002/225 Accepted: 5 Nov 2002.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure nn) Plant: growth habit erect, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves low, length very short. Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheath absent. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles strong, glaucosity of sheath strong. Time of ear emergence: medium. Awns: length long, anthocyanin colouration of tips present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tips very weak. Ear: glaucosity weak, attitude semi-erect, number of rows two, density medium, shape slightly tapering, length medium. Rachis: length of first segment short, curvature very weak. Sterile spikelet: attitude divergent. Median spikelet: length of glume and awn relative to grain longer. Grain: rachilla hair type long, husk present, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of lemma absent or very weak, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma absent or weak, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, disposition of lodicules clasping. Seasonal type: spring. Tolerance to aluminium: high. Disease resistance: Barley Grass Stripe rust resistant. Grain quality: feed grain.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Tulla' was developed from controlled pollination of seed parent 'Skiff' by a breeding line 'FM437' at Wagga Wagga in 1985. 'Tulla' can be distinguished from 'Skiff' in having stronger glaucosity of sheath, later ear emergence, and shorter first segment of the rachis. The maternal parent 'Skiff' also differs in having less tolerance to aluminium, and greater susceptibility to barley grass stripe rust. The pollen parent 'FM437' was much taller than 'Tulla'. Sixty selections for short straw were taken from the F_2 and grown in mass selected bulks at Wagga Wagga, NSW for two generations. Single head selections were taken at F_4 for subsequent observation, seed increase and assessment of acid soil tolerance. 'Tulla' has been under field evaluation since 1992. For pure seed increase seeds from 400 heads were sown in rows, with uneven of off-type rows eliminated. Remaining rows were harvested in bulk. The subsequent crop was very even with no off-types observed. The variety was bred and evaluated from 1985 to 2001. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Barbara Read, NSW Agriculture, Wagga Wagga, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seasonal type: spring; Time of ear emergence: medium; Plant length: very short; Grain quality: feed grain; Rust resistance: high; Aluminium tolerance: high. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the only comparator to be considered was 'Skiff'.

Comparative Trial Location: the trial was grown at Wagga Wagga, NSW in winter/spring 2002. Conditions: plots, approximately 7m x 1m, were sown by seed in an unirrigated field subjected to normal agronomic practices. However plants were given supplementary watering to combat dry conditions which may have adversely affected plant performance during grain filling. Two generations of 'Tulla' were grown with 'Skiff' as a comparator. Dry conditions may have adversely affected plant performance during grain ripening but plants were able to successfully mature grain. Trial design: there were two replications in randomised blocks. Measurements: observations were made on twenty randomly selected stems, ten in each replication. Observations were made at appropriate times during the crop growth cycle.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 23 *Hordeum* varieties

	'Tulla'	*'Skiff'
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	strong	medium
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (days after 1 October)	12	9
RACHIS: LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT	short	medium

'WB236'

Application No: 2002/319 Accepted: 11 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 58) Plant: growth habit erect, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves low, length very short. Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheath absent. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles strong. glaucosity of sheath medium. Time of ear emergence: medium. Awns: length long, anthocyanin colouration of tips present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tips strong to medium. Ear: glaucosity weak, attitude semi-erect, number of rows two, density medium, shape parallel, length medium. Rachis: length of first segment medium, curvature of first segment weak. Sterile spikelet: attitude divergent. Median spikelet: length of glume and awn relative to grain longer. Grain: rachilla hair type long, husk present, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of lemma absent or very weak, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma absent or weak, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, disposition of lodicules frontal. Seasonal type: spring. Disease resistance: Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus resistant. Grain quality: malting type.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'WB236' was developed from a complex crossing program. The cross AB6/Franklin was made in 1989 and the F_1 was backcrossed to 'Franklin'(ф). The cross Rubin/Skiff was made in 1990. Early flowering plants from the F_2 populations were intercrossed. One of these, XB1478 gave rise to sister lines which became 'WB236' and 'WB238'. In 1998 two lines, 'WB236' and 'WB238' were selected for field and malting tests. For pure seed increase, seed from 400 heads was sown in rows. Uneven and off-type rows were eliminated and the balance was harvested in bulk. The subsequent two crops were very even with no off-types observed. The variety was bred and evaluated from 1989 to 1999. Selection criteria: progenies were selected for plump grain, early maturity, and markers for leaf scald resistance and beta amylase. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Barbara Read, NSW Agriculture, Wagga Wagga, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seasonal type: spring; Time of ear emergence: medium; Plant length: short; Grain quality: malting, Barley Yellow Dwarf Resistance: high. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were identified: 'WB238', (a sister line), 'WABAR2080', 'Gairdner' (ф) and 'Skiff'. Parental lines 'AB6' was excluded for taller plant height, and 'Franklin'(ф) and 'Rubin' were excluded for later maturity. 'WB236' can be distinguished from 'WB238' in having weaker glaucosity of sheath, weaker curvature of the first rachis segment, and a divergent attitude of the sterile spikelet.

Comparative Trial Location: the trial was grown at Wagga Wagga, NSW in winter/spring 2002. Conditions: plots, approximately 7m x 1m, were sown by seed in an unirrigated field subjected to normal agronomic practices. However plants were given supplementary watering to combat dry conditions which may have adversely affected plant performance during grain filling. Two generations of 'WB236' were grown with 'WB238', 'WABAR 2080', 'Gairdner'(ф) and 'Skiff' as comparators. Other varieties were included for observation. Dry conditions may have adversely affected plant performance during grain ripening but plants were able to successfully mature grain. Trial design: there were two replications in randomised blocks. Measurements: observations were made on twenty randomly selected stems, ten in each replication. Observations were made at appropriate times during the crop growth cycle.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

'WB238'

Application No: 2002/320 Accepted: 11 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW and **The Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 58) Plant: growth habit erect, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves low, length very short. Lowest leaves: hairiness of leaf sheath absent. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of auricles strong, glaucosity of sheath medium. Time of ear emergence: medium. Awns: length long, anthocyanin colouration of tips present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tips strong to weak. Ear: glaucosity weak, attitude semi-erect, number of rows two, density medium, shape parallel, length medium. Rachis: length of first segment medium, curvature medium. Sterile spikelet: attitude parallel to divergent. Median spikelet: length of glume and awn relative to grain longer. Grain: rachilla hair type long, husk present, anthocyanin colouration of nerves of lemma absent or very weak, spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma absent or weak, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, disposition of lodicules frontal. Seasonal type: spring. Disease resistance: Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus resistant. Grain quality: malting type.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'WB238' was developed from a complex crossing program. The cross AB6/Franklin was made in 1989 and the F_1 was backcrossed to 'Franklin'(ф). The cross Rubin/Skiff was

made in 1990. Early flowering plants from the F_2 populations were intercrossed. One of these, XB1478 gave rise to sister lines which became 'WB236' and 'WB238'. In 1998 two lines, 'WB236' and 'WB238' were selected for field and malting tests. For pure seed increase, seed from 400 heads was sown in rows. Uneven and off-type rows were eliminated and the balance was harvested in bulk. The subsequent two crops were very even with no off-types observed. The variety was bred and evaluated from 1989 to 1999. Selection criteria: progenies were selected for plump grain, early maturity, and markers for leaf scald resistance and beta amylase. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Barbara Read, NSW Agriculture, Wagga Wagga, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seasonal type: spring; Time of ear emergence: medium; Plant length: short; Grain quality: malting, Barley Yellow Dwarf Resistance: high. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were identified: 'WB236' (a sister line), 'WABAR2080', 'Gairdner'(ϕ) and 'Skiff'. Parental lines 'AB6' was excluded for taller plant height, and 'Franklin'(ϕ) and 'Rubin' were excluded for later maturity. 'WB236' can be distinguished from 'WB238' in having weaker glaucosity of sheath, weaker curvature of the first rachis segment, and a divergent attitude of the sterile spikelet.

Comparative Trial Location: the trial was grown at Wagga Wagga, NSW in winter/spring 2002. Conditions: plots, approximately 7m x 1m, were sown by seed in an unirrigated field subjected to normal agronomic practices. However plants were given supplementary watering to combat dry conditions which may have adversely affected plant performance during grain filling. Two generations of 'WB238' were grown with 'WB236', 'WABAR 2080', 'Gairdner'(ϕ) and 'Skiff' as comparators. Other varieties were included for observation. Dry conditions may have adversely affected plant performance during grain ripening but plants were able to successfully mature grain. Trial design: there were two replications in randomised blocks. Measurements: observations were made on twenty randomly selected stems, ten in each replication. Observations were made at appropriate times during the crop growth cycle.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 24 *Hordeum* varieties

	'WB 236'	'WB 238'	*'WABAR 2080'	*'Gairdner'(ϕ)	*'Skiff'
LOWEST LEAVES: HAIRINESS OF SHEATH	absent	absent	slight	absent	absent
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	medium	strong	strong	strong	medium
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (days after 1 October)	8	8	6	14	7
AWNS: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF TIPS	strong to medium	strong to weak	medium to weak	medium	very weak
PLANT: LENGTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.4					
mean	67.4[a]	65.0[ab]	56.7[c]	65.1[ab]	64.3[b]
std deviation	2.2	2.9	2.6	4.2	3.3
EAR: SHAPE	parallel	parallel	parallel	parallel	slightly tapering
EAR: DENSITY	medium	medium	lax	lax	medium
EAR: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.7					
mean	73.8[a]	75.7[a]	75.9[a]	104.8[b]	74.7[a]
std deviation	7.6	6.8	9.9	6.9	7.3
RACHIS: CURVATURE OF FIRST SEGMENT	weak	medium	very weak	very weak to weak	very weak
STERILE SPIKELET: ATTITUDE	divergent	parallel to divergent	parallel to divergent	parallel to divergent	divergent
GRAIN: DISPOSITION OF LODICULES	frontal	frontal	frontal	clasping	clasping

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

Juniperus horizontalis
Creeping Juniper

'Monber Icee Blue' syn Icee Blue

Application No 1999/185 Accepted: 20 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Monrovia Nursery Company,** Azusa, CA, USA.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Characteristics (Figure 27) Plant: type prostrate shrub, habit ground hugging, persistence of leaves evergreen. Juvenile foliage: shape needle like, arrangement slightly spreading at 45 degree angle, length about 2-6mm, width 1-2mm. Glaucous bloom: present on new foliage. Foliage colour: with glaucous bloom green (RHS N138C), without glaucous bloom green (RHS 138A). Mature foliage: shape scale like, length 1.5-3mm, width 1-2mm at base, arrangement adhering closely to stem. Flower: apparently insignificant and inconspicuous. Fruit: absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition and obtained from local observation.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: observed as a sport of *Juniperus horizontalis* 'Wiltonii' in Illinois, USA in 1975.The sport had more blue look than the parent. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: silvery or blue foliage compared to green foliage of any existing variety(s). Propagation: vegetatively propagated by offsets. Breeder: Bill Bergman, Illinois, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Wiltonii' was considered as the sole comparator because it is the parent and the most similar variety of common knowledge and was grown only for observation purposes. The comparator differed from the candidate in the following characteristic – Foliage colour: with glaucous bloom greyed-green (RHS 189B, 2001). No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data taken from United States Patent PP 9639 dated Sep 3, 1996. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under local conditions. Where possible the overseas data was translated into standard UPOV characteristics with harmonised states of expression. Location: Redland Bay, QLD, 2000 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from cuttings and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	'Monber'
EU	1999	Applied	'Monber'

First sold in USA in Jun 1995. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Leptospermum hybrid
Tea Tree

'Tickled Pink'

Application No: 2001/107 Accepted: 1 May 2001.
Applicant: **Peter James Ollerenshaw,** Bywong, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 35) Plant: growth habit upright, attitude of branches erect, curvature of branches straight. Young shoot: main colour red, hairiness absent to very weak. Young leaf: main colour yellow-green (RHS 144A). Leaf blade: attitude to stem 45º to oblique, length 10.47mm, width 2.33mm, shape elliptical, shape in cross section flat, shape of apex acute, variegation absent, main colour of upper side (excluding hairiness) yellow-green (RHS 144A), glossiness of upper side absent to very weak, hairiness on lower side absent. Flower bud: hairiness absent, predominant colour pink. Flower: type single, diameter 21.00mm, arrangement of petals free. Sepal: length in relation to length of petal one-third to two-thirds, shape of apex acute. Petal: ratio length/width as long as broad, number of colours visible on upper side one, colour change after opening absent, main colour at first opening bright pink (RHS red-purple 67A), undulation at margin absent to very weak, reflexing of margin absent, main colour at 2 weeks after opening bright pink. Disc: colour green (RHS 143C), colour 2 weeks after opening green (RHS 143C), disc to flower diameter ratio 0.37. Stamen: length relative to length of petal more than half as long but less than equal. Filaments: main colour white. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination. flowers of *Leptospermum* 'Cardwell' were emasculated and pollinated with pollen from *Leptospermum* 'Rhiannon'Φ. The seed parent is characterised by cascading growth of small white flowers, dense flowering. The pollen parent is characterised by upright habit, large mauve/purple flowers, moderately dense flowering Hybridisation took place at Bywong, NSW in Feb 1998. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to flowering stage. Selection criteria: the selection was made on the basis of bright pink flower colour, high flower density and upright plant habit. Propagation: the variety was developed as a clonal block by cuttings. Breeder: Peter James Ollerenshaw, Bywong, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were- Plant: upright, Flower: colour bright pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the 'Love Affair'Φ and 'Aphrodite'Φ were chosen as the comparators. The parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Bywong Nursery, Millynn Rd, Bywong, NSW. From Jan 2002 to Nov 2002. Conditions: cuttings of the three varieties were rooted and planted in a pine bark based potting mix containing a coated fertiliser in 20cm pots. Grown under natural light in a polyhouse, pest control was not required Trial design: ten replicates per variety were set out in a randomised block pattern. Measurements: one measurement per plant was taken.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in Australia in Jan 2002.

Description: **Robert L. Dunstone**, Curtin, ACT.

Table 25 *Leptospermum* varieties

	'Tickled Pink'	*'Love Affair'Φ	*'Aphrodite'Φ
LEAF: LENGTH - 1st leaf from flower (mm)			
mean	10.47	14.03	16.80
std deviation	1.75	2.11	1.42
LSD/sig	1.98	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH - 1st leaf from flower (mm)			
mean	2.33	2.85	3.94
std deviation	0.36	0.48	0.41
LSD/sig	0.47	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 1986)			
	yellow-green 144A	yellow-green 137C	yellow-green 137B
DIAMETER OF FLOWER (mm)			
mean	21.00	24.40	20.81
std deviation	2.82	1.35	1.05
LSD/sig	2.51	P≤0.01	ns
DIAMETER OF DISK (mm)			
mean	7.74	8.86	8.69
std deviation	0.73	0.26	0.49
LSD/sig	0.68	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

PERIANTH COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	bright pink red-purple 67A	pink red-purple 63A	pink red-purple 61C
FLOWERING DATE			
	8/10/2002	27/9/2002	15/11/2002

Neoregelia hybrid

'Martin'

Application No: 2002/184 Accepted: 30 Sept 2002.
Applicant: **Chester Skotak Jr,** Alajuela. Costa Rica.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Characteristics Figure 36) Plant: habit spreading rosette. Leaf: shape lingulate, undulation of margin present, degree of margin undulation weak, attitude of sheath upwards, attitude at tip horizontal to droopy, width medium, shape of apex bluntly pointed or apiculate, curvature of longitudinal axis predominantly recurved, shape of cross section concave. Colour (non flowering): number of predominant colour three, type of variegation striated, boarders between colours not well-defined, primary (most visible) colour yellow-green (RHS 146A), secondary colour yellow (RHS 2D), tertiary colour yellow-green (RHS 144A). Leaf enclosing flowers: additional basal colours, predominantly red-purple (darker than RHS 59A) over laying green and RHS 53A over laying yellow. Inflorescence: deeply sunken rosette, simple, number of flowers many, colour of petal apex violet-blue (RHS 90C), base white, sepal greyed-orange (ca RHS 171A), style and anther colour white, number of anthers six, mature style above anthers. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition and obtained from local observation.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent (*Neoregelia carolinae lineata* x *Neoregelia concentrica*) x pollen parent *Neoregelia mcWilliamsii*, in 1988 in an ongoing breeding program in Balsa, Costa Rica. The offspring had tri-coloured leaves with basal over lay of red-purple around flowers. It was vegetatively propagated through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. Selection criteria: tri-coloured leaves and red purple basal colours around flowers compared to any existing varieties. Propagation: vegetatively propagated by offsets. Breeder: Chester Skotak Jr, Alajuela. Costa Rica.

Choice of Comparators 'Ultima' was considered as comparator because of similar parentage but was grown only for observation purposes. The comparator differs from the candidate because it does not have upper surface of the leaves above the sheath diffused with red-purple. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data taken from United States Patent PP 10,717 dated Dec 8, 1998. The overseas data was confirmed by growing plants under local conditions. Where possible the overseas data was translated into standard UPOV characteristics with harmonised states of expression. Location: Marlbourough Nursery, QLD, 2000 to 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in full sun, plants propagated from offsets and potted with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease management applied as required. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1997	Granted	'Martin'
EU	1999	Applied	'Martin'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 1999. First Australian sales Nil.

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

Osteospermum hybrid
Cape Daisy

'Seidacre'

Application No: 2001/311 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Jorn Hansson,** Sondersoe, Denmark.
Agent: **Thomas Cunneen,** Pacific Plant Development, Buxton, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 26) Plant: attitude of shoots semi-erect, growth cycle perennial. Shoot: length short. Leaf: length very short, width very narrow, degree of lobing absent or very weak, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls one, presence of incomplete ray floret whorls absent, diameter medium, shape of ray floret elliptic. Ray floret: length long, width medium to broad, colour of margin of upper side light yellow (RHS 16D), colour of middle of upper side light yellow (RHS 16D), colour of base of upper side blue-violet (RHS 86C), main colour of middle of lower side yellow-brown. Disc: colour dark grey green. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Seidacre' was observed as a mutation of 'Seikilrem' in Apr 1998 in Sondersoe, Denmark. The parent is characterised by bright yellow flowers. Selection criteria: flower colour, flower size, constant flowering. Propagation: a number of stock plants were generated from the selected cutting and were found to be uniform and stable in over 10 generations. 'Seidacre' will be propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants and from tissue culture. Breeder: Jorn Hansson, Sondersoe, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV Test Guidelines TG/176/3 – Ray floret: colour of middle of upper side. The candidate variety differs from its parent, 'Seikilrem' on the basis of the grouping characteristic (RHS 14C). 'Zulu' was initially considered but later rejected due to its tall upright growth habit. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas test report (Ref: OST 111) obtained from Community Plant Variety Office dated 26 Oct 2001. Testing was done by Bundessortenamt, Prufstelle, Hannover in 2001. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the QP under local condition in Balmoral Village, NSW.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	2000	Granted	'Seidacre'
Slovakia	2000	Applied	'Seidacre'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Seidacre'

First sold in EU in Apr 1999. First sold in Australia in Jul 2002.

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

'Seikilrem'

Application No: 2001/313 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Jorn Hansson,** Sondersoe, Denmark.
Agent: **Thomas Cunneen,** Pacific Plant Development, Buxton, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 20) Plant: attitude of shoots erect, growth cycle perennial. Shoot: length very short. Leaf: length very short, width narrow, degree of lobing absent or very weak, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls one, diameter medium, shape of ray floret elliptic. Ray floret: length medium, width narrow to medium, colour of margin of upper side yellow-orange (RHS 14C), colour of middle of upper side yellow-orange (RHS 14C), colour of base of upper side blue-violet (RHS 86A), colour of middle of lower side yellow. Disc: colour grey-green. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Osteospermum ecklonis* x pollen parent breeders reference RD093. The seed parent was characterised by white flowers and continuous flowering. The pollen parent was characterised by yellow flowers. Hybridisation took place in Maebashi-shi, Gunma-ken, Japan in 1995. Selection criteria: flower colour, constant flowering. Propagation: a number of stock plants were generated from the selected seedling and were found to be uniform and stable in over 10 generations. 'Seikilrem' will be propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants and from tissue culture. Breeder: Masayuki Sekiguchi, Maebashi-shi, Japan.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV Test Guidelines TG/176/3 – Ray floret: colour of middle of upper side. The candidate variety differs from its parents on this basis. 'Zulu' was initially considered but later rejected due to its tall upright growth habit. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas test report (Ref: OST 43) obtained from Community Plant Variety Office dated 16 Oct 1997. Testing was done by Bundessortenamt, Prufstelle, Hannover in 1997. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the QP under local condition in Balmoral Village, NSW.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Japan	1994	Granted	'Lemon Symphony'
EU	1996	Granted	'Lemon Symphony'
Slovakia	2000	Applied	'Lemon Symphony'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Seikilrem'

First sold in the Japan and EU in Apr 1999. First sold in Australia in Jul 2002.

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

'Seimora'

Application No: 2001/312 Accepted: 29 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Jorn Hansson,** Sondersoe, Denmark.
Agent: **Thomas Cunneen,** Pacific Plant Development, Buxton, NSW.

Characteristics (Figure 21) Plant: attitude of shoots semi-erect, growth cycle perennial. Shoot: length short. Leaf: length very short, width very narrow, degree of lobing absent or very weak, variegation absent, green colour of upper side medium. Inflorescence: number of complete ray floret whorls one, presence of incomplete ray floret whorls absent, diameter medium to broad, shape of ray floret elliptic. Ray floret: length long to very long, width narrow to medium, colour of margin of upper side orange (RHS 28C), colour of middle of upper side orange (RHS 28C), colour of base of upper side blue-violet (RHS 90A), colour of middle of lower side orange. Disc: colour dark grey-green. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: 'Seimora' was observed as a mutation of 'Seikilrem' in Apr 1998 in Sondersoe, Denmark. The parent is characterised by yellow-orange flowers. Selection criteria: flower colour, constant flowering. Propagation: a number of stock plants were generated from the selected cutting and were found to be uniform and stable in over 10 generations. 'Seimora' will be propagated by vegetative cuttings from stock plants and from tissue culture. Breeder: Jorn Hansson, Sondersoe, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the comparators was based on UPOV Test Guidelines TG/176/3 – Ray floret: colour of middle of upper side. On this basis, no other varieties of common knowledge have been identified to have the unique ray floret colour of 'Seimora'. It also differs from its parent, 'Seikilrem' on the basis of the grouping characteristic (RHS 14C).

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas test report (Ref: OST 113) obtained from Community Plant Variety Office dated 26 Oct 2001. Testing was done by Bundessortenamt, Prufstelle, Hannover in 2001. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the QP under local condition in Balmoral Village, NSW.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	2000	Granted	'Seimora'
Slovakia	2000	Applied	'Seimora'

First sold in the EU in Apr 1999. First sold in Australia in Jul 2002.

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

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Dunwa'

Application No: 2001/223 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **The State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** Perth, WA, and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT and **Minister of Primary Industries and Resources,** Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 46) Plant: height tall (mean 66.22cm), anthocyanin colouration present. Stem: fasciation absent, number of nodes medium (mean 14.23), anthocyanin colouration of axil present and single. Foliage: colour blue-green, greyish hue present. Leaf: leaflets present, waxiness of upper leaf present, average maximum number of leaflets medium (mean 3), length short to medium (mean 2.38cm), width narrow to medium (mean 1.34cm), distance from widest point to base medium (mean 1.83cm), dentation present and medium. Stipule: type of development well developed, "rabbit-eared" stipules absent, waxiness of upper stipule present, length medium (mean 5.56cm), width medium (mean 2.77cm), flecking present, density of flecking medium. Flower: anthocyanin colouration of wing reddish-purple and strong, intensity of colour of standard medium, width of standard medium (mean 2.78cm), shape of base of standard raised, intensity of undulation of standard strong, width of sepal medium (mean 0.37cm), shape of apex of upper sepal acuminate, length of peduncle medium (mean 3.21cm). Pod: length medium (mean 5.95cm), width medium (mean 10.70mm), parchment partially present, degree of curvature very weak, type of curvature concave, shape of distal part blunt, colour green, intensity of colour light, strings of suture present, anthocyanin colouration of suture absent, spots of anthocyanin colouration on outer wall absent, number of ovules medium (mean 7), intensity of green colour of immature seed light. Seed: maturity late**,** shape irregular, shape of starch grain simple, colour of cotyledon yellow, marbling of testa absent, violet or pink spots on testa absent, black colour of hilum absent, colour of testa brownish green, dimpled cotyledons present, wrinkling of cotyledons present and weak, weight medium to large (mean 24.82 g).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent SA343 x pollen parent SA1405 in a planned breeding program. The cross was made in 1989 by SARDI, Adelaide, SA. A single plant single row pedigree system was used where selections were made at the F_2 and the F_3-F_4 generations. Selections were made based on families, increased yield and seed quality. In 1993 the line entered an un-replicated breeding trial as a bulked F_5 line. In 1996/1997 the line was received by Dr T. Khan, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA to enter replicated breeding trials due to its better adaptation to West Australian conditions. Propagation: by seed through selection and testing in small-scale breeders trials in Adelaide, SA by SARDI, SA. 'Dunwa' was also tested in small-scale breeders trials and performance testing by the Department of Agriculture's Crop Variety Testing program in various locations in WA. Selection criteria: increased yield, seed quality, better adaptation to WA conditions. Breeder: Dr Musharraf Ali, SARDI and Dr Tanveer Khan, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were- Plant: height tall, anthocyanin colouration present; Seed weight: medium; Leaf: leaflets present. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Dundale' and 'Parafield'(ϕ). They are also grown in the same agro-ecological region.

Comparative Trial Location: Paddock 1H, Wongan Hills Research Station, Wongan Hills, WA. Sown 12/6/01. Conditions: plants raised in sandy loam soils in open beds. Three blocks were sown with 1 replicate in each block. The blocks were prepared for weed control with Sprayseed 200® at 2L/ha on the 28/5/01. The blocks were sprayed again with Sprayseed 200® at 1L/ha on the 12/6/01 as well as Bladex® at 2L/ha. Spinnaker® at 100ml/ha, Talstar® at 100ml/ha and Diuron® at 1L/ha were sprayed on all three blocks on the 14/6/01 for pre-emergent weed and insect control. DAP at 70kg/ha was banded at time of sowing. Trial design: plants were sown in randomized blocks 1.8m x 21.6m in size. Each block included 1 replicate and 2 generations of 'Dunwa'. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Janette Drew and Natalie Dyer,** Department of Agriculture, Wongan Hills, WA.

Table 26 *Pisum* varieties

	'Dunwa'	*'Dundale'	*'Parafield'ϕ
STEM			
number of nodes	medium	medium-many	medium
LEAF			
leaflets	present	present	present
number of leaflets	medium	few-medium	few-medium
dentation	medium	weak	weak
LEAF: LENGTH (cm)			
mean	2.38	3.85	3.84
std deviation	0.26	0.27	0.34
LSD/sig	0.98	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (cm)			
mean	1.34	2.33	2.19
std deviation	0.18	0.22	0.26
LSD/sig	0.68	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STIPULE: WIDTH (cm)			
mean	2.77	3.33	3.4
std deviation	0.19	0.17	0.28
LSD/sig	0.60	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER			
shape-base of standard	raised	arched	arched

Table 26 *(continued)*

SEED: WEIGHT (g)			
mean	24.82	24.48	22.95
std deviation	2.97	0.47	0.32
LSD/sig	0.87	ns	P≤0.01

Prunus cerasus x *Prunus canescens*
Cherry Rootstock

‘Gisela 5’ syn GI 148/2

Application No: 1996/155 Accepted: 14 Aug 1996.
Applicant: **Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH,** Ellerbek, Germany.
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 39) Tree: vigour weak-medium, branching weak-medium. One-year-old shoot: thickness medium, hairiness weak, lenticels present. Vegetation bud: shape conical-slightly ovoid. Bud: position in relation to cane adpressed. Leaf blade: size medium, shape ovate, shape of apex acute to slightly acuminate, base u-shaped to slightly v-shaped, colour of upper side green, hairiness of lower side weak, incisions of margin doubly serrate. Petiole: nectaries present, most frequent number of nectaries two, position of nectaries usually at base of leaf blade. Plant: flowers present, amount of flowers many. Petal: size medium, shape oblong, colour white. Ovary: hairiness absent. Time of flowering: late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Prunus cerasus* ‘Schattenmorelle’ x pollen parent *Prunus canescens* in a planned breeding program in Germany. The seed parent is tetraploid and pollen parent is diploid. The resulting hybrid is triploid. Selection criteria: dwarf habit, flat branch structure, no root suckers, precocity in bearing, promotes large sized scion variety fruit, frost hardy due to early maturity of wood and buds, tolerant to Prune Dwarf Virus and *Prunus* Necrotic Ringspot Virus, sufficient tolerance to water logging. Propagation: ‘Gisela 5’ is commercially propagated asexually by either tissue culture or cuttings. Breeder: Prof. Dr. W. Gruppe and Hanna Schmidt, Justus Liebig University, Giessen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tree: vigour medium. On this basis, *Prunus* rootstock ‘Mazzard’ and ‘Colt’ were selected as the comparators for this ‘Gisela 5’. The candidate variety of cherry rootstock differs from its comparators by tree size. ‘Gisela 5’ is approximately 50% of the tree size of ‘Colt’ and 45% the tree size of ‘Mazzard’.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent Number: Plant 9,622 dated Aug 13, 1996 with data confirmed by local observations where possible. Local location: Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38′ South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Prunus rootstock varieties (TWF/25/4).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1985	Granted	‘Gisela 5’
Belgium	1991	Terminated	‘Gisela 5’
Denmark	1991	Surrendered	‘Gisela 5’
France	1991	Granted	‘Gisela 5’
Italy	1991	Granted	‘Gisela 5’
Poland	1991	Granted	‘Gisela 5’
The Netherlands	1991	Withdrawn	‘Gisela 5’
UK	1991	Surrendered	‘Gisela 5’
EU	1995	Granted	‘Gisela 5’
Norway	1996	Granted	‘Gisela 5’
USA	1996	Granted	‘GI 148/2’
Chile	1997	Granted	‘GI 148/2’
New Zealand	1997	Applied	‘Gisela 5’
South Africa	1997	Applied	‘Gisela 5’

First sold in Germany in Nov 1991, First Australian sale Jul 1998.

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

Prunus persica
Peach

‘Spring Snow’

Application No: 1999/180 Accepted: 12 Jul 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger’s Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA
Agent: **Fleming’s Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd,** Monbulk, VIC

Characteristics (Figure 40) Tree: size large, vigour strong, habit upright, density medium. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, density of flower buds medium. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side greenish yellow. Corolla: predominant colour light pink-medium pink. Petal: shape mostly round, size medium-large, number five. Stigma: position compared to anthers mostly same level. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence present. Leaf blade: length long, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape lanceolate, angle at apex small, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two or more. Fruit: size large, shape nearly round, shape of pistil end weakly pointed, symmetry mostly asymmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity shallow – medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour white-yellowish white, over colour present, hue of over colour light red-medium red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour large, pubescence present, density of pubescence medium, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh medium, firmness of flesh medium, ground colour of flesh white-pinkish white, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around the stone weakly expressed, texture of the flesh medium tough, fibers few small tender, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit large, shape obovate, relief of surface mostly large pits, tendency of splitting at peak harvest low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence of stone to flesh medium-strong. Time of beginning of flowering: early-mid season. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: early season.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 47EB280 x pollen parent 1GC131 in a planned breeding

Continued on page 49

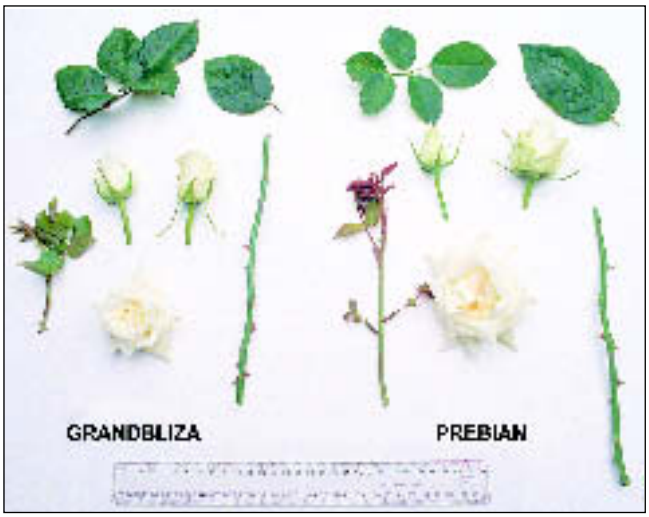

Fig 1 **Rose – 'Grandbliza' (left) and comparator 'Prebian' syn Bianca (right). Photograph shows differences in petal number, outer petal colouration of bud, terminal leaflet shape of base, leaf green colour, leaf width and length, leaf colour and petiole colour.**

Fig 2 **Rose – 'Grandchant' (left) and comparators 'Korcremkis' syn Medeo (centre), and 'Korampa' syn Champagner (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour, anthocyanin colouration, and inner style colouration.**

Fig 3 **Rose – 'Grandhoti' (left) and comparators 'Predenat' (centre), and 'Nirpeter' (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour and size, anthocyanin colouration and basal spot on petals (note the petal colour variations of the variety 'Predenat').**

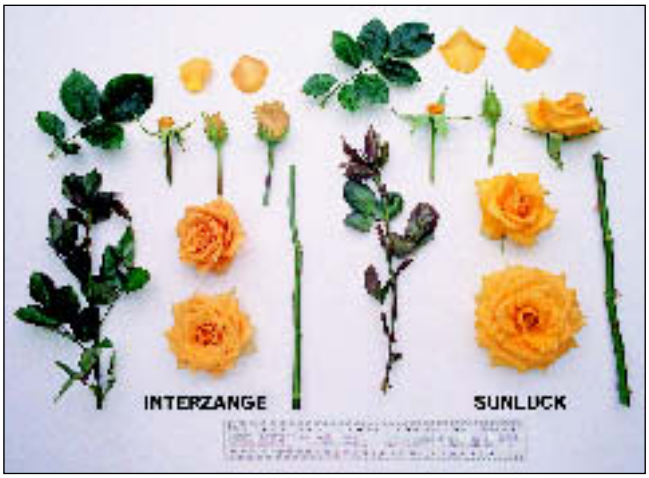

Fig 4 **Rose – 'Interzange' (left) and comparator 'Sunluck' (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour, anthocyanin colouration and sepal extensions.**

Fig 5 **Rose – 'Krivagold' (left) and comparator 'Bekola' syn Aalsmeer Gold (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour; note the orange red colouration on edge of petals of 'Krivagold' and petal number.**

Fig 6 **Rose – 'Meipikion' (left) and comparator 'Meioffic' (right). Photograph shows difference in leaflet cross section, shape of leaflet base and basal spot colour.**

Fig 7 **Rose – 'Meizuzes' (left) and comparators 'Meisionver' (centre), and 'Meigrisco' syn Baronne de Rothschild (right). Photograph shows difference in leaf colour, flower diameter, and basal spot size and colour.**

Fig 8 **Rose – 'Noala' (left) and comparator 'Meipopul' (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour, mature stem colour, anthocyanin colouration and diameter of stamenal bundle.**

Fig 9 **Rose – 'Spekren' (left) and comparator 'The Fairy' (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour and diameter, and differences in the anthocyanin colouration.**

Fig 10 **Rose – 'TWOAEBI' (left) and comparators 'Tanorstar' syn Tropicana (centre), and 'Kordaba' syn Lambada (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour, length of terminal leaflet, size and colour of staminal bundle.**

Fig 11 **Rose – 'TWOJOAN' (left) and comparator 'First Prize' (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour, anthocyanin colouration, leaflet glossiness and petal size.**

Fig 12 **Rose – 'TWOPAUL' (left) and comparator 'Macauck' syn Olympiad (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour, anthocyanin colouration and leaflet glossiness.**

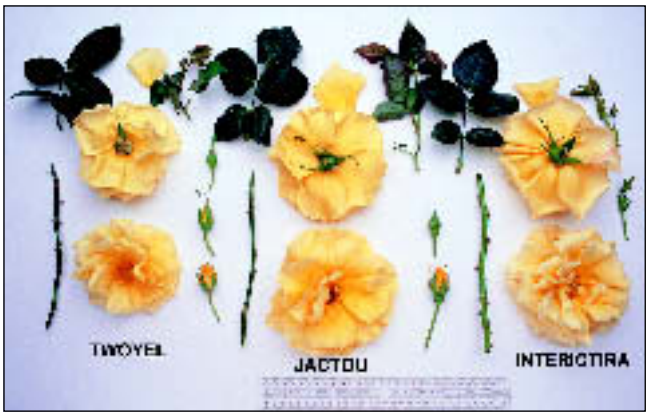

Fig 13 Rose – 'TWOYEL' (left) and comparators 'Jactou' syn Midas Touch (centre), and 'Interictira' (right). Photograph shows differences in flower colour, anthocyanin colouration, and leaflet glossiness and undulations.

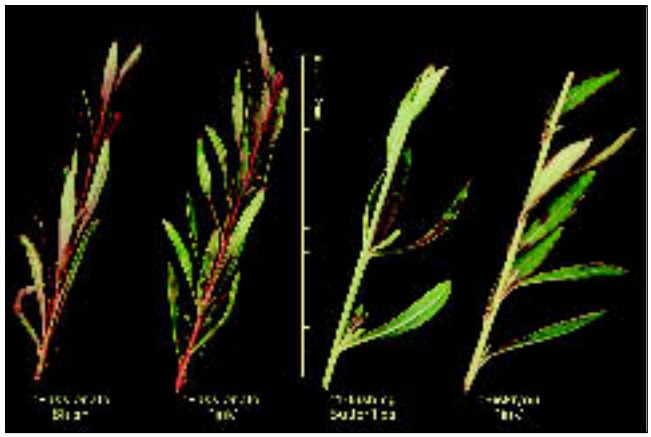

Fig 14 Gaura – leaves of 'Passionate Blush' (left) and 'Passionate Pink' (2nd from left) with comparators 'Blushing Butterflies' (2nd from right) and 'Siskiyou Pink' (left).

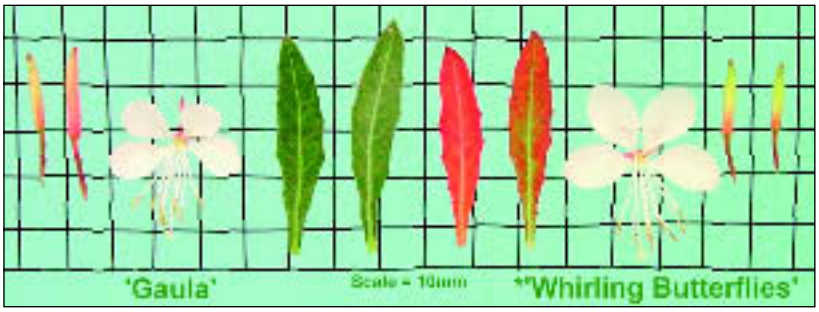

Fig 15 Gaura – 'Gaula' (left) and the comparator, 'Whirling Butterflies' (right) showing differences in leaf and bud colour.

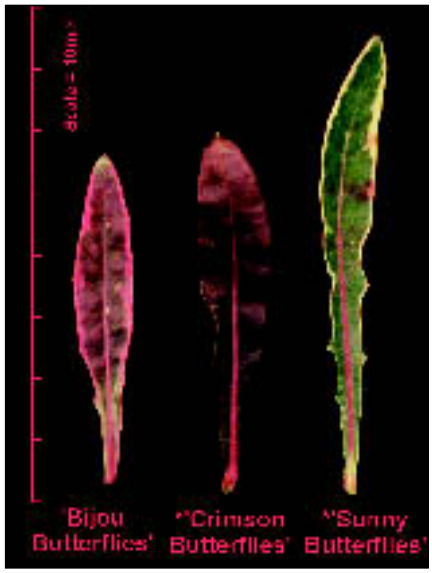

Fig 16 Gaura – leaves of 'Bijou Butterflies' (left) with comparators 'Crimson Butterflies' (centre), and 'Sunny Butterflies' showing differences in leaf colour and variegation.

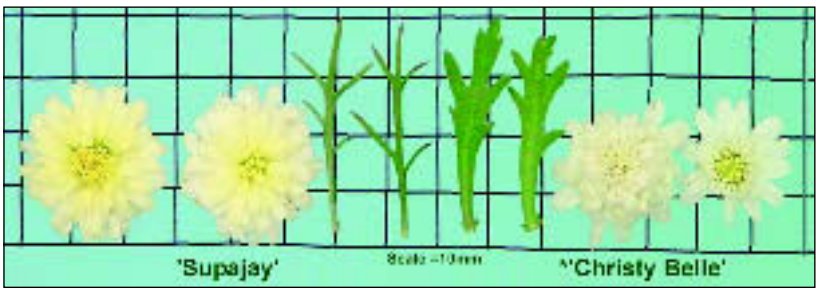

Fig 17 Argyranthemum – 'Supajay' (left) and the comparator 'Christy Belle' (right) showing differences in ray petal arrangement and leaf form and size.

Fig 18 Euryops – 'Emperor's Gold' (left) and comparator *E. pectinatus*, the parent form (right) showing difference in vegetative colour and pubescence.

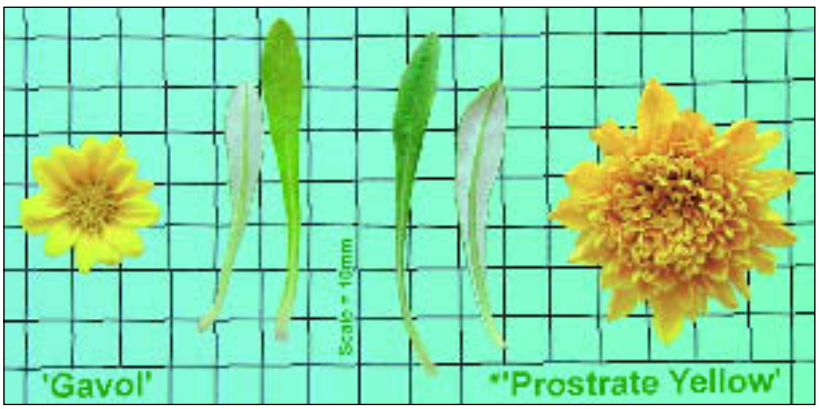

Fig 19 Gazania – 'Gavol' (left) with the comparator 'Prostrate Yellow' (right) showing difference in leaf and inflorescence form.

Fig 20 Cape Daisy – flowers of 'Seikilrem'.

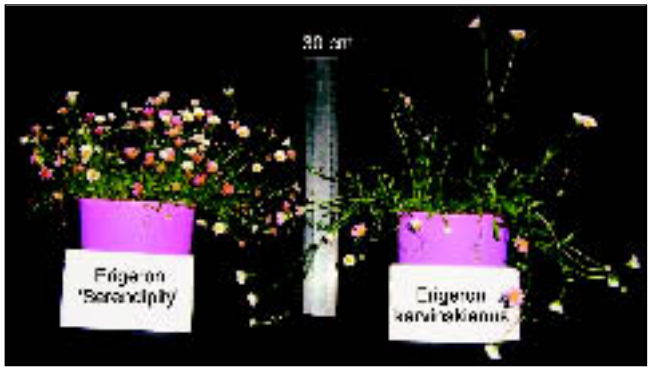

Fig 22 Seaside Daisy – 'Serendipity' (left) with comparator *Erigeron karvinskianus* showing differences in number of flowering stems.

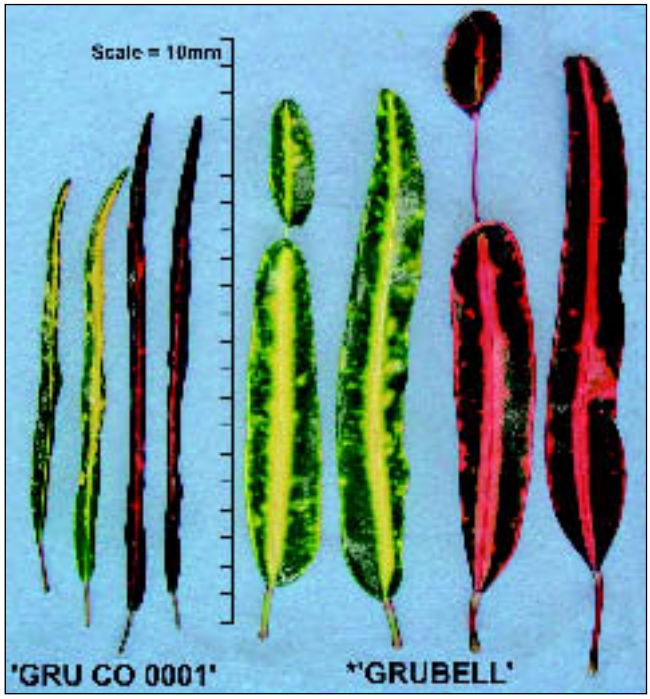

Fig 25 Variegated Croton – leaves of 'GRU CO 001' (left) with comparator 'Grubell' (right) showing differences in colour and variegation.

Fig 21 Cape Daisy – flowers of 'Seimora'.

Fig 23 Cordyline – 'Purple Sensation' showing leaf characteristics.

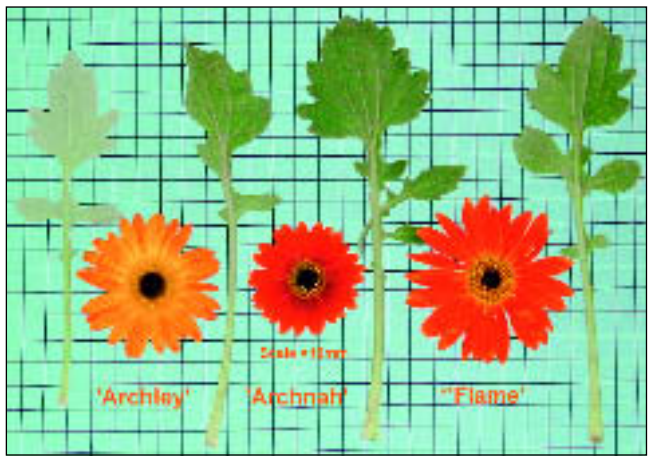

Fig 24 African Daisy – 'Archley' (left), 'Archnah' (centre) and the comparator 'Flame' (right) showing differences in inflorescence colour and size and of leaf form and also abaxial surface of 'Archley'.

Fig 26 Cape Daisy – flowers of 'Seidacre'.

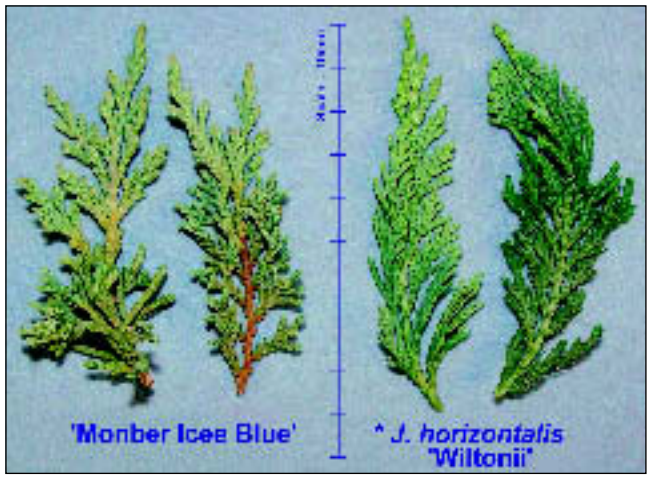

Fig 27 Juniper – 'Monber Icee Blue' (left) with comparator *Juniperus horizontalis* 'Wiltonii' showing differences in foliage colour.

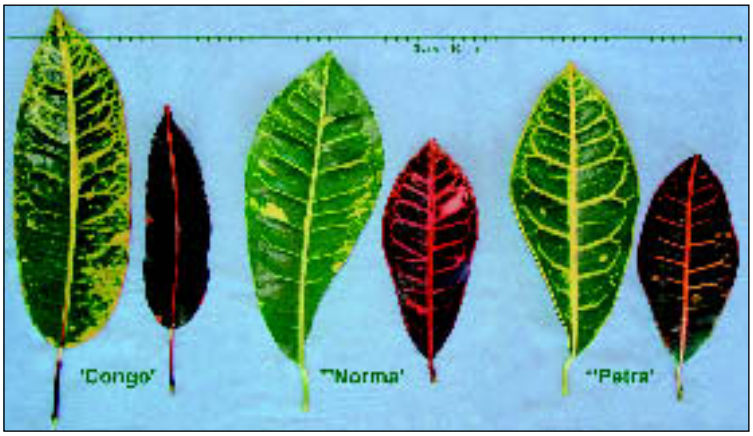

Fig 28 Variegated Croton – leaves of 'Congo' (left) with comparators 'Norma' (centre) and 'Petra' (right) showing differences in colour and variegation.

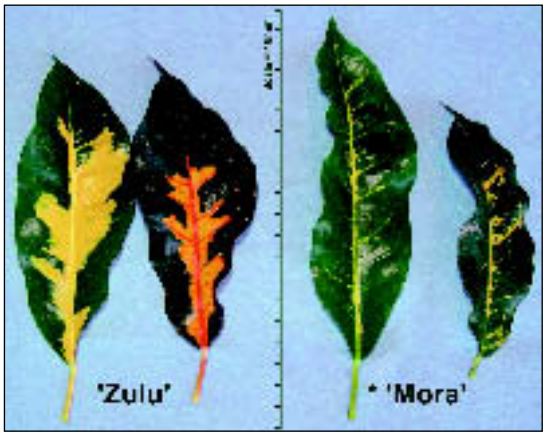

Fig 29 Variegated Croton – leaves of 'Zulu' (left) with comparator 'Mora' (right) showing differences in colour and variegation.

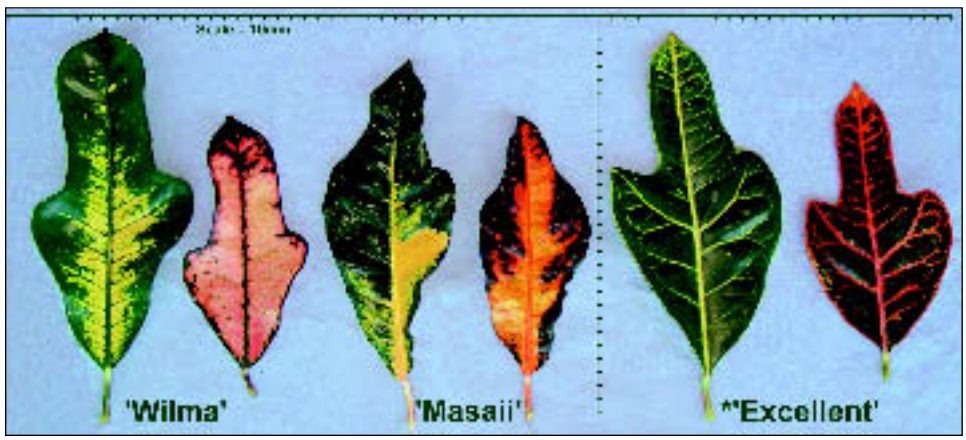

Fig 30 Variegated Croton – leaves of 'Wilma' (left) and 'Masaii' (2nd from left) with comparator 'Excellent' (right) showing differences in colour and variegation.

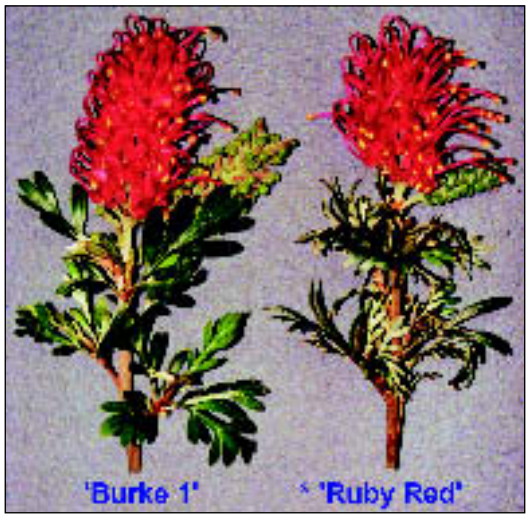

Fig 31 Grevillea – inflorescences of 'Burke 1' (left) with comparator 'Ruby Red' (right).

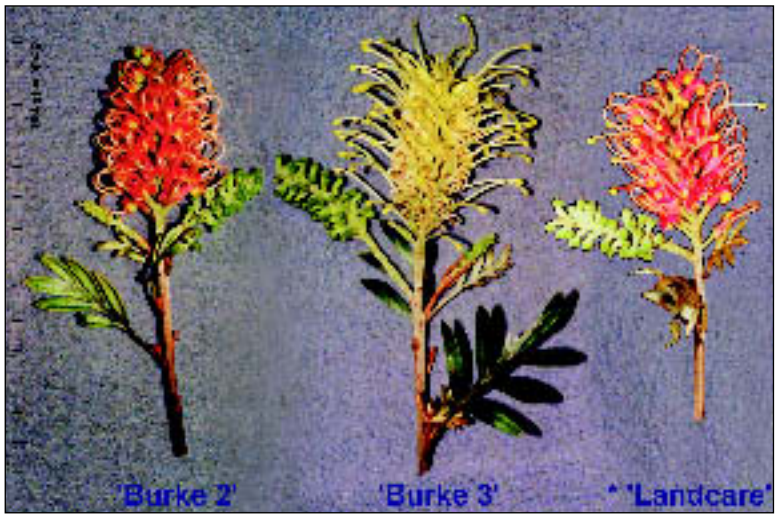

Fig 32 Grevillea – inflorescences of 'Burke 2' (left) and 'Burke 3' (2nd from left) with comparator 'Landcare' (right).

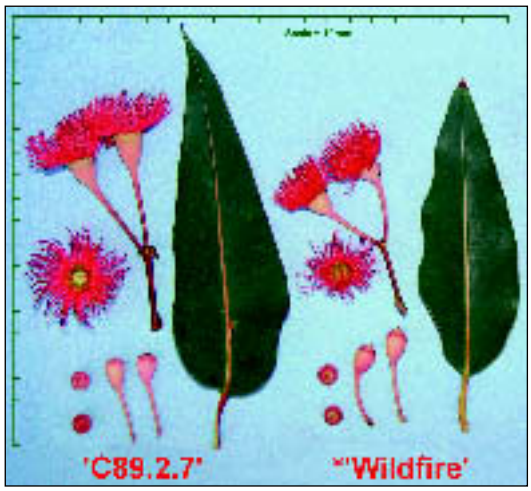

Fig 33 Red Flowering Gum – 'C89.2.7' (left) with comparator 'Wildfire' (right) showing differences in leaf width, pedicel length and flower diameter.

Fig 34 Spotted Gum – Leaves of 'Jessica's Jewel' (left) and comparator 'Imagine' (right) showing difference in size and colour.

Fig 35 Leptospermum – from left to right, 'Tickled Pink', 'Love Affair' and 'Aphrodite' (not in flower) showing flower size and colour, flower density and leaf shape and size.

Fig 36 Neoregelia – 'Martin' showing plant and leaf characteristics.

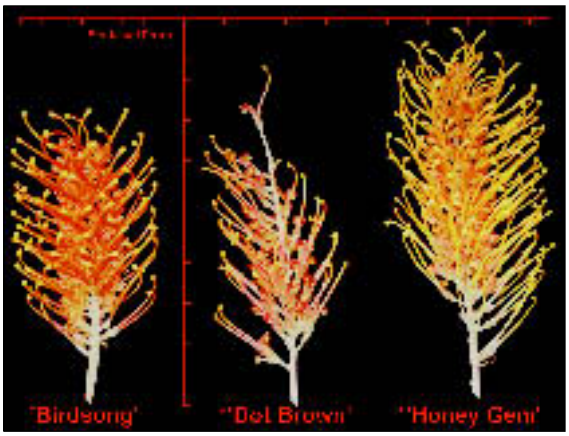

Fig 37 Grevillea – inflorescences of 'Birdsong' (left) with comparators 'Dot Brown' (centre) and 'Honey Gem' (right).

Fig 38 Grevillea – 'Pink Midget' (left) with comparators 'Amethyst', *G. humilis* ssp *maritima* and *G. leiophylla* (from left to right), showing differences in plant habit.

Fig 39 Cherry Rootstock – 'Gisela 5' (right) with comparators 'Colt' (left) and 'Mazzard' (centre).

Fig 40 Peach – a fruit of 'Spring Snow'.

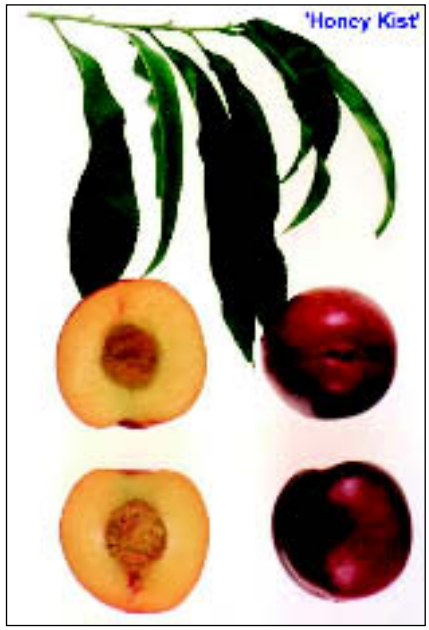

Fig 41 Nectarine – fruits of 'Honey Kist'.

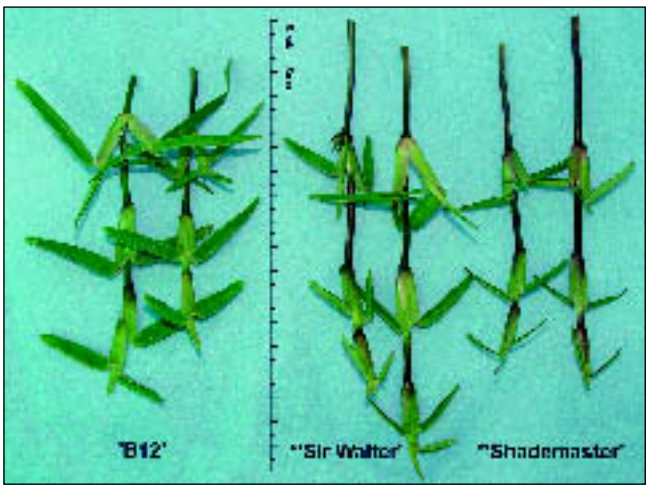

Fig 42 Stenotaphrum – 'B12' (left) with comparator 'Sir Walter' (centre) and 'Shademaster' (right) showing differences in internode colour.

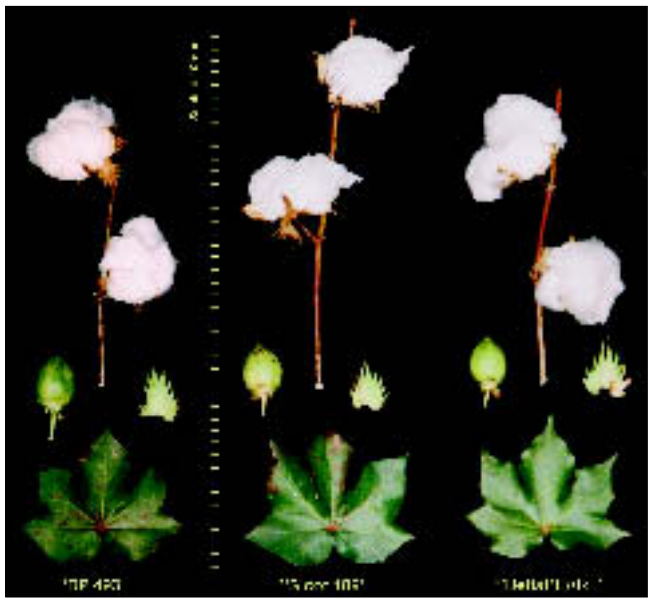

Fig 43 Cotton – 'DP 493' (left) with comparators 'Sicot 189' (centre) and 'DeltaPEARL' (right).

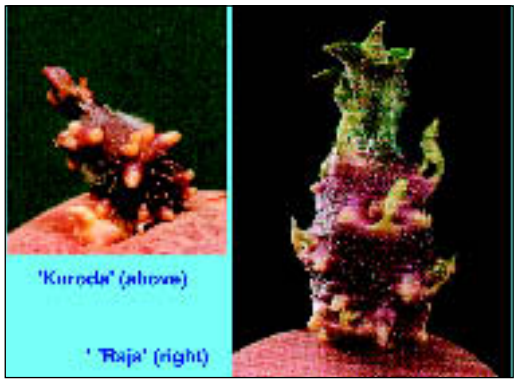

Fig 44 Potato – lightsprout of 'Kuroda' (above) showing conical shape with short length of lateral shoots with comparator variety 'Raja' (right) showing lightsprout of ovoid shape with medium length of lateral shoots.

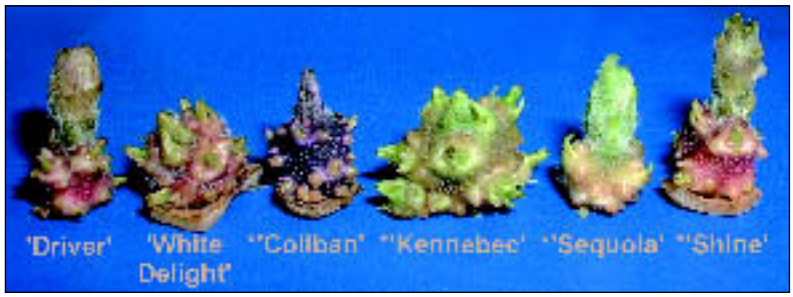

Fig 45 Potato – lightsprouts of 'Driver' (left) and 'White Delight' (2nd from left) with comparators 'Coliban', 'Kennebec', 'Sequoia' and 'Shine' (from left to right) showing differences in size, shape and colour.

Fig 46 Field Pea – 'Dunwa' (left) with comparator 'Dundale' (right).

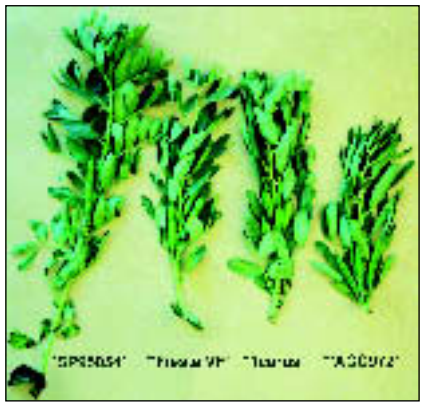

Fig 47 Faba Bean – plants of 'SP 95054' (left) with comparators 'Fiesta VF' (2nd from left), 'Icarus' (2nd from right) and parent 'ACC 972' (right).

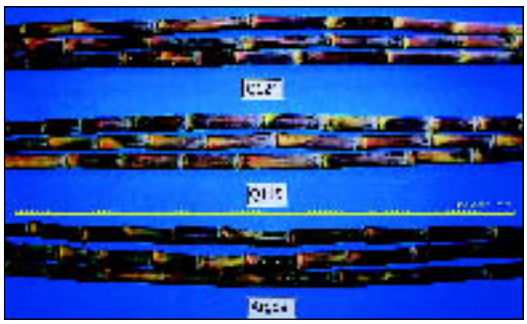

Fig 48 Sugarcane – 'Argos' with comparators 'Q124' (top) and 'Q115' showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, colour, wax covering, and expression of zigzag alignment of the internodes are clearly visible.

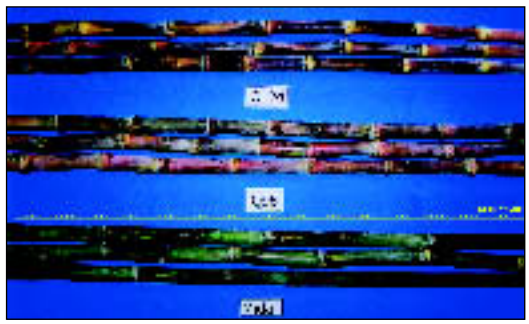

Fig 49 Sugarcane – 'Mida' with comparators 'Q96' (top) and 'Q124' showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, and expression of zigzag alignment of the internodes are clearly visible.

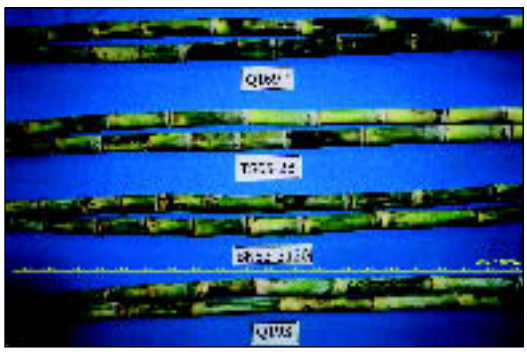

Fig 50 Sugarcane – 'Q193' with comparators 'Q169' (top), 'TS65-28', and 'BN83-3120', showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, and wax covering of the internodes are clearly visible.

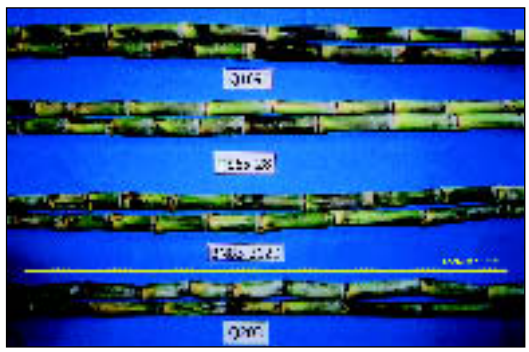

Fig 51 Sugarcane – 'Q203' with comparators 'Q169' (top), 'TS65-28', and 'BN83-3120', showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, wax covering, and expression of zigzag alignment of the internodes are clearly visible.

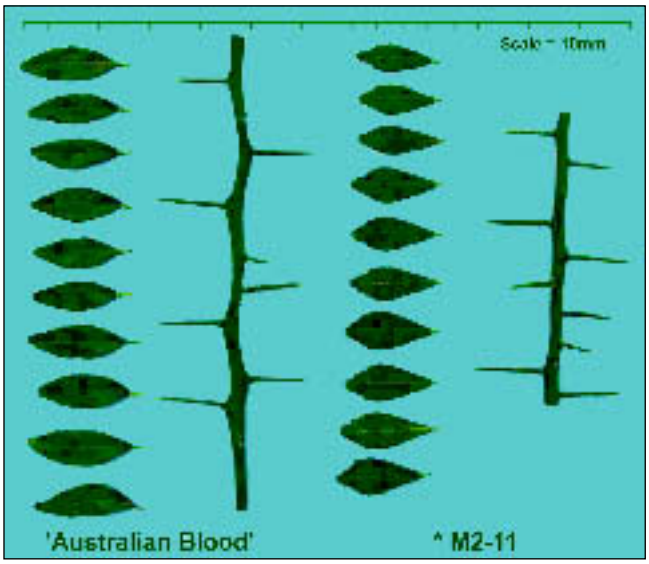

Fig 52 Hybrid Finger Lime – leaves and stem of the 'Australian Blood' (left) compared to *Citrus australasica* var *sanguinea* seedling M2-11. Similar tissues were used to generate comparative data.

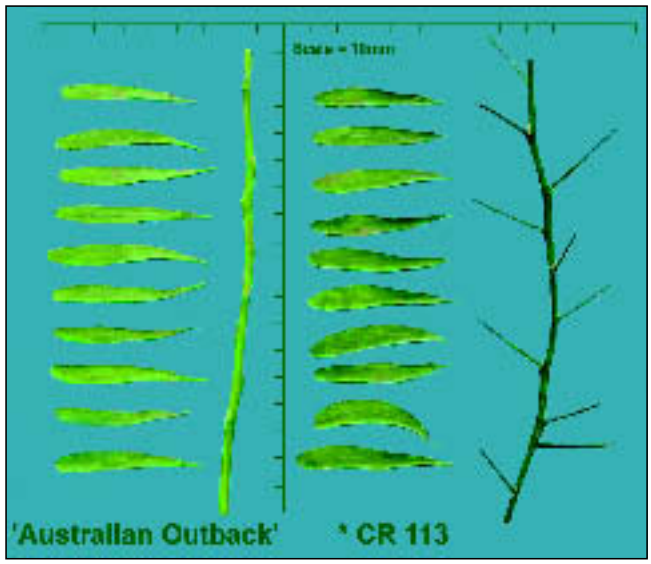

Fig 53 Desert Lime – leaves and stem of the 'Australian Outback' (left) compared to *C. glauca* CR113 (right), similar tissues were used to generate comparative data.

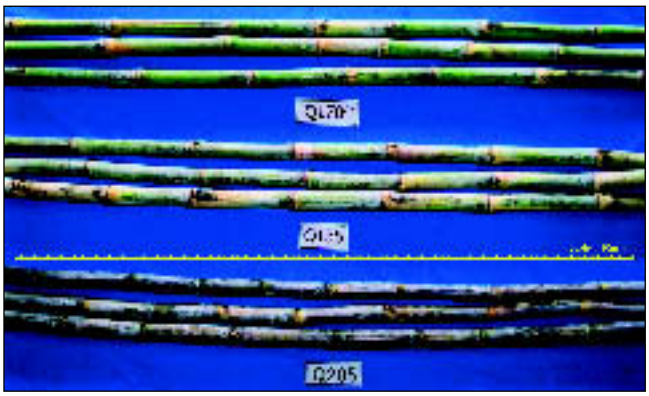

Fig 54 Sugarcane – 'Q205' with comparators 'Q170' (top) and 'Q135', showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, wax covering, and expression of zigzag alignment of the internodes are clearly visible.

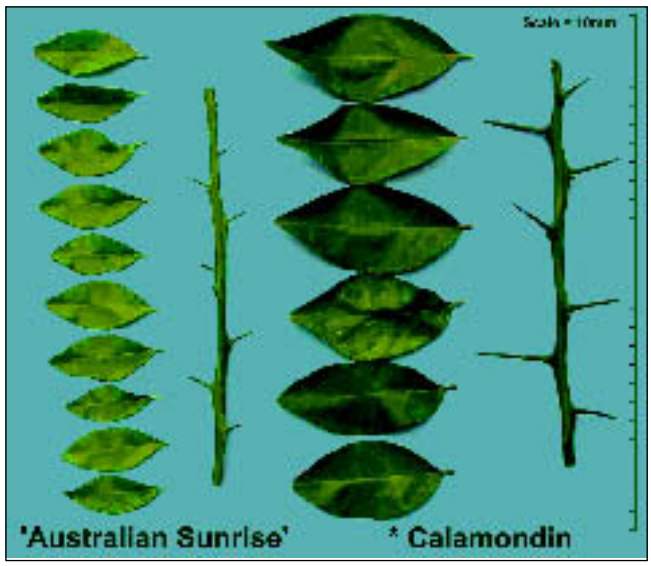

Fig 55 Hybrid Finger Lime – Leaves and stem of the 'Australian Sunrise' (left) compared to Calamondin. Similar tissues were used to generate comparative.

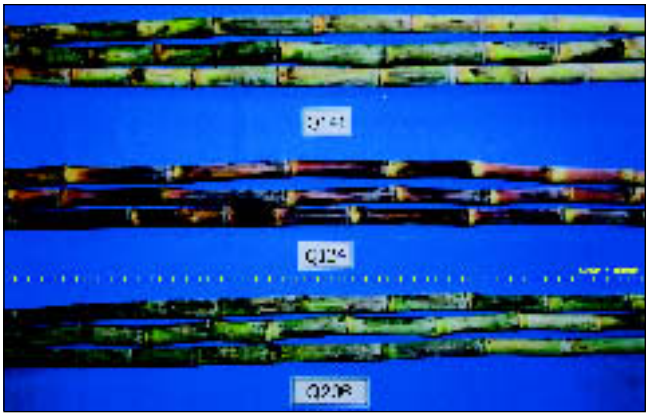

Fig 56 Sugarcane – 'Q206' with comparators 'Q141' (top) and 'Q124', showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, and wax covering of the internodes are clearly visible.

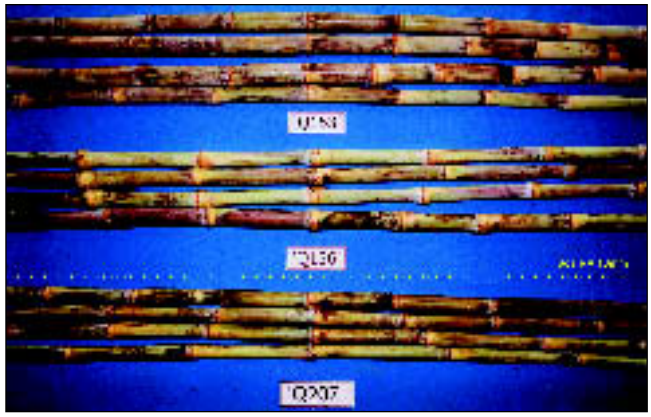

Fig 57 Sugarcane – 'Q207' with comparators 'Q153' (top) and 'Q136', showing culm with leaves removed (base of culm to left). Differences in length, width, shape, and wax covering of the internodes are clearly visible.

Fig 58 Barley – ears of 'WB 238' (left) and 'WB 236 (2nd from left) with comparators 'WABAR 2080', 'Gairdner' and 'Skiff' (from left to right).

Fig 59 Barley – ears of 'Tulla' (left) with comparator 'Skiff' (right).

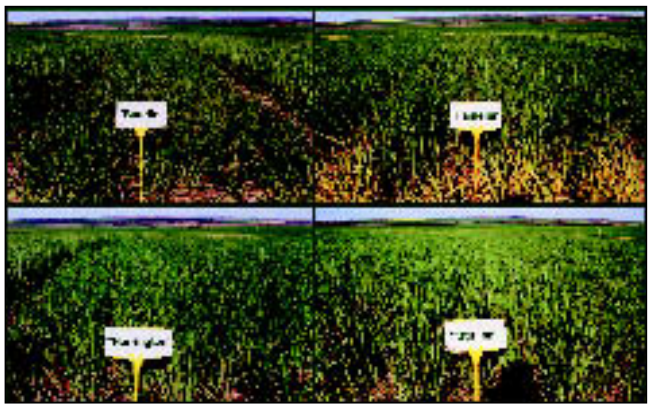

Fig 60 Barley – 'Baudin' (top left) and 'Hamelin' (top right) with comparators 'Harrington' (bottom left) and 'Stirling' (bottom right).

Fig 61 Triticale – ears of 'Prime322' (top left) with comparators 'Tahara', 'Credit', 'Treat', 'Tickit', 'Everest' and 'Abacus' (from left to right).

Fig 62 Wheat – 'Annuello' centre (2 generations) showing distinct darker leaf colour and very strong ear glaucosity compared to 'Janz' (left) and 'Mitre' (right).

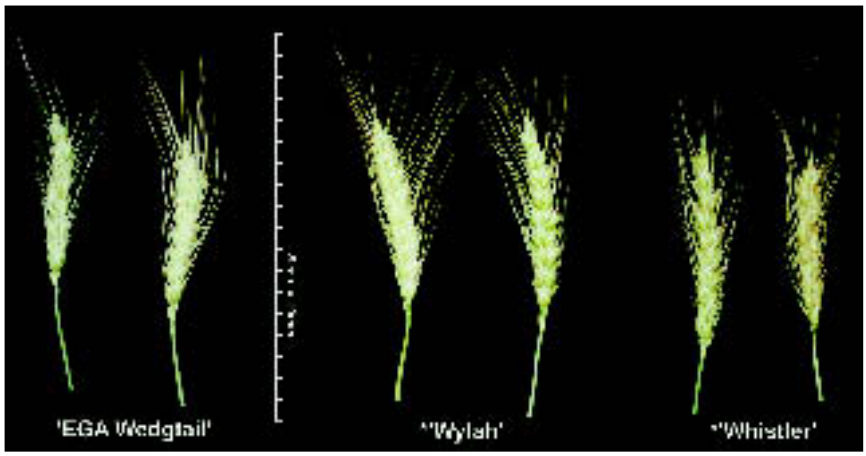

Fig 63 Wheat – ears of 'EGA Wedgetail' (left) with comparators 'Wylah' (centre) and 'Whistler' (right).

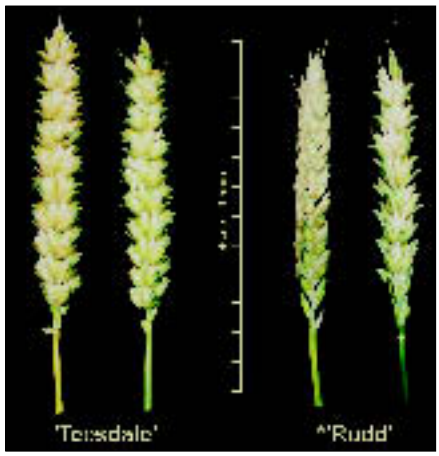

Fig 64 Wheat – ears of 'Teesdale' (left) with comparator 'Rudd' (right) showing differences ear length.

Continued from page 48

program in the breeder's experimental orchard. The seed parent 47EB280 originated from a cross between two selected seedlings, 29G560 and 17G185. The selected seedling 29G560 originated from a cross of 'O'Henry' Peach (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,964) with 'Giant Babcock' Peach (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 1,353); and the selected seedling 17G185 originated from a cross of 'Fayette' Peach (non-patented) with 'May Grand' Nectarine (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,794). The pollen parent 1GC131 also originated from a cross between two selected seedlings, 41G1176 and 42G280.The selected seedling 41G1176 originated from an open pollinated peach seedling of unknown parentage and the selected seedling 42G280 originated from an open pollinated seedling selection of 'May Grand' Nectarine (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,794). A large group of third generation seedlings were grown and maintained under close observation by the breeder and one such seedling which represents the present new variety, having especially desirable fruit characteristics, was selected for asexual propagation and commercialisation. Selection criteria: heavy and regular bearing of early maturing, white flesh clingstone fruit with very good flavour and eating quality. Fruit also has firm flesh, good storage and shipping qualities and a high degree of attractive red skin colour. Propagation: asexually, budding onto peach rootstock. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flesh colour: white, Time of maturity for consumption: early season. On the basis of these characteristics *Prunus persica* 'Sugar May' and *Prunus persica* 'Anita' were selected as comparators. 'Sugar May' differs from 'Spring Snow' as it matures approximately five days after 'Spring Snow' and 'Anita' differs from 'Spring Snow' as it matures approximately three days after 'Spring Snow'. The new variety 'Spring Snow' is further characterised by having a clingstone type stone as opposed to the stone of 'Sugar May' which is a semi-clingstone and the stone of 'Anita' which is a freestone. The parents of 'Spring Snow' were not considered as comparators as they are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein this description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent Number: Plant 9,883, dated May 6, 1997. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	'Spring Snow'

First sold in the USA May 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

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

Prunus persica var *nucipersica*
Nectarine

'Honey Kist'

Application No: 1999/140 Accepted: 8 Jun 1999
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Figure 41) Tree: size large, vigour medium, habit upright. Flowering shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, density of flower buds medium. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant colour medium pink. Petal: shape round-slightly broad elliptic, size medium-large, number five. Stigma: position compared to anthers same level-slightly below. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence present. Leaf blade: length long-medium, width medium, colour greenish yellow. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two. Fruit: size large, shape oblong-rounded, shape of pistil end weakly pointed, symmetry asymmetric, prominence of suture medium, depth of stalk cavity medium, ground colour light yellow-yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour medium red-dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh medium, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under the skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone weakly expressed, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size medium-large, shape ovoid, tendency of splitting at peak harvest absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence of stone to flesh medium-strong. Time of beginning of flowering: mid season (mid-late August in Mobulk). Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: mid season (approximately the second week in January in Monbulk, Victoria).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 36ER86 x pollen parent 9GC175 in a planned breeding program in breeder's experimental orchard. The seed parent 36EB86 originated from a second generation seedling that was selected from a cross between 'May Grand' Nectarine (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,794) and a peach of unknown parentage. The pollen parent 9GC175 originated from a second generation seedling of a cross between an open pollinated seedling of 'Early Sun Grand' Nectarine (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 1,420) and 'Royal Gold' Peach (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,663). A large group of first generation crosses were planted and grown under close observation by the breeder and one such seedling was selected for asexual reproduction. Selection criteria: large sized fruit, yellow flesh, clingstone fruit with firm flesh, excellent flavour and eating quality. Propagation: Asexually by budding onto peach rootstock. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Fruit: flesh colour yellow, Time of maturity for consumption: early-mid season. On the basis of these characteristics *Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica* 'Juneglo' and *Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica* 'Honey Blaze' were selected as the comparators. 'Honey Kist' differs from its comparators as it matures approximately 11 days after 'Juneglo' and approximately 9 days after 'Honey Blaze' Another variety, 'Tasty Gold' was initially considered, however it was rejected as it is semi-clingstone type and flesh flavour acidic. The parents of 'Honey Kist' were not considered as comparators as they are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein this description is based on overseas data sourced from United States Plant Patent Number: Plant 9,333 dated Oct. 17, 1995. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal conditions in Monbulk, VIC (Latitude 38° South, elevation 200m) and translated into standard UPOV characteristics.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	'Honey Kist'
EU	1998	Applied	'Honey Kist'

First sold in the USA Dec 1994. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

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

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Grandbliza'

Application No: 2001/209 Accepted: 21 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 1) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration brown to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, colour red. Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 65.42mm), width medium (mean 45.98mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 51.5), diameter medium (mean 108.85), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part convex to flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side white (RHS 155C), colour of marginal zone of inner side white (RHS 155C), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle zone of outer side white (RHS 155C), colour of marginal zone of outer side white (RHS 155C), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament white. Seed vessel: size very small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section funnel-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): early (early Oct). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Prebian'(Þ) syn Bianca(Þ) x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling'. The seed parent is characterised by its white flowers with green outer petals, of around 30 petals. The pollen parent is characterised by its strong stems. Hybridisation took place in Cranbourne, VIC, Australia in 1998. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'Grandbliza' was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, strong stems, suitability as a cut flower variety grown in controlled environment greenhouses. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Grandbliza' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr Harry Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour white, diameter medium. On the basis of this grouping the seed parent 'Prebian'(Þ) syn Bianca(Þ) was chosen as it had a number of similar characteristics. 'Interlene' was initially considered but later rejected as 'Prebian'(Þ) syn Bianca(Þ) is the most similar variety of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Nov. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, and in a controlled environment double skinned polyhouse with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) and 330mm (3 plants per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of 'Grandbliza', and six 330mm pots of 'Prebian'(Þ) syn Bianca(Þ). To assist in ascertaining differences in petal count, flowers were taken from a production glass house at Grandiflora Nurseries in Cranbourne. Twenty flowers of each variety were collected from a population of twenty 30 metre rows of both varieties. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

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

Table 27 *Rosa* varieties

	'Granbliza'	*'Prebian'ϕ syn Bianca ϕ
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	bronze	reddish brown
PRICKLES: HUE OF THORN COLOURATION	all red	red with pale tip
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (at time of first flowering)	medium (6)	medium (4)
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) - measurement across widest part		
mean	45.98	53.19
std deviation	3.47	5.90
LSD/sig	5.52	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	rounded	obtuse
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SERATIONS (pointed/prominate)	more	less
PETIOLE: HUE OF COLOURATION	reddish	green
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (3 = very few, 7 = very many)	1	3
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION - just before separation of sepals	ovate	broad-ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	51.5	33.95
std deviation	10.40	5.66
LSD/sig	6.72	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART (fully opened flower)	convex	flattened convex

'Grandchant'

Application No: 2001/213 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 2) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave. Short prickles: number very few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 73.9mm), width medium (mean 46.43mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium 3-4 lateral buds). Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 37.5), diameter medium (mean 108.54mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side pale pink (RHS 36D, colour of marginal zone of inner side pale pink (RHS 36D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 4C), colour of middle zone of outer side pale pink (RHS 36D), colour of marginal zone of outer side pale pink (RHS 36D), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 2D), reflexing of margin weak medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Inner style: colour yellow. Staminal bundle: diameter medium (mean 26.3). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (late Oct). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'unnamed seedling' x pollen parent 'Pretufo' syn Charon. The seed parent is characterised by its cream coloured flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by its medium pink flowers with many thorns. Hybridisation took place in Cranbourne, VIC, Australia in 1998. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'Grandchant' was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, strong stems, suitability as a cut flower variety grown in controlled environment greenhouses. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Grandchant' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr Harry Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour cream to pale pink, number of petals medium, diameter medium. On the basis of this grouping following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Korcremkis' syn Medeo and 'Korampa' syn Champagner. The pollen parent 'Pretufo' syn Charon was not included due to its cream coloured flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Nov. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of 'Grandchant' and 'Korampa' on a bench in the configuration of 3 by 3 plants, and two 330mm pots of

'Korcremkis'. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

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

Table 28 *Rosa* varieties

	'Grandchant'	*'Korcremkis'	*'Korampa'
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	1	3	5
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	deep concave	concave	concave
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	3	1	3
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES (3 = few, 7 = many)	5	3	5
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART	flat	flat	flattened convex
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	3	3	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	36D	27D	158C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	36D	27D	158C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	4C	2D	4D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	36D	27D	158C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	36D	27D	158C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	2D	n/a	n/a
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5	5
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	3	5
INNER STYLE	yellow	pink	red

'Grandhoti'

Application No: 2001/210 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Mr H Schreuders,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 3) Plant: habit narrow bushy, height medium, width narrow. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number very few. Long prickles: number few. Leaf: size medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 77.54mm), width medium (mean 42.06mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium (fine hairs). Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 34.2), diameter medium (mean 94.05mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side magenta pink RHS 66A-66B brighter fading to 67B, colour of marginal zone of inner side magenta pink RHS 66A-66B brighter fading to 67B, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side (flower fully open) white (RHS 155C), colour of middle zone of outer side magenta pink (RHS 66C-66D), colour of marginal zone of outer side magenta pink RHS 66C-66D, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side (flower fully open) white (RHS 155C), reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin very weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament orange. Staminal bundle: diameter small (mean 18.41mm). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): early (early Oct). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Selalu' syn Dai x pollen parent 'unnamed seedling'. The seed parent is characterised by its red flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by its cerise pink flowers. Hybridisation took place in Cranbourne, VIC, Australia in 1998. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'Grandhoti' was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, strong stems, suitability as a cut flower variety grown in controlled environment greenhouses. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Grandhoti' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Mr Harry Schreuders, Cranbourne, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour magenta pink, diameter medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were

included in the trial: 'Predenat' and 'Nirpeter'(ф). The seed parent was not included due to its red flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Nov. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse and in a controlled environment double skinned polyhouse covered by a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) and 330mm (3 plants per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of 'Grandhoti' and 'Predenat' in the open greenhouse and two rows of fifty four 330mm pots of 'Nirpeter'(ф) in the controlled environment greenhouse as part of a cut flower operation. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

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

Table 29 *Rosa* varieties

	'Grandhoti'	*'Predenat'	*'Nirpeter'ф
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	5	5	7
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	reddish brown	reddish brown	reddish brown to purple
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1 = very light, 9 = very dark) -at time of first flowering	7	7	6
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5	3
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) – from base to tip			
mean	77.54	63.24	66.78
std deviation	7.57	11.44	4.90
LSD/sig	13.03	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	5	3	1
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES (3 = few, 7 = many)	5	3	3
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	34.2	39.0	42.1
std deviation	2.49	2.98	7.81
LSD/sig	6.98	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	94.05	124.12	104.92
std deviation	8.55	9.59	8.58
LSD/sig	13.99	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART	flat	flattened convex	flat
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5	1
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	3	3	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	66A-66B	67B-66C	66B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	66A-B	67B-66C	66B
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	3	7	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	155C	8C	9B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	66C-D	66D (basal spot turns pale and extends to midzone)	57B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	66C-D	66C	57B
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	3	7	3
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	155C	10D	9C
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	orange	pink	yellow

'Interzange' syn **Dakar**

Application No: 2001/290, Accepted: 18 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.,** Leersum, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 4) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number very few. Long prickles: number few. Leaf: size large, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section

slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 65.61mm), width broad (mean 50.74mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles very few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate(16.7mm x 23.7mm). Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 44.8), diameter medium (mean 87.75mm), view from above irregularly star shaped, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side yellow (RHS 14B), colour of marginal zone of inner side yellow (RHS 14B), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle zone of outer side yellow (RHS 20A), colour of marginal zone of outer side yellow (ca. RHS 21B), spot at base of outer side indiscernible, however the base is a different colour blending into the middle section of the petal (RHS 13B), reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: orange. Staminal bundle: diameter small, tight (mean 13.64mm). Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): early (early Oct). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent unnamed seedling 'K593-90' x pollen parent unnamed seedling 'K124-93'. The seed parent is characterised by its long stems. The pollen parent is characterised by its pale yellow flowers. Hybridisation took place in Leersum, The Netherlands in 1996. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'Interzange' was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, strong stems, suitability as a cut flower variety grown in controlled environment greenhouses. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through budding onto a rootstock. Further generations have been propagated via cuttings or budded onto rootstocks and have been found to be uniform and stable. 'Interzange' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Ir. A.J.H. van Doesum, Leersum, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower bud: shape as at harvesting stage tulip shaped. Flower: colour yellow, diameter medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Sunluck'(ϕ) was chosen to be included in the trial. 'Korvenlig' syn Sunbeam was intially considered but later rejected due to its flower bud shape being more pointed.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken mid Dec. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse by a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of 'Interzange' and 'Sunluck'(ϕ) on benches. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1999	Granted	'Interzange'
EU	2000	Granted	'Interzange'
Japan	2000	Applied	'Interzange'
Zimbabwe	2000	Granted	'Interzange'
Israel	2001	Applied	'Interzange'

First sold in The Netherlands in May 2000. First Australian sale Dec 2001.

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

Table 30 *Rosa* varieties

	'Interzange'	*'Sunluck'ϕ
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	5	7
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	bronze to reddish brown	brown reddish
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	3	5
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	1	3
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	broad-ovate	ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	44.8	61.9
std deviation	6.94	9.60
LSD/sig	9.56	P≤0.01
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	5	7
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	14B	12A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	14B	13B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	20A	13C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	21B	13C
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = present)	9	1
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	7	5

OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	orange	orange
STAMINAL BUNDLE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	13.64	18.43
std deviation	1.66	2.17
LSD/sig	2.20	P≤0.01

'Krivagold'

Application No: 2001/108 Accepted: 30 Oct 2001.
Applicant: **Lux Riviera S.r.l.,** Latte di Ventimiglia, Italy.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 5) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave. Short prickles: number medium. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length long(56.9mm-72.6mm), width medium (31.9mm-48.1mm), shape of base obtuse(some cordate). Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (52-71), diameter medium(103.4mm-138.2mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side yellow (RHS 12A), colour of marginal zone of inner side orange yellow (RHS 12C), spot at base of inner side absent(present very small 14B), colour of middle zone of outer side yellow (RHS 12B), colour of marginal zone of outer side orange (RHS 32B), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: yellow. Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (middle Oct). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Bekola' syn Aalsmeer Gold x pollen parent 'K 90-17'. The seed parent is characterised by its dark yellow flowers, of around 30 petals. The pollen parent was characterised by its strong stems. Hybridisation took place in Antibes, France in 1995. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'Krivagold' was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, strong stems, suitability as a cut flower variety grown in controlled environment greenhouses. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and budded onto rootstocks over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Krivagold' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Michel Kriloff, Antibes, France.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour dark yellow, diameter medium. On the basis of this grouping the seed parent 'Bekola' was chosen as it had a number of similar characteristics, and as such no other variety was considered.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Oct. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, and in a controlled environment double skinned polyhouse with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: eight 210mm pots of 'Krivagold', with five rows of one hundred and eighty 210mm pots of 'Bekola' as part of a cut flower operation. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
France	1999	Granted	'Krivagold'
EU	1999	Granted	'Krivagold'

First sold in France in 2000. First Australian sale 2000.

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

Table 31 *Rosa* varieties

	'Krivagold'	***'Bekola'** syn **Aalsmeer Gold**
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	bronze to reddish brown	reddish brown
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) - measurement from leaflet base to tip		
mean	65.35	78.71
std deviation	4.48	11.84
LSD/sig	11.29	P≤0.01
FLOWERING PEDICEL: NUMBER OF PRICKLES (3 = few, 7 = many)	3	5
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	58.4	34.5
std deviation	6.74	7.06
LSD/sig	7.87	P≤0.01
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	12A	13C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	12C	13C

PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	12B	13C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	32B	13C

'Meipikion'

Application No: 2000/124 Accepted: 15 Oct 2002.
Applicant: **Meilland International**, Le Cannet, France.
Agent: **Kim Syrus,** Myponga SA.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width (excluding creeping varieties) medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown, Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, short prickles number absent or very few, long prickles number medium. Leaf: size mean 54.5mm x 35.9mm, green colour (at first flowering) medium, glossiness of upper side weak, terminal leaflet cross section concave, terminal leaflet undulation of margin absent or very weak, terminal leaflet mean length of blade 54.51mm, terminal leaflet mean width of blade 35.91mm, terminal leaflet shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section (just before separation of sepal) broad ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium, diameter mean 89.67mm, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side N155D, colour of marginal zone of inner side N155B, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side medium, colour of spot at base of inner side 2C, colour of middle zone of outer side N155B, colour of marginal zone of outer side 65D, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side medium, colour of spot at base of outer side 2D, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament pink. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ('Meigriso' x 'MME. Hilda Meinemann') x pollen parent 'Meidragelac' in a planned breeding program at Le Cannet France. The seed parent is a non-commercial breeding line characterised by bushy growth habit. The pollen parent is characterised orange blend flowers, bushy growth habit and mild fragrance. The seed was sown, germinated and grown to maturity. Selection criteria: light pink flower colour and growth habit. Propagation: by conventional T-budding method, all plants were found to be stable and uniform over several generations. Breeder: Alain Meilland, Meilland International, Le Cannet, France.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – flower colour and growth habit. On the basis of these, 'Meioffic' syn Sweet Sonata was considered the closest variety of common knowledge. The seed parent was not included as it is a non-commercial breeding line within the breeding program. The pollen parent has orange blend flowers and bushy growth habit, therefore, was excluded.

Comparative Trial Location: Corporate Roses Myponga South Australia. Conditions: a slight slope gave the trial a Southeasterly aspect. Maintenance for pruning as well as pest and disease control were carried out as required. Trial design: The varieties were planted in rows of approximately 30 plants in an open field as part of a larger block of Rose varieties. The trial was planted in May 2001 and evaluated in Apr 2002. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants, one sample per plant.

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

Description: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

Table 32 *Rosa* varieties

	'Meipikion'	***'Meioffic'ϕ**
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE		
	weak	medium
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION		
	concave	slight convex
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	absent or very weak	strong
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE		
mean	54.51	63.74
std deviation	6.45	7.40
LSD/sig	7.95	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE		
mean	35.91	44.22
std deviation	4.66	5.16
LSD	5.63	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE		
	obtuse	rounded
FLOWER FRAGRANCE		
	medium	weak
PETAL COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE		
	N155B	N155C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE		
	2C	4A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE		
	N155B	N155D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE		
	65D	N155C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE		
	2D	4C
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	weak	medium
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT		
	pink	yellow

'Meizuzes'

Application No: 2000/114 Accepted: 15 Oct 2002.
Applicant: **Meilland International**, Le Cannet, France.
Agent: **Kim Syrus,** Myponga SA.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width (excluding creeping varieties) medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side deep concave. Short prickles: number absent or very few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size mean 66.15 x 45.17mm, green colour (at first flowering) dark, glossiness of upper side weak, terminal leaflet cross section flat, terminal leaflet undulation of margin flat, terminal leaflet mean length of blade 66.15mm, terminal leaflet mean width of blade 45.17mm, terminal leaflet shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (mostly singles). Flower: pedicel number of hairs or prickles few, bud shape of longitudinal section (just before separation of sepal) broad-ovate, type double, number of petals medium, 13 to 25, diameter mean 112.43mm, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part (fully opened flower) flat, side view of lower part flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions medium, Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side N57, colour of marginal zone of inner side darker than N57, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side large, colour of spot at base of inner side 13A, colour of middle zone of outer side 62D, colour of marginal zone of outer side 61B, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side large, colour of spot at base of outer side 13B, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ('Meiriglau' x 'Macar') x pollen parent 'Meipobil'. The seed parent is a non-commercial breeding line characterised by yellow blend flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by deep pink flowers and strong fragrance. The seed was sown, germinated and grown to maturity. Selection criteria: deep pink flower colour and growth habit. Propagation: by conventional T-budding method, all plants were found to be stable and uniform over several generations. Breeder: Alain Meilland, Meilland International, Le Cannet, France.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – flower colour and growth habit. On the basis of these, 'Meigrisco' syn Baronne de Rothschild was considered the closest variety of common knowledge. The seed parent was not included as it is a non-commercial breeding line within the breeding program. The pollen parent has deep pink flowers and strong fragrance, therefore, was excluded.

Comparative Trial Location: Corporate Roses Myponga South Australia. Conditions: a slight slope gave the trial a South-easterly aspect. Maintenance for pruning as well as pest and disease control were carried out as required. Trial design: The varieties were planted in rows of approximately 30 plants in an open field as part of a larger block of Rose varieties. The trial was planted in May 2001 and evaluated in Apr 2002. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants, one sample per plant.

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Meizuzes'

First sold in UK in Apr 1996.

Description: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

Table 33 *Rosa* varieties

	'Meizuzes'	***'Meisionver'**	***'Meigrisco'** syn **Baronne de Rothschild**
PLANT: HEIGHT	medium	tall	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (shoot about 20cm long)	strong	weak	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN	reddish brown to purple	bronze	bronze to reddish brown
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	deep concave	concave	concave
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER	absent or very few	absent or very few	medium
LEAF GREEN COLOUR (AT FIRST FLOWERING)	dark	light	dark
LEAF GLOSSINESS OF UPPERSIDE	weak	weak	medium
LEAFLET CROSS SECTION	flat	concave	flat to slight concave
LEAFLET UNDULATION OF MARGIN	flat	absent or very weak	weak
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	66.15	55.51	56.44
std deviation	4.50	4.39	6.31
LSD/sig	4.76	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	45.17	35.21	40.25
std deviation	3.68	3.25	3.02
LSD/sig	4.22	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	rounded	rounded	cordate
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS	very few (mostly singles)	very few (mostly singles)	few (mostly two)

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	112.43	100.71	96.0
std deviation	5.79	7.58	9.14
LSD/sig	10.52	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART			
	flat	flattened convex	flattened convex
FLOWER FRAGRANCE			
	medium	medium	absent or very weak
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS			
	medium	medium	weak
PETAL COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	N57	N66	N66
PETAL COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	N57 (darker)	N66	N66
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE			
	large	medium	small
PETAL:COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	13A	4B	4A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	62D	61C	62C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	61B	61C	63B
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE			
	large	medium	very small
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	13B	1C	2B
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN			
	medium	weak	weak
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN			
	medium	weak	weak
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	yellow	pink	pink

'Noala' syn **Coral Ground Cover**

Application No: 1999/082 Accepted: 13 Apr 1999.
Applicant: **Reinhard Noack,** Gutersloh, Germany.
Agent: **Flower Carpet Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 8) Plant: habit ground cover, height short. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Stem: mature colour green. Prickles: present, shape of lower side flat to concave. Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length short (mean 59.18mm), width medium (mean 34.64mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many (truss of over 20 flowers common). Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type single, diameter medium (mean 77.86mm), view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side coral pink 52C fading to 65D, colour of marginal zone of inner side coral pink (RHS 52C fading to 65D, spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side white (RHS 155B), colour of middle zone of outer side coral pink between RHS 55A-55C, colour of marginal zone of outer side coral pink between RHS 55A-55C, spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side white (RHS 155B), reflexing of margin very weak, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Staminal bundle: small (mean 14.27). Seed vessel: size small. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pear-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (early Nov). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Repandia' (F_1 seedling) x pollen parent 'Red Summer'. The seed parent is characterised by its taller height (1500mm) and spreading habit, with single soft pink flowers that only appear once per year. The pollen parent is characterised by its shorter height (700mm) and spreading habit, with semi-double orange/red flowers. Hybridisation took place in Gutersloh, Germany. From this cross, the seedling was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: continuous flowering, spreading habit, disease resistance and flower shape. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Noala' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Werner Noak. Gutersloh, Germany.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit creeping, height small. Flowering shoot: number of flowers many. Flower: single, colour coral pink, diameter medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Meipopul'(ϕ) syn Coral Meidiland(ϕ) was included in the trial as the sole comparator variety. 'Fru Dagmar Hastrup' was not included due to its very strong perfume, lighter green and non-glossy deciduous leaves. 'Poulnoz' syn Essex was rejected due to the significantly larger basal spot on the flower, creating a bi-colour affect.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Nov. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant

per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of each of the varieties, 'Noala' and 'Meipopul'(ф) in blocks of three by three. Measurements: from all plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1997	Granted	'Noala'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Noala'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Noala'
Italy	2001	Applied	'Noala'
South Africa	2001	Applied	'Noala'

First sold in Germany in Apr 1999. First Australian sale Oct 2000.

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

Table 34 *Rosa* varieties

	'Noala'	*'Meipopul'ф
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5
STEM: COLOUR AT MATURITY	green	reddish hue
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	flat to concave	deep concave
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)	3	5
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	52C fading to 65D	ca. 52B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	52C fading to 65D	ca. 52B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	55A-55C	52B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	55A-55C	52B
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1= very weak, 9= very strong)	1	3
STAMINAL BUNDLE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	14.27	20.66
std deviation	0.89	2.31
LSD/sig	2.20	P≤0.01

'Spekren' syn Crystal Fairy

Application No: 2001/196 Accepted: 20 Nov 2001.
Applicant: **Jan Spek Rozen BV,** Zijde 155 Boskoop The Netherlands.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** Cranbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 9) Plant: habit ground cover, height short. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number very few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium the leaf size ranges between 90mm and 130mm, (predominately 7 leaflet), green colour medium, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 51.86mm), width narrow (mean 24.45mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very many. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round. Flower: type double, number of petals many (mean 81.2), diameter very small (mean 34.5mm), view from above round, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance very weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size very small, colour of middle zone of inner side white (closest RHS 155D), colour of marginal zone of inner side white (ca RHS 155D), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle zone of outer side white (closest RHS 155D), colour of marginal zone of outer side white (closest RHS 155D), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin very weak, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (early Nov). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: of the variety 'The Fairy'. The parent is characterised by its spreading, creeping habit, with seven leaflet leaves and pink flower. Discovery took place in Lottum, The Netherlands in 1997. From this mutation, cuttings were taken from the parent and remained stable as a new variety. The new variety was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, similar in plant vigour, flower form and production to the parent. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated through cuttings over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Spekren' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: E. Keiren, Lottum, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit spreading/creeping. Leaf: seven leaflet. Leaflet: length medium, width narrow. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very many. Flower: size small to very small, shape rounded, colour white. On the basis of this grouping the seed parent 'The Fairy' was chosen as it had a number of similar characteristics. 'Meiflopan'(ф) syn Alba Meidiland(ф) was rejected due to its larger rambling habit.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken

late Nov. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, The plants were on their own roots planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with scoria, nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of 'Spekren' and six 210mm pots of 'The fairy' on trays of 3 by 3, and 2 by 3 plants. Measurements: from plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Spekren'
Japan	2001	Applied	'Spekren'

First sold in Europe in Jun 1999. First Australian sale Nov 2001.

Christopher Prescott, Prescott Roses Pty Ltd, Clyde, VIC.

Table 35 *Rosa* varieties

	'Spekren'	*'The Fairy'
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	reddish brown	bronze to reddish brown
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	30.59	38.86
std deviation	2.33	2.74
LSD/sig	2.90	P≤0.01
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	ca. 155D	62C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	ca. 155D	62C
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (1=absent, 9=present)	1	9
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	ca.155D	62C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	ca. 155D	62C
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (1=absent, 9=present)	1	9

'TWOAEBI'

Application No: 1999/223 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey,** Leucadia, CA, USA.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 10) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium to strong, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number medium. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length long (mean 89.81mm), width medium (mean 51.85mm), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium 4 lateral buds. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section round. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 56.7), diameter medium (mean 106.09mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side orange (RHS 40A), colour of marginal zone of inner side orange (RHS 40A), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 4C),colour of middle zone of outer side orange (RHS 52B), colour of marginal zone of outer side orange (RHS 52B), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of outer side yellow (RHS 1C), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin very weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. Staminal bundle: medium (mean 26.86mm). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (middle Oct). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'JACsal' syn Cherish x pollen parent un-named seedling ('JACeven' syn Evening Star x 'MACtrum' syn Trumpeter). The seed parent is characterised by its compact height, with coral pink flowers with approximately 28 petals. The pollen parent was characterised as a red flowering floribunda type rose. Hybridisation took place in Wasco, California, USA in 1995. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'TWOAEBI' was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, flower not subject to fading, possibility to use as a cut flower. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and budded onto rootstocks over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TWOAEBI' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Jeremiah F. Twomey, Wasco, CA, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour orange. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Tanorstar' and 'Kordaba'(ф) syn Lambada(ф). The seed parent 'JACsal' was not included due to its lower petal count, and the flower colour being coral pink. 'PEAhaze' was rejected due to the flower colour being considerably lighter that is subject to

fading. 'Orange Sensation' was rejected due to its smaller flowers with lower petal count (approximately 24).

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Nov. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, budded plants or rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria or pinebark), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of each of the varieties, 'TWOAEBI', six 210mm pots of 'Tanorstar' and 'Kordaba' in blocks of three by three, or two by three. Measurements: from all plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'TWOAEBI'
Canada	1999	Granted	'TWOAEBI'
EU	1999	Granted	'TWOAEBI'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'TWOAEBI'

First sold in USA in Apr 1999. First Australian sale in Oct 2000.

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

Table 36 *Rosa* varieties

	'TWOAEBI'	*'Tanorstar'	*'Kordaba'Φ syn **Lambada**Φ
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	5	3	3
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) – tip to base			
mean	89.81	71.28	73.72
std deviation	6.77	8.16	7.61
LSD/sig	8.59	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	5	1	1
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES (3 = few, 7 = many)	3	3	5
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	round	round	ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	56.7	41.6	41.3
std deviation	11.17	3.34	3.94
LSD/sig	3.81	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	106.09	93.49	107.821
std deviation	8.48	11.90	4.99
LSD/sig	3.81	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	3	5	3
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	3	5	7
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	40A	41A	33D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	40A	43C	33C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	4C	4C	6C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	52B	52B	52C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	52B	52B	52C
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	1C	2C	4C
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	7	5	7
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	1	3	3
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	yellow	pink	pink
STAMINAL BUNDLE: (mm) – diameter			
mean	26.86	21.53	28.65
std deviation	2.61	2.69	2.25
LSD/sig	2.60	P≤0.01	ns
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (1 = very early, 9 = very late)	3	5	3

'TWOJOAN'

Application No: 1999/222 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey,** Leucadia, CA, USA.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 11) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown to purple. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side strong. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet:

length medium (76.8mm-107.1mm), width medium (39.6mm-72.2mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (20-29), diameter large (127.0mm-156.2mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size large, colour of middle zone of inner side pink (65B fading to 69C 55C to 56B), colour of marginal zone of inner side pink (RHS 52A fading to 61C fading to 69C 55A to 55D), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 3B), colour of middle zone of outer side pink (61D to 55C fading to 69A), colour of marginal zone of outer side pink (RHS 69D to 55C fading to 69A), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of inner side yellow (RHS 1C), reflexing of margin strong, undulation of margin very weak. Outer stamen: pink. Staminal bundle: tight (18.5mm-33.2mm diameter). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (late October). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.) height of stigma in relation to anthers bellows, predominant colour of style pink

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Jacmas' syn White Masterpiece x pollen parent 'Silver Jubilee'. The seed parent is characterised by its shorter height (0.9m), with white flowers. The pollen parent was characterised by apricot to pink flowers, with many flower buds per stem. Hybridisation took place in Wasco, California, USA. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'TWOJOAN' was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: size of bush, flower colour, distinct serrated edge of the foliage and glossiness of upper side of the leaves. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and budded onto rootstocks over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TWOJOAN' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Jeremiah F. Twomey, Wasco, CA, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, width medium. Flower: colour fading pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'First Prize' was the chosen comparator variety included in the trial. The seed parent 'Jacmas' was rejected due to its white flower colour. The pollen parent 'Silver Jubilee' was rejected due to its flower colour being closer to apricot. 'Pink Favorite' was rejected due to its solid pink, non-fading flower colour.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Oct. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, budded plants or rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filled with soilless potting mix (pinebark), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of each of the varieties, 'TWOJOAN' and 'First Prize' in blocks of three by three. Measurements: from all plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'TWOJOAN'
Canada	1999	Granted	'Twojoan'
EU	1999	Granted	'TWOJOAN'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Twojoan'
South Africa	2001	Applied	'TWOJOAN'

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

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

Table 37 *Rosa* varieties

	'TWOJOAN'	*'First Prize'
PLANT: HEIGHT (3 = short, 7 = tall)	5	5
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	reddish brown	bronze to reddish brown
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)	3	7
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	7	3
FLOWERING SHOOT: NUMBER OF FLOWERS (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	3	5
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	23.7	35.4
std deviation	3.30	6.31
LSD/sig	6.35	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	114.02	176.7
std deviation	9.36	16.65
LSD/sig	17.04	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART	flat	flattened convex
FLOWER: FRAGRANCE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5
PETAL: SIZE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	7	7
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	55B fading to 55D	57C to 56A

PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	55A fading to 5B	62B to 62D
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)	3	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	3A	12D
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	61D to 55C	57C to 62B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	61D to 55C	57C to 62B
PETAL: SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = present)	9	9 (present, very small
PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	7	5
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT	light pink	red
STAMINAL BUNDLE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	23.76	31.24
std deviation	3.17	4.37
LSD/sig	17.04	P≤0.01

'TWOPAUL'

Application No: 1999/224 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey,** Leucadia, CA, USA.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 12) Plant: habit bushy, height short, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number very few. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size large, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side strong. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length long (65.8mm-89.9mm), width broad (45mm-60.5mm), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers medium. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (32-49), diameter medium (82.2mm-115.1mm), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part convex, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance very weak. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: size medium, colour of middle zone of inner side red (closest between RHS 45B and 46B only brighter), colour of marginal zone of inner side red (closest between RHS 45B and 46B only brighter), spot at base of inner side present, size of spot at base of inner side small, colour of spot at base of inner side pale yellow (RHS 2C) colour of middle zone of outer side red (closest RHS 53D brighter), colour of marginal zone of outer side red (closest RHS 53D brighter), spot at base of outer side present, size of spot at base of outer side small, colour of spot at base of inner side pale yellow (RHS 2C), reflexing of margin medium to strong, undulation of margin weak to medium. Outer stamen: pink. Staminal bundle: medium (22.6mm-29.2mm diameter). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (late October). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.) Addition data: height of stigma in relation to anthers below, predominant colour of style pink.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Kormelda' syn Keepsake x pollen parent F_1 between 'Evening Star x 'Trumpeter'. The seed parent is characterised by its very fragrant large deep pink flowers. The pollen parent was characterised by late flowering multi-budded stems of red flowers. Hybridisation took place in Wasco, California, USA in 1995. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'TWOPAUL' was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering red rose, with attractive dark green, glossy leaves. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and budded onto rootstocks over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TWOPAUL' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Jeremiah F. Twomey, Wasco, CA, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, width medium. Flower: colour dark red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Macauck' syn Olympiad was the comparator variety included in the trial. The seed parent 'Kormelda' was rejected due to its pink colour. 'Dicam' syn Red Devil was rejected due to its large petal count (72). 'Korlima' syn Lilli Marlene was rejected due to the shorter plant habit, and its larger number of flower buds per stem.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Oct. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, budded plants or rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (pinebark), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of each of the varieties, 'TWOPAUL' and 'Macauck' in blocks of three by three. Measurements: from all plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'TWOPAUL'
Canada	1999	Granted	'Twopaul'
EU	1999	Granted	'TWOPAUL'

New Zealand 1999	Granted	'Twopaul'
South Africa 2001	Applied	'TWOPAUL'

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

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

Table 38 *Rosa* varieties

	'TWOPAUL'	***'Macauck'** syn **Olympiad**
PLANT:HEIGHT (3 = short, 7 = tall)		
	3	5
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)		
	5	3
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE		
	concave	deep concave
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = absent, 9 = very many)		
	1	1
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1 = very light, 9 = very dark)		
	7	5
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)		
	7	3
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)		
	3	1-3
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) – across widest part		
mean	51.96	66.8
std deviation	4.97	8.97
LSD/sig	9.15	P≤0.01
FLOWERING PEDICEL: NUMBER OF PRICKLES (3 = few, 7 = many)		
	5	3
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	broad ovate	broad-ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	38.6	56.7
std deviation	6.41	6.73
LSD/sig	7.50	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	99.77	129.94
std deviation	10.37	9.63
LSD/sig	11.42	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF UPPER PART		
	convex	flattened convex
FLOWER: SIDE VIEW OF LOWER PART		
	flattened convex	flat
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)		
	3	7
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	closest between 45B and 46B only brighter	45B (brighter)
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	closest between 45B and 46B only brighter	45B (brighter)
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	2C	3B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	ca. 53D	53C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	ca. 53D	53C
PETAL: SIZE OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (1 = very small, 9 = very large)		
	1	1
PETAL: COLOUR OF SPOT AT BASE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)		
	2C	3C
STAMINAL BUNDLE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	25.36	29.9
std deviation	2.12	3.95
LSD/sig	4.00	P≤0.01
SEED VESSEL: SIZE(1 = very small, 9 = very large)		
	5	5

'TWOYEL'

Application No: 1999/225 Accepted: 19 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Jeremiah Forster Twomey,** Leucadia, CA, USA.
Agent: **Anthony Tesselaar Plants Pty Ltd,** Silvan, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 13) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave. Short prickles: number medium. Long prickles: number medium. Leaf: size large, green colour medium dark, glossiness of upper side weak. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin medium. Terminal leaflet: length long(80.5mm-97.0mm), width medium (47.0mm-62.7mm), shape of base cordate. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few. Flower pedicel: number of prickles medium. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (23-35), diameter large (131.0mm-161.6), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance medium. Sepal: extensions medium. Petal: size large, colour of middle zone of inner side yellow (RHS 7B), colour of marginal zone of inner side yellow (RHS 7D), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle zone of outer side yellow (RHS 8B), colour of marginal zone of

outer side yellow (RHS 8C), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: yellow. Staminal bundle: broad-open (30.0mm-45.2mm diameter). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering (fully open flowers): medium (middle Oct). Flowering: habit almost continuous flowering. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.) height of stigma in relation to anthers below, predominant colour of style pink.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent F_1 ('Meihelvet' syn Sonia x 'Korp' syn Prominent) x pollen parent 'Tanky' syn Whiskey Mac. The seed parent is characterised by its taller height (1.5-2.0m), with pale yellow flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by apricot-yellow flowers, with a slightly spreading habit, and many prickles. Hybridisation took place in Wasco, California, USA. From this cross, the seedling later to become known as 'TWOYEL' was chosen in 1996 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: free flowering, flower not subject to fading, fragrance, and ease of striking roots as a vegetative cutting. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through cuttings and budded onto rootstocks over several generations and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TWOYEL' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings or budded onto rootstocks from the stock plants. Breeder: Jeremiah F. Twomey, Wasco, CA, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit bushy, height medium, width medium. Flower: colour yellow, diameter large. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Jactou'ϕ syn Midas Touchϕ and 'Interictira'. The pollen parent 'Tanky' syn Whiskey Mac was rejected due to its broad bushy habit, and the flower colour being closer to apricot. 'Rugolda' was rejected due to the pink edging on the petals, the fading characteristic on the colour and the lack of fragrance. 'Gold Bunny' was rejected due to the shorter plant habit.

Comparative Trial Location: Clyde, VIC (Latitude 38º09′ South, elevation 16m), spring 2002, measurements taken late Oct. Conditions: trial conducted in an open double skinned polyhouse, with a UVB screening film, specifically formulated for rose production plants, and a shade covering of 70% shade, budded plants or rooted cuttings planted into 210mm (1 plant per pot) pots filed with soilless potting mix (scoria or pinebark), nutrition maintained as part of a commercial hydroponic system for cut rose plants, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: nine 210mm pots of each of the varieties, 'TWOYEL', 'Jactou'ϕ and 'Interictira' in blocks of three by three. Measurements: from all plants at random. One sample per plant stem.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'TWOYEL'
Canada	1999	Granted	'Twoyel'
EU	1999	Granted	'TWOYEL'
New Zealand	1999	Granted	'Twoyel'
South Africa	2001	Applied	'TWOYEL'

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

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

Table 39 *Rosa* varieties

	'TWOYEL'	*'Jactou'ϕ	*'Interictira'
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	5	5	3
SHORT PRICKLES: NUMBER (1 = very few, 9 = very many)	5	1	1
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR (1 = very light, 9 = very dark)	7	7	5-7
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)	3	5	5
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	3	3	3
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) – across widest part			
mean	55.81	62.32	66.95
std deviation	5.07	4.03	5.26
LSD/sig	5.96	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	cordate	rounded & cordate	rounded
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS OR PRICKLES (3 = few, 7 = many)	5	5	5
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	broad-ovate	broad-ovate	ovate
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	29.3	22.6	29.0
std deviation	3.71	1.84	1.25
LSD/sig	2.49	P≤0.01	ns
SEPAL: EXTENSIONS (1 = very weak, 9 = very strong)	5	3	5
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	7B	9A	6C
PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGINAL ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	7D	9C	6A
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF OUTER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	8B	10A	8B
PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE ZONE OF INNER SIDE (RHS, 1995)	8C	10B	8C

Table 39 *(continued)*

PETAL: REFLEXING OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)			
	5	5	5
PETAL: UNDULATION OF MARGIN (1 = absent, 9 = very strong)			
	3	3	3
STAMINAL BUNDLE: (mm) – diameter			
mean	38.17	24.84	26.26
std deviation	5.14	1.45	3.19
LSD/sig	3.56	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (1 = very early, 9 = very late)			
	3	3	5

Saccharum hybrid
Sugarcane

'Argos'

Application No: 2002/034 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **CSR Ltd,** Townsville, QLD.
Agent: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 48) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect to semi-erect, adherence of leaf sheath medium to weak, tillering medium, number of suckers very few, leaf canopy sparse. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) short with mean length approximately 1.80m (range 1.47 to 2.03m). Internode: length on bud side short to medium with mean length approximately 13.1cm (range 11.0 to 14.5cm), diameter medium with mean approximately 25.2mm (range 22.4 to 29.1mm), shape concave-convex, cross-section circular, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun brown (RHS 200A) and greyed-orange (RHS 166A), unexposed colour greyed-yellow (RHS 160A), depth of growth crack medium, expression of zigzag alignment moderate, waxiness weak. Node: width of root band on bud side narrow (mean 7.6mm), wax ring medium, bud shape round, bud width excluding wings medium to wide (mean 6.9cm), bud prominence medium, bud groove depth very shallow, bud groove length medium, bud tip in relation to growth ring clearly below, bud cushion absent, distribution of bud wing apical, width of bud wing narrow. Leaf sheath: length (TVD leaf) short to medium with mean length approximately 32.1cm (range 29.0 to 35.5cm), number of hairs (groups 57 and 60) absent or very few, shape of ligule strap-shaped, width of ligule medium, length of ligule hairs (group 61) short, density of ligule hairs dense, shape of underlapping auricle transitional, shape of overlapping auricle transitional. Leaf blade: curvature curved tips, lamina length at TVD leaf very short to short with mean approximately 1.16m (range 1.00 to 1.89m), width at the longitudinal mid-point (TVD leaf) broad with mean width approximately 53.8mm (range 41.9 to 62.2mm), pubescence on margin sparse, serration of margin present. Leaf: midrib width medium with mean approximately 4.7mm (range 3.7 to 8.0mm), ratio of leaf blade width/midrib width medium (mean 11.67). Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and susceptible to highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.58, shear strength 27, short fibre 66%). 'Argos' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'CP51-21' x pollen parent 'MQ68-79521' in a planned breeding program at CSR Macknade (Ingham), QLD. The seed parent is resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, resistant to Leaf Scald, and susceptible to highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1988. The variety has since been evaluated and selected by CSR in yield trials at Macknade and sites within the Herbert region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, commercial cane sugar (ccs), sugar yield, sugar and milling quality have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted for CSR by BSES at the pathology farm (Woodford and Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: CSR Pty Ltd, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q115' and 'Q124' were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the Herbert region. The seed parent 'CP51-21' was not included for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 1 Aug 2001 and harvested in Sep 2002. DUS data were recorded in May 2002. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil tilth and moisture were good at planting but extended dry weather following planting slowed establishment and suppressed stooling. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare and Suscon at 14 kg per hectare at planting. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was applied on 28 Nov 2001 to control weeds. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting, and CK 50/50 (380 kg/ha) was applied on 25 Nov 2001. Total nutrients were: N – 112 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 91 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 12 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Jun 2002.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 40 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Argos'	*'Q115'	*'Q124'
GROWTH HABIT	erect to semi-erect	semi-erect	erect
ADHERENCE OF LEAF SHEATH	medium to weak	weak to medium	medium to weak
LEAF CANOPY	sparse	sparse to medium	sparse to medium
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) - Exposed	brown (200A) and greyed-orange (166A)	greyed-purple (187A) and greyed-orange (166A)	brown (200B) and greyed-orange (166A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) - Unexposed	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (153D)	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (153D)
DEPTH OF GROWTH CRACKS	medium	very shallow	absent
EXPRESSION OF ZIGZAG ALIGNMENT	moderate	moderate	weak
INTERNODE WAX COVERING	weak	weak to medium	medium
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side	narrow	medium	medium
WAX RING	medium	medium to wide	medium to wide
BUD - SHAPE	round	ovate	round
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)	medium to wide	wide	medium
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	medium	medium	medium to long
BUD - POSITION OF TIP (In Relation to Growth Ring)	clearly below	intermediate	clearly below
BUD CUSHION (Between Bud and Leaf Scar)	absent	medium	absent or very narrow
BUD WING WIDTH	narrow	wide	medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 2.6			
mean	32.1[a]	31.0[a]	37.9[b]
std deviation	1.7	1.9	2.2
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – OCCURRENCE	absent or very few	very few	many
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – LENGTH	n/a	short to medium	long
DISTRIBUTION OF HAIRS	n/a	only dorsal	only dorsal
LIGULE SHAPE	strap-shaped	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped
HAIR GROUP 61 – LENGTH	short	short	long
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY	dense	medium	dense
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP	transitional	deltoid to lanceolate	falcate
AURICLE SIZE – ULP	n/a	small	medium to large
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP	transitional	transitional	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE – OLP	n/a	n/a	small
LEAF BLADE CURVATURE	curved tips	curved tips	curved tips
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 3.2			
mean	53.8[a]	52.9[a]	38.5[b]
std deviation	4.1	4.6	3.8
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤ 0.01) = 0.13			
mean	1.16[a]	1.40[b]	1.38[b]
std deviation	0.16	0.10	0.12
LEAF BLADE PUBESCENCE ON MARGIN	sparse	medium	sparse

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

'Mida'

Application No: 2002/035 Accepted: 4 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **CSR Ltd,** Townsville, QLD.
Agent: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 49) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit semi-prostrate, adherence of leaf sheath weak, tillering low, number of suckers very few, leaf

canopy very sparse. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) short to medium with mean length approximately 1.95m (range 1.12 to 3.10m). Internode: length on bud side medium with mean length approximately 13.9cm (range 8.0 to 19.5cm), diameter medium to thick with mean approximately 27.5mm (range 23.0 to 33.0mm), shape cylindrical to slightly bobbin, cross-section ovate, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun greyed-orange (RHS 166A), unexposed colour greyed-yellow (RHS 160B) and yellow-green (151B), depth of growth crack absent, expression of zigzag alignment strong, waxiness light to medium. Node: width of root band on bud side medium (mean 8.7mm), wax ring medium to wide, bud shape ovate, bud width excluding wings medium to wide (mean 6.8cm), bud prominence weak, bud groove depth shallow, bud groove length long, bud tip in relation to growth ring intermediate, bud cushion narrow, distribution of bud wing apical, width of bud wing medium to wide. Leaf sheath: length (TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 35.2cm (range 31.0 to 39.5cm), number of hairs (groups 57 and 60) absent or very few, shape of ligule crescent, width of ligule wide, length of ligule hairs (group 61) short, density of ligule hairs sparse, shape of underlapping auricle transitional, shape of overlapping auricle lanceolate, size of overlapping auricle small. Leaf blade: curvature curved tips, lamina length at TVD leaf medium with mean approximately 1.53m (range 1.33 to 1.75m), width at the longitudinal mid-point (TVD leaf) medium to broad with mean width approximately 47.0mm (range 37.7 to 58.4mm), pubescence on margin medium, serration of margin present. Leaf: midrib width medium to wide with mean approximately 5.7mm (range 4.1 to 7.2mm), ratio of leaf blade width/midrib width low (mean 8.32). Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.5, shear strength 28, short fibre 66%). 'Mida' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Q96' x pollen parent 'MQ79-1030' in a planned breeding program at CSR Macknade (Ingham), QLD. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1988. The variety has since been evaluated and selected by CSR in yield trials at Macknade and sites within the Herbert region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, commercial cane sugar (ccs), sugar yield, sugar and milling quality have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted for CSR by BSES at the pathology farm (Woodford and Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: CSR Sugar Pty Ltd, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q96' and 'Q124' were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the Herbert region. 'Q96' is also the seed parent of 'Mida'.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 1 Aug 2001 and harvested in Sep 2002. DUS data were recorded in May 2002. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil tilth and moisture were good at planting but extended dry weather following planting slowed establishment and suppressed stooling. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare and Suscon at 14 kg per hectare at planting. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was applied on 28 Nov 2001 to control weeds. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting, and CK 50/50 (380 kg/ha) was applied on 25 Nov 2001. Total nutrients were: N – 112 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 91 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 12 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Jun 2002.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 41 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Mida'	*'Q96'	*'Q124'
GROWTH HABIT			
	semi-prostrate	semi-erect	erect
ADHERENCE OF LEAF SHEATH			
	weak	weak	medium to weak
TILLERING			
	low	low	medium
SUCKERING			
	very few	few	very few
LEAF CANOPY			
	very sparse	sparse to medium	sparse to medium
INTERNODE DIAMETER - Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤ 0.01) = 2.1			
mean	27.5[a]	23.1[b]	24.7[b]
std deviation	2.8	1.8	2.6
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	cylindrical to slightly bobbin	bobbin	concave-convex
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION			
	ovate	ovate	circular

INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – Exposed			
	greyed-orange (166A)	greyed-purple (187A) and greyed-orange (166A)	brown (200B) and greyed-orange (166A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) - Unexposed			
	greyed-yellow (160B) and yellow-green (151B)	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (153D)	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (153D)
DEPTH OF GROWTH CRACKS			
	absent	shallow	absent
EXPRESSION OF ZIGZAG ALIGNMENT			
	strong	moderate	weak
INTERNODE WAX COVERING			
	light to medium	medium	medium
WAX RING			
	medium to wide	medium	medium to wide
BUD - SHAPE			
	ovate	oval	round
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)			
	medium to wide	medium to wide	medium
BUD – PROMINENCE			
	weak	medium	medium
BUD GROOVE DEPTH			
	shallow	shallow	very shallow
BUD GROOVE LENGTH			
	long	long	medium to long
BUD - POSITION OF TIP (In Relation to Growth Ring)			
	intermediate	clearly below	clearly below
BUD CUSHION (Between Bud and Leaf Scar)			
	narrow	narrow	absent or very narrow
BUD WING WIDTH			
	medium to wide	narrow	medium
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – OCCURRENCE			
	absent or very few	few	many
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – LENGTH			
	n/a	short	long
DISTRIBUTION OF HAIRS			
	n/a	only dorsal	only dorsal
LIGULE SHAPE			
	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped
LIGULE WIDTH			
	wide	medium	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – LENGTH			
	short	short	long
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY			
	sparse	medium	dense
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	transitional	deltoid	falcate
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	n/a	small	medium to large
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	lanceolate	transitional	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE – OLP			
	small	n/a	small
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2			
mean	47.0[a]	37.9[b]	38.5[b]
std deviation	4.2	2.6	3.8
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.5			
mean	5.7[a]	4.6[b]	4.2[b]
std deviation	0.7	0.6	0.5
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	low	low	medium
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.13			
mean	1.53[a]	1.48[ab]	1.38[b]
std deviation	0.10	0.08	0.12
LEAF BLADE PUBESCENCE ON MARGIN			
	medium	medium	sparse

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

'Q193'

Application No: 2002/141 Accepted: 18 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 50) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit intermediate to semi-prostrate, adherence of leaf sheath medium to strong, tillering medium, number of suckers few to medium, leaf canopy sparse. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 2.17m (range 1.36 to 2.63m). Internode: length on bud side medium with mean length approximately 14.8cm (range 11.7 to 18.8cm), diameter medium with mean approximately 24.3mm (range 18.3 to 27.8mm), shape cylindrical, cross-section ovate, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green (RHS 144A) and greyed-purple (RHS 187A), unexposed colour yellow-green (RHS 153D), depth of growth crack absent, expression of zigzag alignment moderate, waxiness medium. Node: width of root band on bud side medium (mean 8.7mm), wax ring medium, bud shape round, bud width excluding wings medium to wide (mean 6.51cm),

bud prominence medium to strong, bud groove absent, bud tip in relation to growth ring clearly below, bud cushion medium, distribution of bud wing apical, width of bud wing narrow. Leaf sheath: length (TVD leaf) short to medium with mean length approximately 31.9cm (range 28.0 to 39.0), number of hairs (groups 57 and 60) medium, length of hairs medium, distribution of hairs only dorsal, shape of ligule crescent, width of ligule medium, length of ligule hairs (group 61) medium, density of ligule hairs dense, shape of underlapping auricle transitional, shape of overlapping auricle transitional. Leaf blade: curvature curved tips, lamina length at TVD leaf short to medium with mean approximately 1.39m (range 1.13 to 1.63m), width at the longitudinal mid-point (TVD leaf) medium with mean width approximately 44.7mm (range 38.4 to 50.8mm), pubescence on margin sparse, serration of margin present. Leaf: midrib width narrow with mean approximately 4.0mm (range 2.7 to 5.2mm), ratio of leaf blade width/midrib width medium (mean 11.59). Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.61, shear strength 34.6, short fibre 46%). 'Q193' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'CP51-21' x pollen parent 'Q121' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. The seed parent is resistant to intermediate to Fiji Disease Virus, resistant to Leaf Scald, susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot and the pollen parent is resistant to intermediate to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald, highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1985. The variety has since been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials in the Condong, Broadwater, and Harwood regions in the sugarcane growing areas of northern NSW. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, commercial cane sugar (ccs), and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. In addition, 'Q193' was specifically selected for its low propensity to sucker. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'BN83-3120', 'TS65-28', and 'Q169'ϕ were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the New South Wales region. 'Q121' also was included as the male parent. The female parent 'CP51-21' was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 1 Aug 2001 and harvested in Sep 2002. DUS data were recorded in May 2002. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil tilth and moisture were good at planting but extended dry weather following planting slowed establishment and suppressed stooling. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare and Suscon at 14 kg per hectare at planting. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was applied on 28 November 2001 to control weeds. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting, and CK 50/50 (380 kg/ha) was applied on 25 November 2001. Total nutrients were: N – 112 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 91 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 12 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Sep 2001.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 42 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q193'	*'Q121'	*'BN83-3120'	*'TS65-28'	*'Q169'ϕ
GROWTH HABIT	intermediate to semi-prostrate	erect	erect to semi-erect	erect to semi-erect	semi-erect
ADHERENCE OF LEAF SHEATH	medium to strong	weak to medium	strong	weak to medium	medium
TILLERING	medium	low	high	low	medium
SUCKERING	few to medium	few	very few	very few	very few
LEAF CANOPY	sparse	sparse to medium	dense	sparse	sparse
INTERNODE DIAMETER – Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.1					
mean	24.3[a]	24.3[a]	23.9[a]	26.0[ab]	27.6[b]
std deviation	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4

INTERNODE SHAPE	cylindrical	cylindrical	bobbin	cylindrical	cylindrical
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION	ovate	circular	circular	slightly ovate	circular
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – Exposed	yellow-green (144A) and greyed-purple (187A)	greyed-orange (166A)	yellow-green (146A)	yellow-green (152A)	greyed purple (187A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – Unexposed	yellow-green (153D)	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (153D)
DEPTH OF GROWTH CRACKS	absent	very shallow	very shallow	shallow	absent
EXPRESSION OF ZIGZAG ALIGNMENT	moderate	weak to moderate	moderate	weak	moderate
INTERNODE WAX COVERING	medium	strong	medium to strong	weak	weak
ROOT BAND WIDTH – Bud Side	medium	medium	medium	narrow to medium	wide
WAX RING	medium	absent	medium	medium	medium
BUD – SHAPE	round	ovate	round	ovate	ovate to triangular pointed
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)	medium to wide	wide	wide	narrow to medium	medium to wide
BUD - PROMINENCE	medium to strong	medium	weak	medium	medium
BUD GROOVE DEPTH	absent	very shallow	very shallow	medium	shallow
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	n/a	medium	short	medium to long	long
BUD - POSITION OF TIP (In Relation to Growth Ring)	clearly below	intermediate	clearly below	intermediate	intermediate
BUD CUSHION (Between Bud and Leaf Scar)	medium	very narrow to narrow	narrow	narrow	wide
BUD WING WIDTH	narrow	medium	medium	medium	narrow
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.6					
mean	31.9[a]	38.7[b]	35.3[c]	34.5[ac]	36.4[bc]
std deviation	2.4	2.0	5.0	2.1	1.7
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – OCCURRENCE	medium	many	absent	absent	medium
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – LENGTH	medium	long	n/a	n/a	medium
DISTRIBUTION OF HAIRS	only dorsal	only dorsal	n/a	n/a	only dorsal
LIGULE SHAPE	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	deltoid

LIGULE WIDTH					
	medium	medium	narrow	wide	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 – LENGTH					
	medium	medium	short	medium to long	short
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY					
	dense	dense	sparse	medium	medium
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP					
	transitional	transitional	transitional	lanceolate	lanceolate
AURICLE SIZE – ULP					
	n/a	n/a	n/a	medium	large
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP					
	transitional	transitional	transitional	lanceolate	lanceolate
AURICLE SIZE – OLP					
	n/a	n/a	n/a	small	small
LEAF BLADE CURVATURE					
	curved tips	arched to curved tips	curved tips to erect	curved tips	curved tips
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2					
mean	44.7[a]	41.5[ab]	40.4[b]	42.6[ab]	49.3[c]
std deviation	3.3	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.4
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.5					
mean	4.0[a]	3.9[a]	3.6[a]	3.6[a]	5.4[b]
std deviation	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO					
	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.13					
mean	1.39[a]	1.60[b]	1.33[a]	1.60[b]	1.63[b]
std deviation	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.09
LEAF BLADE PUBESCENCE ON MARGIN					
	sparse	sparse	sparse	sparse	medium

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

'Q203'

Application No: 2002/142 Accepted: 18 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 43, Figure 51) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit semi-prostrate, adherence of leaf sheath medium to weak, tillering low, number of suckers very few to few, leaf canopy sparse to medium. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 2.04m (range 1.50 to 2.47m). Internode: length on bud side medium with mean length approximately 14.5cm (range 12.4 to 16.7cm), diameter thin to medium with mean approximately 22.7mm (range 18.3 to 27.5mm), shape cylindrical to slightly tumescent, cross-section ovate, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green (RHS 146C), unexposed colour greyed-yellow (RHS 160A), depth of growth crack very shallow, expression of zigzag alignment moderate to strong, waxiness medium. Node: width of root band on bud side medium to wide (mean 10.1mm), wax ring medium to wide, bud shape ovate to triangular pointed, bud width excluding wings narrow (mean 5.3cm), bud prominence weak, bud groove depth shallow, bud groove length long, bud tip in relation to growth ring clearly below, bud cushion medium, distribution of bud wing apical, width of bud wing narrow. Leaf sheath: length (TVD leaf) very short to short with mean length approximately 27.9cm (range 24.5 to 31.5cm), number of hairs (groups 57 and 60) absent or very few, length of hairs medium, distribution of hairs only dorsal, shape of ligule crescent, width of ligule wide, length of ligule hairs (group 61) short, density of ligule hair medium, shape of underlapping auricle lanceolate, size of underlapping auricle medium, shape of overlapping auricle transitional. Leaf blade: curvature arched to curved tips, lamina length at TVD leaf short to medium with mean approximately 1.40m (range 1.12 to 1.58m), width at the longitudinal mid-point (TVD leaf) narrow to medium with mean width approximately 40.1mm (range 31.7 to 44.1mm), pubescence on margin sparse, serration of margin

present. Leaf: midrib width very narrow with mean approximately 3.0mm (range 2.1 to 4.1mm), ratio of leaf blade width/midrib width high (mean 13.65). Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.54, shear strength 32.1, short fibre 50.9%). 'Q203' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'F146' x pollen parent 'CP28-11' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. The seed parent is resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot and the pollen parent is resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald and susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1985. The variety has since been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials in the Condong, Broadwater, and Harwood regions in the sugarcane growing areas of northern NSW. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, commercial cane sugar (ccs), and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'BN83-3120', 'TS65-28', and 'Q169'(Φ were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the New South Wales region. 'F146' and 'CP28-11' were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 1 Aug 2001 and harvested in Sep 2002. DUS data were recorded in May 2002. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil tilth and moisture were good at planting but extended dry weather following planting slowed establishment and suppressed stooling. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare and Suscon at 14 kg per hectare at planting. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was applied on 28 November 2001 to control weeds. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting, and CK 50/50 (380 kg/ha) was applied on 25 November 2001. Total nutrients were: N – 112 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 91 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 12 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First sold in Australia in Sep 2001.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 43 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q203'	***'BN83-3120'**	***'TS65-28'**	***'Q169'Φ**
GROWTH HABIT	semi-prostrate	erect to semi-erect	erect to semi-erect	semi-erect
ADHERENCE OF LEAF SHEATH	medium to weak	strong	weak to medium	medium
TILLERING	low	high	low	medium
SUCKERING	very few to few	very few	very few	very few
LEAF CANOPY	sparse to medium	dense	sparse	sparse
INTERNODE DIAMETER - Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.1				
mean	22.7[a]	23.9[ab]	26.0[bc]	27.6[c]
std deviation	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4
INTERNODE SHAPE	cylindrical to slightly tumescent	bobbin	cylindrical	cylindrical
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION	ovate	circular	slightly ovate	circular

Table 43 *(continued)*

INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – Exposed				
	yellow-green (146C)	yellow-green (146A)	yellow-green (152A)	greyed purple (187A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – Unexposed				
	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (153D)
DEPTH OF GROWTH CRACKS				
	very shallow	very shallow	shallow	absent
EXPRESSION OF ZIGZAG ALIGNMENT				
	moderate to strong	moderate	weak	moderate
INTERNODE WAX COVERING				
	medium	medium to strong	weak	weak
ROOT BAND WIDTH - Bud Side				
	medium to wide	medium	narrow to medium	wide
WAX RING				
	medium to wide	medium	medium	medium
BUD-SHAPE				
	ovate to triangular pointed	round	ovate	ovate to triangular pointed
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)				
	narrow	wide	narrow to medium	medium to wide
BUD - PROMINENCE				
	weak	weak	medium	medium
BUD GROOVE DEPTH				
	shallow	very shallow	medium	shallow
BUD GROOVE LENGTH				
	long	short	medium to long	long
BUD - POSITION OF TIP (In Relation to Growth Ring)				
	clearly below	clearly below	intermediate	intermediate
BUD CUSHION (Between Bud and Leaf Scar)				
	medium	narrow	narrow	wide
BUD WING WIDTH				
	narrow	medium	medium	narrow
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.6				
mean	27.9[a]	35.3[b]	34.5[b]	36.4[b]
std deviation	1.9	5.0	2.1	1.7
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 - OCCURRENCE				
	absent or very few	absent	absent	medium
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – LENGTH				
	medium	n/a	n/a	medium
DISTRIBUTION OF HAIRS				
	only dorsal	n/a	n/a	only dorsal
LIGULE SHAPE				
	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	deltoid
LIGULE WIDTH				
	wide	narrow	wide	wide

GROUP 61 – LENGTH				
	short	short	medium to long	short
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY				
	medium	sparse	medium	medium
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP				
	lanceolate	transitional	lanceolate	lanceolate
AURICLE SIZE – ULP				
	medium	n/a	medium	large
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP				
	transitional	transitional	lanceolate	lanceolate
AURICLE SIZE – OLP				
	n/a	n/a	small	small
LEAF BLADE CURVATURE				
	arched to curved tips	curved tips to erect	curved tips	curved tips
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 3.2				
mean	40.1[a]	40.4[a]	42.6[a]	49.3[b]
std deviation	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.4
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.5				
mean	3.0[a]	3.6[b]	3.6[b]	5.4[c]
std deviation	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO				
	high	medium	medium	medium
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.13				
mean	1.40[a]	1.33[a]	1.60[b]	1.63[b]
std deviation	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.09
LEAF BLADE PUBESCENCE ON MARGIN				
	sparse	sparse	sparse	medium

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

'Q205'

Application No: 2002/143 Accepted: 18 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 44, Figure 54) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, adherence of leaf sheath weak to medium, tillering medium, number of suckers few, leaf canopy sparse. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 2.00m (range 1.54 to 2.92m). Internode: length on bud side medium with mean length approximately 14.1cm (range 10.4 to 17.5cm), diameter medium with mean approximately 25.3mm (range 18.7 to 31.6mm), shape tumescent, cross-section slightly ovate, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun brown (RHS 200A), unexposed colour yellow-green (RHS 152D), depth of growth crack absent or very shallow, expression of zigzag alignment strong, waxiness strong. Node: width of root band on bud side medium (mean 8.6mm), wax ring absent, bud shape ovate, bud width excluding wings wide (mean 7.6cm), bud prominence medium, bud groove depth shallow, bud groove length medium, bud tip in relation to growth ring clearly above, bud cushion wide, distribution of bud wing apical, width of bud wing narrow. Leaf sheath: length (TVD leaf) short to medium with mean length approximately 31.4cm (range 28.0 to 37.0cm), number of hairs (groups 57 and 60) absent or very few, shape of ligule crescent, width of ligule medium, length of ligule hairs (group 61) medium, density of ligule hairs medium, shape of underlapping auricle transitional, shape of overlapping auricle transitional. Leaf blade: curvature curved tips, lamina length at TVD leaf medium with mean approximately 1.42m (range 1.25 to 1.63m), width at the longitudinal mid-point (TVD leaf) narrow with mean width approximately 34.9mm (range 28.4 to 41.4mm), pubescence on margin sparse, serration of margin present. Leaf: midrib width narrow to medium with mean approximately 4.1mm (range 2.9 to 5.1mm), ratio of leaf blade width/midrib width low (mean 8.67). Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly to highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot, and resistant to intermediate to Yellow Spot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.51, shear strength 30, short fibre 65%). 'Q205' was uniquely identified by DNA

fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Q121' x pollen parent 'H60-3802' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. The seed parent is very highly resistant to Leaf Scald, highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot, and intermediate to susceptible to Yellow Spot, and the pollen parent is very highly resistant to Leaf Scald, resistant to intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot, and very highly resistant to Yellow Spot. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1988. The variety has since been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Southern Sugar Experiment Station and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the southern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, commercial cane sugar (ccs), and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q135' and 'Q170'ϕ were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the Southern region. 'Q121' also was included as the seed parent. The pollen parent 'H60-3802' was not included for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 1 Aug 2001 and harvested in Sep 2002. DUS data were recorded in May 2002. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil tilth and moisture were good at planting but extended dry weather following planting slowed establishment and suppressed stooling. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare and Suscon at 14 kg per hectare at planting. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was applied on 28 November 2001 to control weeds. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting, and CK 50/50 (380 kg/ha) was applied on 25 November 2001. Total nutrients were: N – 112 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 91 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 12 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 44 Saccharum varieties

	'Q205'	***'Q121'**	***'Q135'**	**'Q170'**ϕ
GROWTH HABIT	erect	erect	semi-prostrate	semi-prostrate
ADHERENCE OF LEAF SHEATH	weak to medium	weak to medium	weak to medium	weak to medium
TILLERING	medium	low	medium	high
SUCKERING	few	few	medium	very few
LEAF CANOPY	sparse	sparse to medium	medium to dense	very sparse to sparse
INTERNODE SHAPE	tumescent	cylindrical	concave-convex	bobbin
INTERNODE CROSS-SECTION	slightly ovate	circular	circular	circular
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – Exposed	brown (200A)	greyed-orange (166A)	yellow-green (144A)	yellow-green (152A)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) –Unexposed	yellow-green (152D)	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A)	greyed-yellow (160A)
DEPTH OF GROWTH CRACKS	absent or very shallow	very shallow	shallow	shallow

EXPRESSION OF ZIGZAG ALIGNMENT	strong	weak to moderate	weak	weak
INTERNODE WAX COVERING	strong	strong	medium	medium
ROOT BAND WIDTH - Bud Side	medium	medium	medium to wide	medium to wide
WAX RING	absent	absent	absent	medium
BUD - SHAPE	ovate	ovate	ovate to triangular pointed	ovate
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)	wide	wide	medium to wide	medium to wide
BUD - PROMINENCE	medium	medium	strong	medium
BUD GROOVE DEPTH	shallow	very shallow	shallow to medium	shallow
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	medium	medium	medium	medium to long
BUD - POSITION OF TIP (In Relation to Growth Ring)	clearly above	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate
BUD CUSHION (Between Bud and Leaf Scar)	wide	very narrow to narrow	medium to wide	wide
BUD WING WIDTH	narrow	medium	medium	narrow to medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.6				
mean	31.4[a]	38.7[b]	35.7[b]	31.2[a]
std deviation	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 - OCCURRENCE	absent or very few	many	absent or very few	few
HAIR GROUPS 57 & 60 – LENGTH	n/a	long	medium	medium
DISTRIBUTION OF HAIRS	n/a	only dorsal	only dorsal	only dorsal
LIGULE SHAPE	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped	deltoid
LIGULE WIDTH	medium	medium	medium	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 – LENGTH	medium	medium	medium	short
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY	medium	dense	dense	sparse
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP	transitional	transitional	lanceolate	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE – ULP	n/a	n/a	large	medium

Table 44 *(continued)*

AURICLE SHAPE – OLP				
	transitional	transitional	lanceolate	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE - OLP				
	n/a	n/a	small	small
LEAF BLADE CURVATURE				
	curved tips	arched to curved tips	curved tips	arched
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 3.2				
mean	34.9[a]	41.5[b]	41.0[b]	45.5[c]
std deviation	3.3	4.6	3.3	3.2
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.5				
mean	4.1[a]	3.9[a]	4.1[a]	4.7[b]
std deviation	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO				
	low	medium	medium	medium
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 0.13				
mean	1.42[a]	1.60[a]	1.52[b]	1.44[b]
std deviation	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.14
LEAF BLADE PUBESCENCE ON MARGIN				
	sparse	sparse	sparse	very sparse

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

'Q206'

Application No: 2002/144 Accepted: 18 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 45, Figure 56) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit erect, adherence of leaf sheath weak to medium, tillering medium, number of suckers few, leaf canopy sparse to medium. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) short with mean length approximately 1.75m (range 0.83 to 2.21m). Internode: length on bud side short with mean length approximately 12.5cm (range 9.3 to 15.5cm), diameter thin to medium with mean approximately 23.7mm (range 16.1 to 28.1mm), shape concave-convex, cross-section circular, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun greyed-orange (RHS 177A), unexposed colour greyed-yellow (RHS 160A) and yellow-green (144C), depth of growth crack deep, expression of zigzag alignment weak, waxiness medium. Node: width of root band on bud side medium (mean 8.4mm), wax ring medium, bud shape round to ovate, bud width excluding wings narrow to medium (mean 5.8cm), bud prominence medium, bud groove depth shallow, bud groove length long, bud tip in relation to growth ring intermediate, bud cushion wide, distribution of bud wing apical, width of bud wing narrow. Leaf sheath: length (TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 32.6cm (range 28.5 to 35.5cm), number of hairs (groups 57 and 60) many, length of hairs long, distribution of hairs lateral and dorsal, shape of ligule deltoid, width of ligule wide, length of ligule hairs (group 61) short, density of ligule hairs medium, shape of underlapping auricle lanceolate, size of underlapping auricle small, shape of overlapping auricle transitional. Leaf blade: curvature curved tips, lamina length at TVD leaf medium with mean approximately 1.40m (range 1.06 to 1.61m), width at the longitudinal mid-point (TVD leaf) narrow with mean width approximately 35.9mm (range 26.8 to 43.9mm), pubescence on margin medium, serration of margin present. Leaf: midrib width medium with mean approximately 5.1mm (range 3.8 to 6.4mm), ratio of leaf blade width/midrib width low (mean 7.13). Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.45, shear strength 29, short fibre 60%). 'Q206' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'LF61-651' x pollen parent '67N1691' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. The seed parent is intermediate to susceptible to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot and the pollen parent is highly susceptible to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald and intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1979. The variety has since been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Southern Sugar Experiment

Station and sites within the sugarcane growing area in the southern region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, commercial cane sugar (ccs), and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q124' and 'Q141' were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the southern region. 'LF61-651' and '67N1691' were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 1 Aug 2001 and harvested in Sep 2002. DUS data were recorded in May 2002. Conditions: clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil tilth and moisture were good at planting but extended dry weather following planting slowed establishment and suppressed stooling. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare and Suscon at 14 kg per hectare at planting. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was applied on 28 November 2001 to control weeds. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting, and CK 50/50 (380 kg/ha) was applied on 25 November 2001. Total nutrients were: N – 112 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 91 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 12 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 45 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q206'	***'Q124'**	***'Q141'**
GROWTH HABIT			
	erect	erect	erect to semi-erect
ADHERENCE OF LEAF SHEATH			
	weak to medium	medium to weak	medium
SUCKERING			
	few	very few	few
LEAF CANOPY			
	sparse to medium	sparse to medium	sparse
INTERNODE DIAMETER - Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.1			
mean	23.7[a]	24.7[ab]	28.0[b]
std deviation	2.9	2.6	2.0
INTERNODE SHAPE			
	concave-convex	concave-convex	cylindrical to obconoidal
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) – Exposed			
	greyed-orange (177A)	brown (200B) and greyed-orange (166A)	yellow-green (152A) and greyed-orange (165D)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) - Unexposed			
	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (144C)	greyed-yellow (160A) and yellow-green (153D)	greyed - yellow (160A) and yellow-green (151D)
DEPTH OF GROWTH CRACKS			
	deep	absent	shallow
EXPRESSION OF ZIGZAG ALIGNMENT			
	weak	weak	moderate to strong
INTERNODE WAX COVERING			
	medium	medium	medium to weak
WAX RING			
	medium	medium to wide	medium
BUD - SHAPE			
	round to ovate	round	round
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)			
	narrow to medium	medium	medium to wide
BUD - PROMINENCE			
	medium	medium	weak
BUD GROOVE DEPTH			
	shallow	very shallow	very shallow
BUD GROOVE LENGTH			
	long	medium to long	long
BUD - POSITION OF TIP (In Relation to Growth Ring)			
	intermediate	clearly below	clearly below
BUD CUSHION (Between Bud and Leaf Scar)			
	wide	absent or very narrow	medium
BUD WING WIDTH			
	narrow	medium	medium
LENGTH OF TVD LEAF SHEATH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.6			
mean	32.6[a]	37.9[b]	35.8[b]
std deviation	1.8	2.2	1.2
DISTRIBUTION OF HAIRS			
	lateral and dorsal	only dorsal	only dorsal

Table 45 *(continued)*

LIGULE SHAPE			
	deltoid	crescent-shaped	crescent-shaped
LIGULE WIDTH			
	wide	medium	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – LENGTH			
	short	long	medium
HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY			
	medium	dense	dense
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	lanceolate	falcate	falcate
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	small	medium to large	medium
AURICLE SHAPE – OLP			
	transitional	deltoid	deltoid
AURICLE SIZE – OLP			
	n/a	small	medium
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2			
mean	35.9[a]	38.5[a]	46.4[b]
std deviation	4.0	3.8	4.0
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.5			
mean	5.1[a]	4.2[b]	5.2[a]
std deviation	0.7	0.5	0.5
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	low	medium	low
LAMINA LENGTH (TVD Leaf) (m) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.13			
mean	1.40[a]	1.38[a]	1.61[b]
std deviation	0.12	0.12	0.10
LEAF BLADE PUBESCENCE ON MARGIN			
	medium	sparse	medium

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

'Q207'

Application No: 2002/145 Accepted: 19 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations,** Indooroopilly, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 46, Figure 57) Ploidy: cytologically complex polyploid and aneuploid interspecific hybrid. Plant: stool growth habit semi-erect, adherence of leaf sheath weak to medium, tillering high, number of suckers very few, leaf canopy sparse. Stem: culm height (base to TVD leaf) medium with mean length approximately 2.92m (range 2.37 to 3.36m). Internode: length on bud side short to medium with mean length approximately 16.7cm (range 13.3 to 19.8cm), diameter thin with mean approximately 22.1mm (range 17.7 to 25.6mm), shape concave-convex, cross-section circular, colour of dewaxed internode exposed to sun yellow-green (RHS 146B), unexposed colour yellow-green (RHS 151A), growth cracks very few, cork cracks very few, expression of zigzag alignment moderate, waxiness weak. Node: width of root band on bud side broad (mean 8.1mm), wax band moderate to distinct, wax band width medium, bud shape triangular pointed, bud width excluding wings very narrow (mean 5.7cm), bud prominence very weak to weak, bud groove depth shallow, bud groove length short, bud tip in relation to growth ring intermediate, bud cushion narrow, leaf scar prominence medium, growth ring flush, width of bud wing very narrow. Leaf sheath: length (TVD leaf) short with mean length approximately 27.7cm (range 23.5 to 36.0cm), number of hairs (group 57) few, length of hairs long, shape of ligule crescent, width of ligule medium, length of ligule hairs (group 61) short, density of ligule hairs medium, shape of underlapping auricle transitional, shape of overlapping auricle transitional. Leaf blade: curvature bent near tip, lamina length at TVD leaf short with mean length approximately 1.35m (range 1.15 to 1.60m), width at the longitudinal mid-point (TVD leaf) narrow with mean width approximately 38.7mm (range 26.2 to 42.6mm). Leaf: midrib width narrow with mean approximately 3.7mm (range 2.7 to 4.4mm), ratio of leaf blade width/midrib width medium (mean 10.6). Inflorescence: open panicle. Flowering: discontinuous. Seed or fruit: caryopsis. Disease resistance: very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, highly resistant to Leaf Scald (*Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson), and very highly resistant to Pachymetra Root Rot. Other characteristics: fibre quantity and quality are acceptable for milling purposes (impact reading 0.38, shear strength 24, short fibre 61%). 'Q207' was uniquely identified by DNA fingerprinting using microsatellite markers, and did not match any other current sugarcane DNA profile. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Q153' x pollen parent '75C139' in a planned breeding program at Meringa (Gordonvale), QLD. The seed parent is very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, resistant to Leaf Scald, intermediate to susceptible to Pachymetra Root Rot, and the pollen parent is very highly resistant to Fiji Disease Virus, very highly resistant to Leaf Scald and intermediate to Pachymetra Root Rot. Seed was collected from the pollinated female inflorescence and stored for germination in 1988. The variety has since been evaluated and selected by BSES in yield trials on the Central Sugar Experiment Station and sites within the sugarcane growing area of the Central region. Standard commercial varieties were also included in the trials for comparative purposes. Selection criteria: cane yield, commercial cane sugar (ccs), and sugar yield have been the main selection criteria. Disease resistance screening was conducted at the pathology farm (Eight Mile Plains) and in the Tully glasshouse. Propagation: after an initial seedling stage (using seed from the cross), all subsequent stages have involved vegetative propagation. Breeder: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, QLD.

Choice of Comparators 'Q136' and 'Q153' were chosen, as they are the most similar varieties of common knowledge grown in the southern region. 'Q153' is also the seed parent of 'Q207'. The pollen parent '75C139' was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Conducted at Meringa Sugar Experiment Station (17º 12′ S, 145º 45′ E), Gordonvale, QLD. The trial was planted 27 Jul 2000 and harvested in Sep 2001. DUS data were recorded in mid May 2001. Conditions: Clones were propagated from vegetative cuttings and grown under field conditions. Soil type: Clifton. Watering regime: Rainfed. Chemicals: The fungicide Shirtan was applied at 400 ml per hectare at planting. Stomp (4 L/ha) and Atradex (2.25 kg/ha) were applied straight after planting for weed control. Diurex (4 kg/ha) was also applied on 20 November 2000 for additional weed control. Fertilisers: DAP (120 kg/ha) was applied at planting. Zinc sulphate heptahydrate (44 kg/ha) was applied on 18 November 2000 and CK50/50 (353 kg/ha) was applied on 31 November 2000. Total nutrients were: N – 106 kg/ha; P – 24 kg/ha; K – 85 kg/ha; Zn – 10 kg/ha; and S – 5 kg/ha. Trial design: Clones were grown in a randomised complete block design with three replicates. Plots were single row by 10 m, with 1.5 m between rows. Measurements: Taken from up to 15 stalks sampled randomly per plot.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior application. First Australian sale Apr 2002.

Description: **Dr George Piperidis,** BSES, Indooroopilly, QLD.

Table 46 *Saccharum* varieties

	'Q207'	***'Q136'**	***'Q153'**
GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	intermediate	semi-erect
ADHERENCE OF LEAF SHEATH	weak to medium	medium	weak
TILLERING	high	medium	medium
SUCKERING	very few	very few to few	few
INTERNODE DIAMETER – Central Perpendicular to Bud (mm) LSD (P ≤ 0.01) = 2.57			
mean	22.1[a]	25.0[b]	28.8[c]
std deviation	2.1	1.9	2.9
INTERNODE SHAPE	concave-convex	bobbin	concave-convex
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) - Exposed	yellow-green (146B)	yellow-green (144A)	yellow-green (146C)
INTERNODE DEWAXED COLOUR (RHS, 1995) - Unexposed	yellow-green (151A)	yellow-green (153D)	yellow-green (153D)
GROWTH CRACKS	very few	absent	very few to few
EXPRESSION OF ZIGZAG ALIGNMENT	moderate	weak to moderate	weak to moderate
INTERNODE WAX COVERING	weak	strong	weak
ROOT BAND WIDTH - Bud Side	broad	medium	narrow
WAX BAND DISTINCTIVENESS	moderate to distinct	distinct	moderate
CORK CRACKS	very few	absent	very few to few
BUD – SHAPE	triangular pointed	round to ovate	round to ovate
BUD WIDTH (Excluding Wings)	very narrow	wide	narrow
BUD - PROMINENCE	very weak to weak	medium to strong	weak to medium
BUD GROOVE DEPTH	shallow	shallow	medium
BUD GROOVE LENGTH	short	very short to short	medium to long
BUD - POSITION OF TIP (In Relation to Growth Ring)	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate to clearly above
BUD - CUSHION (Between Bud and Leaf Scar)	narrow	absent or very narrow	narrow
BUD WING WIDTH	very narrow	wide	narrow
LEAF SCAR PROMINENCE	medium	medium	medium
GROWTH RING	flush	depressed	depressed to flush
HAIR GROUP 57 - OCCURRENCE	few	few	few to medium
HAIR GROUP 57 – LENGTH	long	medium	medium
LIGULE WIDTH	medium	medium	wide
HAIR GROUP 61 - LENGTH	short	short to medium	medium to long

Table 46 *(continued)*

HAIR GROUP 61 – DENSITY			
	medium	sparse to medium	medium to dense
AURICLE -PROMINENCE (Second Fully Unfurled Leaf)			
	absent	medium	absent
AURICLE SHAPE – ULP			
	transitional	lanceolate	transitional
AURICLE SIZE – ULP			
	n/a	medium	n/a
LEAF BLADE CURVATURE			
	bent near tip	curved tips	bent near tip
LAMINA WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5			
mean	38.7[a]	45.3[b]	46.8[b]
std deviation	3.3	3.5	2.9
MIDRIB WIDTH (Longitudinal Midpoint) (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4			
mean	3.7[a]	3.7[a]	4.6[b]
std deviation	0.4	0.6	0.6
LAMINA WIDTH/MIDRIB WIDTH RATIO			
	medium	medium	low

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

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Driver' syn **Golden Delight**

Application No: 1998/172 Accepted: 17 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Crop & Food Research Australia Pty Ltd**, Albury, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 45) Plant: height medium to tall, growth habit, type leaf-type, maturity mid-late to late. Stem: thickness of main stem medium-thick, pubescence absent or very weak, anthocyanin absent other than faintly present in streaked pattern at and directly above ground level (anthocyanin absent below ground level), general bronzing of internodes occurs post flowering; nodes green, swollen; wings slightly prominent, straight. Leaf: angle of insertion acute, size small, colour dark green, glossiness medium, apical rosette anthocyanin absent, midrib anthocyanin and petiole anthocyanin absent, silhouette open. Leaflet: size small, shape ovate, base lobed to truncate, asymmetric, margins coarsely waved, surface wrinkled, coalescence rare or infrequent. Secondary leaflet: on terminal leaflet petiole generally one pair, size small (between lateral leaflets one or two large pairs present). Tertiary leaflets: infrequent, variable in size and location but generally present on second and third lateral leaflet petioles. Inflorescence: moderately numerous developing directly above leaf canopy; peduncle short, anthocyanin absent or weakly present; pedicel short, anthocyanin weakly present to abscission layer; abscission ring located midway on pedicel; pubescent, peduncle, pedicel and calyx pubescence moderate; bud anthocyanin weakly present at base; stigma does not protrude prior to bud opening. Flower: corolla small to medium in size, colour white on inner and outer surface; calyx small, green; style bent slightly malformed, projection above anther cone negligible, anther colour yellow, anther cone narrow slightly malformed; stigma light-green. Fruit: absent. Tuber: shape short-oval, oval in cross-section; depth of eyes medium; colour of skin yellow; surface of skin slightly flaky, colour of base of eye yellow; colour of flesh cream; anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light absent or very weak; dormancy short. Lightsprouts: size medium; shape spherical to ovoid; anthocyanin colouration strong red-violet at base and weak at tip; pubescence of base weak and of tip medium to strong; size of tip in relation to base large; habit of tip closed to half open; number of root tips few; protrusion of lenticels medium to weak; length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: seed parent New Zealand seedling '993-60' x pollen parent seedling 'V394'. The seed parent is characterised by white flowers, leaflet margin straight, leaflet surface wrinkled. The pollen parent is characterised by purple flowers, leaflet margin straight, leaflet surface smooth. Hybridisation took place at the New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Limited, Pukekohe Research Centre in 1983. From this cross, seedling number 287/12 was selected for fresh market end-use. Propagation: by vegetative (multiplication) means. Breeder: John Anderson, New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food, Pukekohe, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were- colour of inner side of flower corolla, colour of tuber skin, colour of tuber flesh and plant type. On these bases, 'Coliban', 'Kennebec', 'Sequoia' and 'Shine' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The seed parent was not included in the trial as it is clearly distinguishable by waviness of leaflet margin. The pollen parent was not included in the trial as it is clearly distinguishable by flower colour and waviness of leaflet margin.

Comparative Trial Location: Institute for Horticultural Development, Toolangi VIC (Latitude 37º 32′ South, Elevation 550m), planted on 16 Nov and grown during summer-autumn 2001/02. Conditions: field grown in red/brown loam; fertilised (preplant) with Pivot 800, banded at 1900kg/ha; irrigation, pest and disease protection as necessary. Trial design: randomised complete block with three replications. Plots are 5m long x 2 rows giving 42 plants per replicate. Measurements: field measurements from 20 randomly selected plants per replicate, tuber measurements from 60 randomly selected tubers per replicate. Lightsprouts grown at room temperature and exposed to continuous artificial illumination. Source of light 6-volt AC incandescent bulbs, 8 per square metre placed 25cm above tubers.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Driver'
South Africa	1998	Withdrawn	'Driver'

First sold in New Zealand in Apr 1995.

Description: **Roger Kirkham,** Institute for Horticultural Development, Toolangi, VIC.

'White Delight' syn Crop 4

Application No: 1998/170 Accepted: 17 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Crop & Food Research Australia Pty Ltd**, Albury, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 47, Figure 45) Plant: height very tall, growth habit semi-erect, type indeterminate, axillary growth strong, maturity late. Stem: thickness of main stem tick, strongly branched, pubescence absent or very weak, internodes short with red-violet anthocyanin limited to lower portion extending from leaf axils where it is more intensely developed (anthocyanin absent on underground portion of stem), node colour green slightly swollen; wings green, slightly prominent, straight, ciliate. Leaf: angle of insertion obtuse, size medium, colour dark to medium green, glossiness dull, apical rosette anthocyanin and midrib anthocyanin absent; petiole anthocyanin localised at base with limited development toward midrib; silhouette open. Leaflet: size medium to small, width narrow, tip acuminate, base lobed, asymmetric, margins weakly waved, surface slightly wrinkled, coalescence infrequent; petiolules short to sessile. Secondary leaflets: rare or absent on terminal leaflet petiolule; infrequent, sessile, size small with generally one pair on midrib between lateral leaflet pairs. Tertiary leaflets: rare or absent. Inflorescence: numerous; peduncle medium in length; anthocyanin absent or very weak; pedicel and abscission ring anthocyanin weakly present, abscission ring located on upper portion (3/4) of pedicel; peduncle, pedicel and calyx pubescence moderate; bud anthocyanin faintly present at base; stigma protrudes prior to bud opening. Flower: corolla medium sized, coloured white on inner surface and on outer surface infrequently streaked faint red-purple (RHS 69C, 1986) on either side of petal vein; calyx small, green; style straight, projection above anther cone variable but generally long (1/3 length of anther cone); anther colour orange; anther cone narrow, slightly loose; stigma dark-green, bi-lobed. Fruit: absent. Tuber: shape round to slightly flattened in cross-section; depth of eyes medium; colour of skin yellow, surface of skin smooth; colour of base of eye yellow; colour of flesh cream; anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light absent or very weak; dormancy long. Lightsprout: size medium; shape spherical; anthocyanin colouration weak red-violet at base and absent at tip; pubescence of base weak and of tip absent or very weak; size of tip in relation to base very small; habit of tip closed; number of root tips few; length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent New Zealand seedling '002-9' (Pentland 'Dell' x 'Whitu') x pollen parent 'Maris Piper'. The seed parent is characterised by white flowers, stem anthocyanin absent, leaflet margins straight. The pollen parent is characterised by purple flowers, stem anthocyanin present, leaflet margins wrinkled. Hybridisation took place at the New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Limited, Lincoln, New Zealand in 1981. From this cross, seedling number 1949-64 was selected for both crisp processing and fresh market end-use. Propagation: by vegetative (multiplication) means. Breeder: Russell Genet, New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food, Lincoln, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – colour of inner side of flower corolla, colour of tuber skin, colour of tuber flesh and plant type. On these bases, 'Coliban', 'Kennebec', 'Sequoia' and 'Shine' were chosen as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. The seed parent was not included in the trial as it is clearly distinguishable by waviness of leaflet margin. The pollen parent was not included in the trial as it is clearly distinguishable by flower colour and waviness of leaflet margin.

Comparative Trial Location: Institute for Horticultural Development, Toolangi VIC (Latitude 37º 32′ South, Elevation 550m), planted on 16 Nov and grown during summer-autumn 2001/02. Conditions: field grown in red/brown loam; fertilised (preplant) with Pivot 800, banded at 1900kg/ha; irrigation, pest and disease protection as necessary. Trial design: randomised complete block with three replications. Plots are 5m long x 2 rows giving 42 plants per replicate. Measurements: field measurements from 20 randomly selected plants per replicate, tuber measurements from 60 randomly selected tubers per replicate. Lightsprouts grown at room temperature and exposed to continuous artificial illumination. Source of light 6-volt AC incandescent bulbs, 8 per square metre placed 25cm above tubers.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1994	Granted	'White Delight'

First sold in New Zealand in Sep 1994.

Description: **Roger Kirkham,** Institute for Horticultural Development, Toolangi, VIC.

Table 47 *Solanum* varieties

	'Driver'	'White Delight'	*'Coliban'	*'Kennebec'	*'Sequoia'	*'Shine'
LIGHTSPROUT:						
anthocyanin colouration of base						
	red-violet	red-violet	blue-violet	red-violet	red-violet	red-violet
intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base						
	strong	weak	very strong	very weak	very weak	medium
pubescence of base						
	weak	strong	very weak	very weak	very weak	medium
number of root tips						
	few	few	many	medium	medium	medium to many
size of tip in relation to base						
	large	very small	small	very small	large	medium
LEAFLETS:						
glossiness of the upper side						
	medium	dull	medium	medium	medium	glossy
FLOWER BUD:						
spreading of anthocyanin colouration						
	weak	very weak	weak	absent	absent	absent
PLANT:						
time of maturity						
	late	very late	late	medium	late	medium to early

'Kuroda'

Application No: 1999/368 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.
Applicant: **Agrico**, Emmeloord, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Technico Pty Ltd,** Moss Vale, NSW,

Characteristics (Table 48, Figure 44) Plant: height tall, growth habit semi-erect to erect. Stem: thickness of main stem thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration very strong. Leaf: size large, silhouette open, intensity of green colour dark, extension of colouration of midrib very strong. Leaflet: size medium, width medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin medium, depth of veins medium, glossiness of upper side medium, frequency of secondary leaflets at base of petiole high, frequency of secondary leaflets on lateral and terminal leaflets nil, anthocyanin pigmentation of blade of young leaflets at apical rosette absent. Inflorescence: size medium, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle medium – strong, Flower: frequency of flowers medium - strong, anthocyanin colouration of bud medium, size of corolla large, colour of inner side of corolla red – violet, intensity of colouration strong, size of white tips in coloured flower medium. Fruit: many. Tuber: shape round – oval, depth of eyes shallow, smoothness of skin medium, colour of skin red, colour of flesh light yellow. Lightsprout: medium, shape conical, anthocyanin colouration of base strong red – violet, pubescence of base weak – medium, size of tip medium, habit of tip medium, pubescence of tip weak, anthocyanin colouration of tip weak, number of root tips medium, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: KO 80-1407 x AR 76-199-3 in Bant, the Netherlands. The seed parent KO 80-1407 was developed by Könst Research in Zwaanshoek, the Netherlands and the pollen parent AR 76-199-3 was developed by Agrico Research in Bant, the Netherlands. Seed was obtained and sown into pots in a greenhouse to produce mini tubers. The selection took place over a period of ten years with laboratory and field trials in 15 countries in Europe and North Africa. Selection criteria: adaptability to changing conditions, resistance to known diseases and pests, productivity, quality characteristics and general appearance. Propagation: clonally by tuber. Breeder: Mr. Kuik from Emmeloord, in close cooperation with the staff from Agrico Research.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: skin colour of the tuber, length of lateral shoots of the lightsprout and colour of the inner side of the corolla. On the basis of these characteristics the variety 'Raja' was chosen for the comparative trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Wingello, New South Wales, Jan to Apr 2002. Condition: the trial was conducted in ambient NSW Southern Highlands climatic conditions under normal management practices. Trial design: certified seed potatoes were hand planted into the experimental plot at 200 x 650mm spacing. Measurements: Were recorded from 100 plants of the test variety. Data was compared with the registered UPOV description of 'Kuroda' 1995 and no significant differences were found in the local observation. Data was compared with the registered UPOV description of 'Raja'.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1992	Granted	'Kuroda'

Spain	1994	Withdrawn	'Kuroda'
UK	1995	Surrendered	'Kuroda'
EU	1996	Granted	'Kuroda'
Czech Republic	2001	Applied	'Kuroda'

First sold in Spain in Dec 1995. First Australian sale: nil

Description: **Russell Cant**, Technico Pty Ltd, Moss Vale, NSW.

Table 48 *Solanum* varieties

	'Kuroda'	*'Raja'
LIGHTSPROUT: shape	conical	ovoid
length of lateral shoots	short	medium
FLOWER COROLLA: intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side in coloured flowers	strong	very weak-weak
PLANT: frequency of fruits	many	few
TUBER: shape	round-oval	oval

Stenotaphrum secundatum
Buffalo Grass (St. Augustine Grass)

'B12'

Application No: 2002/342 Accepted: 13 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Todd Layt,** Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 49, Figure 42) Plant: growth cycle perennial, proliferation stoloniferous, growth habit prostrate (becoming erect when flowering). Culms: branching present, texture glabrous. Stolon: roots at nodes present, internode length (4th from tip) medium-long (mean 48.6mm), average internode length (internodes 4 to 6 from tip) medium-long (mean 50.4mm), colour yellow-green (RHS 144A) at node changing to yellow-green (RHS 148A) along internode, diffuse with brown (RHS 200A) becoming predominantly brown (RHS 200A) on upper exposed side of internode with maturity. Leaf: sheath length medium (mean 19.1mm), colour green (RHS 138B), blade length medium (mean 20.2mm), blade width medium (mean 6.4mm), colour green (RHS 137A), apex acute. Inflorescence: spike – like panicle. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from 'Sir Walter'(ϕ. The parent is characterised by a long average internode length and intense purple internode colour. Selection took place in Clarendon, NSW in 2001. Selection criteria: greener internode colour and shorter internode length. Propagation: vegetative cuttings were found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Stolon: internode length medium-long, internode colour purple and brown. Based on this, 'Sir Walter'(ϕ and 'Shademaster' were selected as the most similar suitable comparators. 'SS100'(ϕ was initially considered for the trial, but was excluded due to the absence of any purple or brown colouration of the internode. 'ST85' was initially considered for the trial and was excluded due to its dark purple internode colour and shorter internode length. No other similar varieties were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, spring-summer 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in open beds, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 140mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Plants did not flower during trial. Trial design: thirty pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 49 *Stenotaphrum* varieties

	'B12	*'Sir Walter'ϕ	*'Shademaster'
INTERNODE COLOUR (overall appearance)	brown with predominant yellow-green	dark purple with little green	dark purple
LEAF LENGTH (mm) - 4th node from tip			
mean	20.2	17.2	15.2
std deviation	4.2	1.5	1.7
LSD/sig	3.13	ns	P≤0.01
AVERAGE INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) - internodes 4 to 6			
mean	50.4	57.1	52.3
std deviation	4.6	4.8	2.9
LSD/sig	4.76	P≤0.01	ns

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Annuello'

Application No: 2002/106 Accepted: 5 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Attwood, VIC and
Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 50, Figure 62) Plant: type semi-dwarf, growth habit semi-erect, height medium, maturity medium. Foliage: colour dark green (RHS 137B). Flag leaf: length long, width wide, tendency to be recurved strong, glaucosity present, intensity of glaucosity strong, anthocyanin colouration of auricle absent, glaucosity of sheath present, intensity of glaucosity of sheath very strong. Stem: pith in cross section thin to medium. Ear: glaucosity very strong, attitude semi-erect, shape in profile slightly tapering, colour at maturity cream-white (RHS 159B),

density lax, awns present, Awn: fully-awned, length medium. Lower glume: shoulder width narrow, shoulder shape elevated, beak length long, beak shape slightly curved, extent of internal hairs weak. Lowest lemma: beak shape slightly curved. Grain: colour white, texture hard, shape elongated, germ face angle steep, germ width wide, brush length short, end profile shape medium to pointed. Coleoptile: length moderately long. Disease resistance: resistant to stem rust (*Sr24*), leaf rust (*Lr2*4) and stripe rust. Resistant to Cereal Cyst Nematode (CCN). Susceptible to Root Lesion Nematode *P. thornei,* moderately susceptible to *P. neglectus*. Moderately resistant to *Septoria tritici* and yellow leaf spot. Moderately resistance to flag smut. Quality grade: Australian Hard (AH) or Australian Premium White (APW). Seasonal type: spring. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'VF665' (Pavon'S'/TM56) x pollen parent 'Janz' (3Ag3/4*Condor//Cook). The original cross was made in 1991 at VIDA, Horsham, VIC, single plants selected in the F_2 and F_2 derived F_3 lines were evaluated for disease resistance, flour quality and agronomic type. Single plant selections were taken in F_4 for rust resistance and type, the F_5 multiplied in summer and the F_6-F_{10} line evaluated. In F_9 100 single spike selections were taken to ensure uniformity for disease resistance and agronomic characteristics, these were multiplied in summer and evaluated in 1999 for uniformity based on rust reaction, CCN resistance, high and low molecular weight glutenins and visual type. Of these 85 lines were reconstituted as VL709R, which was released as 'Annuello'. 'Annuello' was tested in F_{12}-F_{13} in various regional locations in southern New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria from 2000 to 2001. Selection criteria: grain yield, grain quality, stem, leaf & stripe rust resistance, resistance to CCN and agronomic adaptation to the wheat belt of South-eastern Australia. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Russell Eastwood, Dr Peter Martin, Mr Tony O'Connor, Mr Robert Christie, and staff of the wheat breeding program, Agriculture Victoria, Horsham, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: type semi-dwarf, maturity medium. Awn: fully-awned, Seasonal type: spring, Grain: colour white. On this bases, 'Janz' and 'Mitre' were chosen as comparators. 'Janz' is the pollen parent of the candidate. 'Mitre' Janz/Beulah(Cook*2/Millewa//TM56) shares some common parentage with 'Annuello'. The seed parent 'VF665' was eliminated as a comparator due to is lack of stem and leaf rust resistance. 'Annuello' is resistant to both stem and leaf rust.

Comparative Trial Location: Wongamine, Avon Valley Western Australia. Sown 19/6/02 at 55 kg/ha. Conditions: plants were in red sandy loam pH 5.4 in $CaCl_2$ in open plots. The plots were treated with glyphosate at 1 L/ha on 04/06/02 and Sprayseed® at 0.5 L/ha on 12/06/02, Hoegrass® at 1 L/ha + dimethoate at 100 ml/ha on 26/07/02 was applied for wild oat and aphid control respectively, no treatment for disease control was required. Agras No 1 + 10% potash at 120 kg/ha was drilled with the seed. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks 10 meters long by 1.42 meters wide (8 rows) by 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants. One sample was taken per plant.

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

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

Table 50 *Triticum* varieties

	'Annuello'	***'Janz'**	***'Mitre'**
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH – at ear emergence taken from the primary stem (mm)			
mean	172.40	148.25	145.5
std deviation	30.87	32.57	28.39
LSD/sig	21.34	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH – at ear emergence taken from the primary stem (mm)			
mean	15.38	13.66	15.29
std deviation	1.77	1.92	1.61
LSD/sig	1.20	P≤0.01	ns
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	11.20	10.81	9.47
std deviation	1.36	1.42	1.22
LSD/sig	1.17	ns	P≤0.01
DAYS TO EAR EMERGENCE[1]			
mean	98.72	100.85	101.60
std deviation	1.31	2.78	3.33
LSD/sig	2.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PRIMARY EAR: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	79.71	69.15	73.87
std deviation	6.67	7.86	9.80
LSD/sig	7.19	P≤0.01	ns
AWN: LENGTH - at tip of primary ear (mm)			
mean	47.75	54.35	60.45
std deviation	6.41	8.11	5.89
LSD/sig	6.31	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUME BEAK: LENGTH – from mid third of primary ear (mm)			
mean	5.67	4.63	3.74
std deviation	0.81	1.39	0.77
LSD/sig	0.86	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKELET NUMBER – from one side of primary ear			
mean	9.63	8.40	8.65
std deviation	0.92	0.99	1.27
LSD/sig	0.91	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWER GLUME:			
shoulder width	narrow	narrow	narrow to medium
beak length	very long	long	long
GRAIN CHARACTERISTICS			
shape	elongated	ovate	ovate
germ width	medium to wide	narrow	narrow

brush end profile			
	medium to pointed	medium to pointed	medium
EAR: GLAUCOSITY			
	very strong	medium to weak	medium to strong
PLANT COLOUR – at anthesis (RHS, 1995)			
	green 137B	yellow-green 146A	yellow-green 146A

[1]'Annuello' has shown later maturity in Eastern Australia similar to 'Mitre'

'EGA Wedgetail'

Application No: 2002/288 Accepted: 5 Nov 2002.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 51, Figure 63) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, length short (55cm). Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles weak. Time of ear emergence: late. Flag leaf: glaucosity of sheath medium. Culm: glaucosity of neck weak. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Ear: glaucosity strong, shape in profile parallel sided, density lax to medium, length medium (92.7mm), colour white. Awns or scurs: present, length long. Apical rachis segment: hairiness of convex surface absent or very weak. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape slightly sloping, beak length medium to short, beak shape slightly curved, internal hair absent or very weak. Lowest lemma: beak shape slightly curved. Grain: colour white. Seasonal type: winter. Baking quality: high. Tolerance to aluminium: high. Disease resistance: resistant to rust.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the initial cross between 'M3508' and 'Dollarbird' was made in 1987. Pedigree selection for winter habit, plant type, rust resistance was conducted from F_2 to F_5 generations from 1988 to 1992. Yield and small scale quality evaluation were conducted in at one site in 1993 and 1994 and at five sites in 1995 and 1996. Screening of the fixed line for rust resistance, aluminium tolerance and flag smut resistance, were conducted in the period from 1993-2001. Wide scale regional yield and large scale quality evaluation were conducted from 1997 to 2001. Seventy five single plant selections were made in 1998. Each was sown in a single plot in 1999 with any off-type plots rejected. The grain from the remaining plots was bulked as a source of "pure seed". This seed was increased in 2000 and 2001. The seed parent, the breeding line'M3508', is not aluminium tolerant whereas 'EGA Wedgetail' is tolerant. The male parent 'Dollarbird' is a spring wheat which distinguishes it from 'EGA Wedgetail', a winter wheat. Propagation: seed. Breeders: Dr Lindsay Penrose and Dr Peter Martin. The breeding work was conducted at Temora, Wagga Wagga and Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seasonal type: winter; Grain colour: white; Awns: long; Time of ear emergence: late; Baking quality: high; Tolerance to aluminium: high; Disease resistance: resistant to rust. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were considered as comparators: 'Wylah'[Φ] and 'Whistler'.

Comparative Trial Location: Temora Research Station (Latitude 34º South) in winter and spring 2002. Conditions: seed was sown plots approximately 7 by 2 metres with two replications. Two generations of 'EGA Wedgetail' were grown with comparators 'Wylah' and 'Whistler'. The crops were given normal agronomic treatments except that crops were provided with supplementary watering to complement the very poor rainfall recorded. Trial design: plots were in randomised blocks. Measurements: observations were made on ten stems taken at random from each of the two replications on several occasions during the crop growth.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 51 *Triticum* varieties

	'EGA Wedgetail'	*'Wylah'Φ	*'Whistler'
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (days after 1 October)			
	8	6	6
EAR: GLAUCOSITY			
	strong	weak	weak
PLANT: LENGTH (cm)			
mean	55.3	64.8	62.6
std deviation	4.7	5.1	4.9
LSD/sig	4.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE			
	parallel sided	tapering	fusiform
EAR: DENSITY			
	lax to medium	lax	lax
AWNS AT TIP OF EAR: LENGTH			
	long	long	medium
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH			
	medium	medium	narrow
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE			
	slightly sloping	elevated	slightly sloping

'Teesdale'

Application No: 2002/188 Accepted: 11 Dec 2002.
Applicant: **Nickerson International Research GEIE,** Chappes, France.
Agent: **Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd,** Ballarat, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 52, Figure 64) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, length long (72cm). Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent or very weak. Time of ear

emergence: late. Flag leaf: glaucosity of sheath strong. Culm: glaucosity of neck medium to strong. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Ear: glaucosity medium, shape in profile parallel sided, density lax to medium, length long (104.7mm), colour white. Awns or scurs: present, very short (6.8mm). Apical rachis segment: hairiness of convex surface absent. Lower glume: shoulder width broad, shoulder shape slightly sloping, beak length very short, beak shape straight, internal hair absent. Lowest lemma: beak shape curved. Grain: colour red. Seasonal type: winter.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: cross between seed parent 'Axial' and 'NRDB84-4233' through controlled pollination was made in 1989 and ear row selection was made until the F_5. plant row progenies were used from the F_6 until entry into official trials in Aug 1995. After two years of French official trials 'Teesdale' was listed in Oct 1997. The maternal parent 'Axial' was inferior in baking quality and NRPB 84-4233 was later emerging than 'Teesdale' and susceptible to brown rust but 'Teesdale' is resistant. Selection criteria: early maturity, winter wheat, red grain, rust resistance, and high yield. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Jayne Stragliati, Chartainvilliers, France.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Seasonal type: winter; Grain colour: red; Awns or scurs: present, very short; Time of ear emergence: late; Baking quality: high. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the only comparator to be considered was 'Rudd'ϕ.

Comparative Trial Location: Canberra, ACT in winter and spring 2002. Conditions: seedlings were established, five per pot in 10 litre pots containing a potting mix, and fertilised with superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia. Pots were watered as necessary to maintain good growth. There were five pots of each variety (each of five plants). Trial design: were placed in randomised complete blocks, and re-randomised at monthly intervals. Measurements: were made on 20 randomly selected individual stems, four from each of the five pots of each entry.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Apache'

First sold in France in Sep 1998. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table 52 *Triticum* varieties

	'Teesdale'	*'Rudd'ϕ
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH		
	strong	weak to medium
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK		
	medium to strong	weak to medium
PLANT: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	72.0	59.8
std deviation	4.0	6.6
LSD/sig	4.9	P≤0.01
EAR: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	104.7	94.6
std deviation	6.6	6.2
LSD/sig	5.8	P≤0.01
AWNS AT TIP OF EAR: LENGTH		
mean	6.8	11.9
std deviation	3.7	3.3
LSD/sig	3.1	P≤0.01
APICAL RACHIS SEGMENT: HAIRINESS OF CONVEX SURFACE		
	absent	weak
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH		
	broad	medium
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE		
	slightly sloping	straight
LOWER GLUME: BEAK SHAPE		
	straight	slightly curve
LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE		
	curved	strongly curved

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Prime322'

Application No: 2001/082 Accepted 27 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **The University of Sydney,** Camperdown, NSW and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton ACT.
Agent: **SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd,** Dubbo, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 53, Figure 61) Ploidy: hexaploid (2n=6x=42). Plant: growth habit erect, height medium. Stem: density of hairiness of neck weak to medium, pith in cross section thin. Flag leaf: length medium, width of blade narrow, glaucosity of sheath weak. Ear: emergence early, glaucosity medium, fully awned, length of awns above the tip short, colour at maturity white, density medium-dense, length short, width in profile medium. Lower glume: length of first beak short, length of second beak absent or very small. Disease resistance: resistant to wheat stem rust *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12,13, resistant to leaf rust *P. triticiana* pathotype 104-1,2,3,(6),(7),11,13, resistant to *P. striiformis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 110 E143A+. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 19th International Triticale Screening Nursery (ITSN) 17 x pollen parent 16th ITSN 64. Hybridised in 1989. The F_1 was grown at the University of Sydney main campus in 1990.The F_2 was bulked in 1991 at the Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW and individual selections were taken from the F_3 in 1992 at Cobbitty. The F_4 plot was selected in 1994 at Cobbitty, based on resistance to the rusts, and uniformity for height. The F_5 and F_6 were yield tested at Cowra, NSW in 1995 and 1996, where its superior yield and lodging resistance were identified. Subsequent yield trials by NSW Department of Agriculture in 1997 showed that it performed well for yield across sites. The variety has been maintained in its current form since the F_6.

Selection criteria: grain yield, lodging resistance, resistance to stem, leaf and stripe rust. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr. Norman L Darvey, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Seasonal type: spring. On this basis, 'Tahara', 'Credit'(Þ), 'Treat'(Þ), 'Tickit'(Þ), 'Everest', and 'Abacus' were chosen as comparators as these are spring triticale varieties of common knowledge. The seed parent was excluded on the basis of having a lower seedling infection type (IT) to *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12,13, (IT ; compared to variety IT 2-), and the pollen parent was excluded on the basis of having a higher seedling infection type to *Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *tritici* pathotype 34-2,12, (IT 2- compared to variety IT ;).

Comparative Trial Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW (Latitude 34º01′ South, longitude 150º40′ East, elevation 75m). Conditions: hand sown trial plots, sown into drilled fertiliser (Granulock 15) rows at a rate of 120kg/ha, irrigated as needed, with representative seasonal conditions. Sown 2nd week Jun, 2001. Trial design: 5 row plots, 30cm row spacing, 4m long, with 3 replicates. Measurements: 10 randomly selected plants per plot.

Prior Application and Sale
No prior applications. First sold in Australia Apr 2001.

Description: **Jeremy Roake**, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, University of Sydney, NSW.

Table 53 x *Triticosecale* varieties

	'Prime322'	***'Tahara'**	***'Credit'(Þ)**	***'Treat'(Þ)**	***'Tickit'(Þ)**	***'Everest'**	***'Abacus'**
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE	early	early	early	early	early	early	medium
STEM: DENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF NECK	weak-medium	medium-strong	strong	weak	medium-strong	medium	strong
LENGTH OF AWNS ABOVE TIP	short	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	long
PLANT LENGTH (including stem, ear, and awns) (m) LSD (P<0.01)=0.0337							
mean	1.31^{bc}	1.32^{bc}	1.28^{b}	1.32^{bc}	1.23^{a}	1.40^{d}	1.33^{cd}
std deviation	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF FIRST BEAK	short	short-medium	medium	medium long	short-medium	medium	long
EAR: DENSITY	medium-dense	medium	medium	medium dense	medium	lax-medium	lax-medium

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'SP95054'

Application No:2002/224 Accepted: 5 Nov 2002.
Applicant: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales,** Orange, NSW
and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT **.**

Characteristics (Table 54, Figure 47) Plant: height high, number of stems few. Stem: number of nodes medium. Foliage: colour green. Leaflet: length medium, width medium. Raceme: number of flowers few. Time of flowering: early. Flower: length medium. Wing: melanin spot present. Standard: melanin spot absent, anthocyanin colouration present, extent of anthocyanin colouration slight. Truss: number of pods medium. Pod: attitude erect, length long, width medium, curvature slight, colour green, number of ovules medium, wall thickness thin. Seed: shape in longitudinal section oblong to broad elliptic, shape in cross section narrow elliptic, 1000 seed weight 670 grams (medium), colour of testa beige, hilum pigmentation present. Time of full development of pod: medium.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by single plant selection: 'SP95054' traces to a single plant selected in 1995 from an outcrossed population of Accession 972 from the University of Adelaide working collection of faba beans. Accession 972 is purportedly ICARDA line ILB 2282, collected from Greece. The seed lot used for selection in 1995 was harvested from trial plots in 1994 in which flowers were exposed to open pollination. The seed carried on the plant selected in 1995 had also arisen from open pollination with cross pollination effected by bees. Preliminary yield testing of a single plant progeny began in 1996. From 1997 to 1999 the line was maintained under outcrossing in partial isolation from other faba beans. The

plot was annually subjected to mass selection for rust resistance and seed size and was rogued to provide seed for yield trials. In this way 'SP95054' has been maintained as a discrete population since 1997. The pure seed for commercial release was developed in two stages. Self pollination within the selected population was ensured in 1999 and 2000 through use of bee-proof cages. These two generations of selfing reduced the frequency of off-types to negligible levels. The second stage of pure seed production began in 2001 with seed produced in open pollinated plots in full isolation. The breeding and seed production continued from 1995 until 2001. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Ian Rose, NSW Agriculture, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flowering time: early, and Seed size: medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the follwing varieties were considered as comparators: 'Icarus' and 'Fiesta VF'ϕ as well as the female parent 'Accession 972'.

Comparative Trial Location: The trial was planted at Harden, NSW (Latitude 35ºS), on 27 May 2002 with observations taken in spring. Conditions: Plots sown on dry land were approximately 10 by 2 metres and sown at normal rates with fertiliser Legume Starter at 120 kg/ha. Two generations of 'SP95054' were grown with 'Accession 972', 'Fiesta VF'ϕ and 'Icarus' as comparators. Trial design: plots were in randomised blocks with three replications. Measurements: Plants were sampled randomly from the plots at various times during the season. Twenty plants or plant parts were sampled per replication.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 54 *Vicia* varieties

	'SP95054'	***'Accession 972'**	***'Fiesta VF'ϕ**	**'Icarus'**
PLANT: HEIGHT	high	low	medium	low
STEM: NUMBER OF NODES	medium	medium	few	medium
RACEMES: NUMBER OF FLOWERS	few	few	medium	medium
TIME OF FLOWERING	early	early	early	medium
STANDARD: EXTENT OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	slight	slight	medium	slight
POD: LENGTH	long	medium	long	short
POD WIDTH	medium	narrow	medium	broad
POD: DEGREE OF CURVATURE	absent	slight	slight	absent
POD: THICKNESS OF WALL	thin	thin	thin	medium
SEED: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	oblong to broad elliptic	oblong to broad eliptic	oblong/ square	oblong/ ovate
SEED: SHAPE OF CROSS SECTION	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic
SEED: 1000 SEED WEIGHT (g)	670	580	650	760
SEED: COLOUR OF TESTA	beige	beige	beige	green/beige

GRANTS

Aglaonema hybrid
Aglaonema

'Glory of India'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/134 Grantee: **Parthasarathy Mukundan and Gopalaswamy Parthasarathy**.
Certificate No: 2132 Expiry Date: 28 November, 2022.
Agent: **Tanah Kita Nurseries (Qld)**, Pimpama, QLD.

'Green Majesty'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/108 Grantee: **Sunshine Foliage World**.
Certificate No: 2121 Expiry Date: 15 October, 2022.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Painted Princess'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/110 Grantee: **Sunshine Foliage World**.
Certificate No: 2123 Expiry Date: 15 October, 2022.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Royal Ripple'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/109 Grantee: **Sunshine Foliage World**.
Certificate No: 2122 Expiry Date: 15 October, 2022.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Star of India'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/135 Grantee: **Parthasarathy Mukundan and Gopalaswamy Parthasarathy**.
Certificate No: 2133 Expiry Date: 28 November, 2022.
Agent: **Tanah Kita Nurseries (Qld)**, Pimpama, QLD.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Komolight'(Þ) syn **Inca Moonlight**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/194 Grantee: **Konst Alstroemeria BV**.
Certificate No: 2124 Expiry Date: 16 October, 2022.

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Cobeer'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/162 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2120 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2022.

Bracteantha bracteata
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower

'Fire Ball'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/254 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2151 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Golden Wish'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/249 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2146 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Lemon Mist'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/255 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2152 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'NN-9812AA'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/236 Grantee: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.
Certificate No: 2142 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'NN-9812AE'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/318 Grantee: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.
Certificate No: 2136 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'NN-99131A'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/237 Grantee: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.
Certificate No: 2143 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'NN-B9821A'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/319 Grantee: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.
Certificate No: 2137 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'NN-B9892'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/320 Grantee: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.
Certificate No: 2138 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Orange Flame'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/256 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2153 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Pink Delight'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/250 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2147 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Pink Star'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/247 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2144 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Rising Sun'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/252 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2149 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Sweet Sensation'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/251 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2148 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'White Lace'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/248 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2145 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Yellow Gem'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/253 Grantee: **Luff Partnership**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2150 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Wanetta Sunray'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/133 Grantee: **FD Hockings and OB Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.
Certificate No: 2131 Expiry Date: 17 October, 2022.

Capsicum annuum subsp *annuum* var *pomiferum*
Capsicum

'Kapuchin'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/346 Grantee: **Yugen Kaisha Nihon Nouken**.
Certificate No: 2168 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **F B Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura

'Gauka'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/043 Grantee: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.
Certificate No: 2117 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2022.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Ember Glow'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/083 Grantee: **Peter James Ollerenshaw**, Bywong, NSW.
Certificate No: 2130 Expiry Date: 16 October, 2022.

Impatiens flaccida x *Impatiens hawkeri*
Impatiens Hybrid

'Balfaflav'ⓟ
Application No: 2002/011 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2172 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balfafusia'ⓟ
Application No: 2002/010 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2171 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

'Balcebchro'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/350 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2157 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcelavgo'ⓟ syn **Celebration Lavender Glow**ⓟ
Application No: 2000/070 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2139 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcelilae'ⓟ syn **Celebration Light Lavender III**ⓟ
Application No: 2000/071 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2140 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcelisow'ⓟ syn **Celebration Salmon II**ⓟ
Application No: 2000/072 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2141 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'BFP-796'ⓟ syn **Apricot Celebration**ⓟ
Application No: 2000/274 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2158 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Impatiens hybrid
Impatiens

'Kiala'ⓟ syn **Moala**ⓟ
Application No: 1999/102 Grantee: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2177 Expiry Date: 13 December, 2022.
Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Malus domestica
Apple

'Honeycrisp'ⓟ
Application No: 1995/097 Grantee: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**.
Certificate No: 2112 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2027.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Mandevilla x*amabilis*
Mandevilla

'Radiance'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/226 Grantee: **Rybay Pty Ltd trading as Sunset Nursery**, Silverdale, NSW.
Certificate No: 2180 Expiry Date: 13 December, 2022.

'Rita Marie Green'ⓟ syn **Parfait Passion Pink**ⓟ
Application No: 2002/005 Grantee: **Monrovia Nursery Company**.
Certificate No: 2170 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Nemesia hybrid
Nemesia

'Honey Mist'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/127 Grantee: **John Churchus**, Devon Meadows, VIC.
Certificate No: 2125 Expiry Date: 16 October, 2022.

Paulownia fortunei
Paulownia

'EFF NO.1'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/070 Grantee: **E.F.F. Ltd**, West Perth, WA.
Certificate No: 2159 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2027.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Kiley'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/007 Grantee: **The University of Sydney,** Camperdown, NSW, **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT and **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2126 Expiry Date: 16 October, 2022.

Poa annua
Creeping Bluegrass

'MN 184'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/220 Grantee: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**.
Certificate No: 2134 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

'MN 234'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/222 Grantee: **Regents of the University of Minnesota**.
Certificate No: 2135 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Poppicot'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/126 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2114 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2027.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus cerasus x *Prunus canescens*
Cherry Rootstock

'Gisela 6'Ⓟ **syn G I 148/1**Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/164 Grantee: **Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH**.
Certificate No: 2113 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2027.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus persica
Peach

'Sweet September'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/179 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2115 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2027.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'Hiromi Red'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/182 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**.
Certificate No: 2116 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2027.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Ptilotus obovatus
Ptilotus

'Cobtus'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/168 Grantee: **The University of Sydney**, Camperdown, NSW.
Certificate No: 2178 Expiry Date: 13 December, 2022.

Rhododendron simsii
Azalea

'Angelina'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/080 Grantee: **Hortibreed N.V.**.
Certificate No: 2128 Expiry Date: 16 October, 2022.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Christine Matton'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/081 Grantee: **Hortibreed N.V.**.
Certificate No: 2129 Expiry Date: 16 October, 2022.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Intertrogol'Ⓟ syn **Sun City**Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/337 Grantee: **Interplant B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2167 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Ruiroskee'Ⓟ syn **Sweet Unique**Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/204 Grantee: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**.
Certificate No: 2161 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

Solanum rantonettii
Blue Potato Bush

'CATT 1'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/059 Grantee: **D and M Catt Nurseries**, Annangrove, NSW.
Certificate No: 2169 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Admiral'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/291 Grantee: **Cygnet Potato Breeders Limited**.
Certificate No: 2118 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2022.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

'Discovery'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/025 Grantee: **The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland**.
Certificate No: 2175 Expiry Date: 12 December 2022.
Agent: **Southern Choice**, Mt Gambier, SA.

'Inova'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/058 Grantee: **Handelmaatschappij VAN RIJN bv**.
Certificate No: 2127 Expiry Date: 16 October, 2022.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

'Midas'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/292 Grantee: **Cygnet Potato Breeders Limited**.
Certificate No: 2119 Expiry Date: 2 October, 2022.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

'Pomeroy'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/026 Grantee: **The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland**.
Certificate No: 2176 Expiry Date: 12 December 2022.
Agent: **Southern Choice**, Mt Gambier, SA.

'Rioja'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/009 Grantee: **University of Veszprem**.
Certificate No: 2173 Expiry Date: 12 December, 2022.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

'White Lady'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/010 Grantee: **University of Veszprem**.
Certificate No: 2174 Expiry Date: 12 December 2022.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Adelaide, SA.

Trifolium pratense
Red Clover

'Sensation'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/068 Grantee: **AgResearch Limited**.
Certificate No: 2179 Expiry Date: 13 December, 2022.
Agent: **Sastek Pty Limited**, Hamilton, QLD.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Drysdale'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/266 Grantee: **CSIRO,** Canberra, ACT, **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT and **AWB Limited**, Melbourne, VIC.
Certificate No: 2156 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Mackellar'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/238 Grantee: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2155 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

'Rudd'Ⓟ
Application No: 2001/237 Grantee: **CSIRO,** Canberra, ACT **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.
Certificate No: 2154 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

Verbena xhybrida
Verbena

'Balazdapu'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/243 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2165 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazdela'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/242 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2164 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazlav'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/244 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2166 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazpima'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/241 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2163 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balazropi'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/239 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2162 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Zingiber officinale
Ginger

'Buderim Gold'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/161 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 2160 Expiry Date: 2 December, 2022.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Alnus nitida
Alder

'Evergreen King'
Application No: 2001/132

From: Hello Hello

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Baudin'
Application No: 2001/314

From: WABAR2080

'Hamelin'
Application No: 2001/315

From: WABAR2104

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'White Delight'
Application No: 1998/170

From: CROP 4

Spathiphyllum hybrid
Spathiphyllum

'Ultima'
Application No: 2001/020

From: G2

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'EGA Hume'
Application No: 2001/075

From: QT8750

SYNONYM ADDED

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'White Delight' syn **Crop 4**
Application No: 1998/170

Synonym Crop 4 has been added

AGENT AMENDED

From: Little Acre Nursery
To: Graham Cooke
For the following variety:

Geranium hybrid
Geranium

'Pink Spice'ⓟ
Application No: 1995/237 Certificate Number: 930

From: Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd
To: Monsanto Australia Limited
For the following varieties:

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'ATR-Grace'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/344 Certificate Number: 1912

'Dunkeld'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/050 Certificate Number: 672

'Grouse'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/228 Certificate Number: 1126

'Karoo'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/040 Certificate Number: 1123

'Monty'ⓟ
Application No: 1996/227 Certificate Number: 1127

'Oscar'ⓟ
Application No: 1992/009 Certificate Number: 589

'Rainbow'ⓟ
Application No: 1994/051 Certificate Number: 673

'TI1 Pinnacle'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/046 Certificate Number: 1125

'TM8'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/346 Certificate Number: 1913

'ATR Beacon'
Application No: 2001/136

'ATR-EYRE'
Application No: 2001/309

'Georgie'ⓟ
Application No: 1999/217 Certificate Number: 1800

From: Denis McGrath
To: Sastek Pty Limited
For the following varieties:

Bromus stamineus
Brome Grass

'Grasslands Gala' (Þ)
Application No: 1991/090 Certificate Number: 212

Cichorium intybus
Chicory

'Choice'
Application No: 2002/013

'Puna II'
Application No: 2002/012

Dactylis glomerata
Cocksfoot

'Grasslands Excel'
Application No: 1998/087 Certificate Number: 1547

'Grasslands Kara'(Þ)
Application No: 1989/051 Certificate Number: 44

'Grasslands Vision'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/086 Certificate Number: 1312

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Flecha'(Þ) syn **Grasslands Flecha**(Þ)
Application No: 1998/163 Certificate Number: 1764

'Grasslands Advance'(Þ)
Application No: 1993/162 Certificate Number: 331

Lolium hybrid
Hybrid Ryegrass

'Grasslands Impact'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/004 Certificate Number: 1083

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Grasslands Lincoln'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/011 Certificate Number: 346

'Grasslands Samson'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/003 Certificate Number: 1082

Lolium perenne x *Lolium multiflorum*
Ryegrass

'Grasslands Greenstone'(Þ)
Application No: 1990/080 Certificate Number: 142

Lotus corniculatus
Birdsfoot Trefoil

'Grasslands Goldie'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/098 Certificate Number: 345

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Grasslands Kaituna'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/037 Certificate Number: 1398

'Grasslands Torlesse'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/036 Certificate Number: 1586

Neotyphodium lolii
Endophyte – Ryegrass

'AR1'
Application No: 1997/013

Neotyphodium sp
Endophyte – Fescue

'AR501'
Application No: 1997/111

Plantago lanceolata
Plantain

'Grasslands Lancelot'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/016 Certificate Number: 736

Trifolium fragiferum
Strawberry Clover

'Grasslands Onward'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/293 Certificate Number: 735

Trifolium pratense
Red Clover

'Broadway'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/060 Certificate Number: 1869

'Crossway'
Application No: 2002/091

'Grasslands Colenso'(Þ)
Application No: 1990/077 Certificate Number: 192

'Grasslands G27'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/213 Certificate Number: 500

'Sensation'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/068 Certificate Number: 2179

Trifolium repens
White Clover

'Grasslands Bounty'Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/080 Certificate Number: 1546

'Grasslands Challenge'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/106 Certificate Number: 797

'Grasslands Demand'Ⓟ
Application No: 1992/188 Certificate Number: 338

'Grasslands Kopu'Ⓟ
Application No: 1989/024 Certificate Number: 116

'Grasslands Nusiral'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/129 Certificate Number: 1416

'Grasslands Prestige'Ⓟ
Application No: 1992/187 Certificate Number: 337

'Grasslands Sustain'Ⓟ
Application No: 1995/107 Certificate Number: 749

'Grasslands Tahora'Ⓟ
Application No: 1989/023 Certificate Number: 37

'Prop'Ⓟ syn **WEF**Ⓟ
Application No: 1993/193 Certificate Number: 380

'Tillman II'Ⓟ
Application No: 1996/191 Certificate Number: 1025

From: Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd
To: Southern Choice
For the following varieties:

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Discovery'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/025 Certificate Number: 2175

'Pomeroy'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/026 Certificate Number: 2176

ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS

From: Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd
To: Monsanto Australia Limited
For the following varieties:

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Ag Emblem'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/171 Certificate Number: 1804

'ATR-Hyden'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/349 Certificate Number: 1914

'Bugle'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/172 Certificate Number: 1799

'AG-Castle'
Application No: 2001/300

'AG Outback'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/266 Certificate Number: 1903

'Insignia'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/169 Certificate Number: 1898

'Trooper'
Application No: 1999/170 Certificate Number: 1899

From: NF Derera, AM - ASAS Pty Ltd
To: Professor Nicholas F. Derera and Mrs Roza E. Derera
For the following varieties:

Capsicum annuum var *fasciculatum*
Dwarf Chilli

'Bantam'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/128 Certificate Number: 1256

'Orange Bantam'Ⓟ
Application No: 1998/154 Certificate Number: 1606

'Thimble'Ⓟ
Application No: 1997/129 Certificate Number: 1257

GRANTS REVOKED

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Waxflower

'Jubilee Jade'
Application No: 1992/015 Certificate Number: 1048

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Pink Peppermint'
Application No: 1992/091 Certificate Number: 264

These varieties are no longer under PBR protection.

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Chamelaucium hybrid
Waxflower

'WX01'
Application No: 2000/046

'WX11'
Application No: 2000/049

'WX15'
Application No: 2000/051

'WX8'
Application No: 2001/027

Fragaria x*ananassa*
Strawberry

'Rosa Linda'
Application No: 1999/235

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'WABAR2109'
Application No: 2001/316

'WABAR2110'
Application No: 2001/317

Lavandula angustifolia
English Lavender

'Crystal Lights'
Application No: 2001/178

Phaseolus vulgaris
Navy Bean

'Brew'
Application No: 2002/069

Rhododendron hybrid
RHODODENDRON

'Tilly Aston'
Application No: 1999/056

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Grandrenai'
Application No: 2001/212

'Sunbonjo'
Application No: 2001/214

Sorghum hybrid
Forage Sorghum

'Jaffa'
Application No: 2001/292

Strelitzia reginae
Bird of Paradise

'Mini bird'
Application No: 2001/299

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'QT9050'
Application No: 2001/323

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

Abutilon x*hybridum*
Chinese Lantern

'Golden Bell'
Application No: 1995/186 Certificate Number: 698

Aglaonema costatum var *foxii*
Aglaonema

'Northern Lightning'
Application No: 1993/241 Certificate Number: 906

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Andes'
Application No: 1993/267 Certificate Number: 504

'Sangria'
Application No: 1991/063 Certificate Number: 309

'Stalove' syn **Amor**
Application No: 1993/137 Certificate Number: 684

'Staprimar' syn **Margaret**
Application No: 1998/151 Certificate Number: 1619

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Hylite 200 TT'
Application No: 1998/240 Certificate Number: 1589

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Waxflower

'Jenny Jane'
Application No: 1992/014 Certificate Number: 939

'Muchea Mauve'
Application No: 1992/013 Certificate Number: 938

'Triumphant'
Application No: 1991/043 Certificate Number: 352

'Variegated Blush'
Application No: 1990/010 Certificate Number: 349

'White Spring'
Application No: 1990/008 Certificate Number: 347

Diascia hybrid
Twinspur

'Coral Belle'
Application No: 1997/019 Certificate Number: 1115

Dionaea muscipula
Venus Fly Trap

'Royal Red'
Application No: 1993/069 Certificate Number: 464

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Lemon Drop'
Application No: 1992/090 Certificate Number: 286

Festuca arundinacea
Tall Fescue

'Creole'
Application No: 1998/212 Certificate Number: 1797

Ficus benjamina
Weeping Fig

'Reginald'
Application No: 1992/108 Certificate Number: 522

Fragaria hybrid
Strawberry

'Capitola'
Application No: 1990/081 Certificate Number: 929

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'DeltaJEWEL'
Application No: 1997/342 Certificate Number: 1322

Gypsophila paniculata
Baby's Breath

'Festival' syn **Pink Festival**
Application No: 1995/065 Certificate Number: 1151

'White Festival'
Application No: 1995/066 Certificate Number: 1152

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Wyalong'
Application No: 1998/137 Certificate Number: 1354

Rosa banksiae
Banksia Rose

'Powder Puff'
Application No: 1998/155 Certificate Number: 1830

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Benfig' syn **Figurine**
Application No: 1993/149 Certificate Number: 477

'Jacable' syn **Fascination**
Application No: 1993/259 Certificate Number: 516

'Jacchry' syn **Breathless**
Application No: 1993/257 Certificate Number: 514

'Jacdash' syn **Rose of Wagga Wagga**
Application No: 1993/262 Certificate Number: 518

'Jacsim' syn **Sweet Inspiration**
Application No: 1993/260 Certificate Number: 517

'Jactop' syn **Legend**
Application No: 1993/258 Certificate Number: 515

Spathiphyllum hybrid
Spathiphyllum

'Frederick'
Application No: 1996/127 Certificate Number: 1372

Telopea speciosissima
Waratah

'Songlines'
Application No: 1996/135 Certificate Number: 1593

CORRIGENDA

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'44C73'
Application No: 2001/149
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1), Table 10, page 37
Corrigenda: in the comparative table, along with other characteristics, LEAF: WIDTH and PETAL: WIDTH were also used for showing distinctness. However, further analysis reveals that these two characteristics do not meet the required PBR uniformity standards for canola varieties. Therefore, these two characteristics are withdrawn from Table 10 and omitted from the claim for distinctness.

'46C74'
Application No: 2001/150
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1), Table 11, page 37
Corrigenda: in the comparative table, along with characteristics, LEAF: LENGTH, LEAF: WIDTH and SILIQUA: LENGTH were also used for showing distinctness. However, further analysis reveals that these

three characteristics do not meet the required PBR uniformity standards for canola varieties. Therefore, these three characteristics are withdrawn from Table 11 and omitted from the claim for distinctness.

'45C75'

Application No: 2001/151
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1), Table 12, page 38
Corrigenda: in the comparative table along with other characteristics, LEAF: WIDTH and SILIQUA: LENGTH were also used for showing distinctness. However, further analysis reveals that these two characteristics do not meet the required PBR uniformity standards for canola varieties. Therefore, these two characteristics are withdrawn from Table 12 and omitted from the claim for distinctness.

'ATR-Eyre'

Application No: 2001/309
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1), Table 15, page 41
Corrigenda: in the comparative table, along with other characteristics, EXTENT OF HAIRS ON FIRST TRUE LEAVES and PERCETAGE OF ANTHER DOTTING were also used for showing distinctness. However, further analysis reveals that these two characteristics do not meet the required PBR stability standards for canola varieties. Therefore, these two characteristics are withdrawn from Table 15 and omitted from the claim for distinctness.

'AG-Castle'

Application No: 2001/300
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1), Table 13, page 39
Corrigenda: in the comparative table, along with other characteristics, COTYLEDON WIDTH/LENGTH and PERCETAGE OF LEAF LOBING were also used for showing distinctness. However, further analysis reveals that these two characteristics do not meet the required PBR stability standards for canola varieties. Therefore, these two characteristics are withdrawn from Table 13 and omitted from the claim for distinctness.

'Lantern'

Application No: 2001/297
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1), Table 16, page 42

Corrigenda: in the comparative table, along with other characteristics, FLOWER: PETAL WIDTH and FLOWER: RATIO OF PETAL LENGTH/WIDTH were also used for showing distinctness. However, further analysis reveals that these two characteristics do not meet the required PBR uniformity standards for canola varieties. Therefore, these two characteristics are withdrawn from Table 16 and omitted from the claim for distinctness.

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'Mackay'

Application No: 2001/076

Journal Reference: PVJ 15(3) page 63
Variety name published as: 'MacKay'
Corrigenda: correct form of name should be 'Mackay'

'Torrens'

Application No: 2001/123
Journal Reference: PVJ 15(2), Table 20, page 37-38
Corrigenda: in the comparative table, along with other characteristics, AWN: LENGTH was also used for showing distinctness. However, further analysis reveals that this characteristic does not meet the required PBR stability standards for barley varieties. Therefore, this characteristic is withdrawn from Table 20 and omitted from the claim for distinctness.

Petunia x*hybrida*
Petunia

Journal Reference: PVJ 15(2) page 45
Botanical name published as *Petunia* hybrid
Corrigenda: correct botanical name should be *Petunia* x*hybrida*
For the following varieties:

'Balrufbrip'

Application No: 2000/288

'Balrufllav'

Application No: 2000/289

'Balrufpurp'

Application No: 2000/290

'Balrufvein'

Application No: 2000/287

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeder's Rights.
For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

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

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

Collector of Public Monies
C/-Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

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

Consequences of not paying fees when due
Application fee
Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be 'non-valid' and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

Examination fee
Non-payment of the examination fee of an application will automatically result, at the end of 12 months from the date of acceptance, in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see 'inactive applications' below).

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12-month period may require the prior payment of the examination fee.

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

Annual fee
Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for Plant Breeder's rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

FEES

Basic Fees	Schedule			
	A	B	C	D
	$			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination - per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400

Annual Renewal - all applications 300

Schedule

A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.

B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.

C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994)

D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part1 and/or Part2), an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for	
(a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

Dr Paul **Brennan**
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeder's

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Proprietor
Eclipse IP Management
PO Box 2221 Milton Business Centre
MILTON QLD 4064
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing consumers

Mr Peter **Neilson**
Crop and Food Research
Birrabee Park
Bowna via
ALBURY NSW 2640
Representing Plant Breeder's

Mr Hugh **Roberts**
Farmer
'Birralee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Ms Anna **Sharpe**
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr Doug **Waterhouse** (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeder's Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

The 32nd meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) was held in Canberra on 6 November 2002.

Key matters discussed were:

The Plant Breeder's Rights Amendment Bill 2002
The view of the PBRAC was that amendments that were not the subject matter of the Government's Bill should not be addressed in the context of the current Bill.

The Proposal to Remove the Exclusion for Plants and Animals from the Innovation Patent
The view of the PBRAC was that the discussion paper on this issue prepared by the Advisory Council on Intellectual Property (ACIP) was inadequate and that it was inappropriate to place respondents in the position of justifying why current Government policy, established in recent legislation, should be maintained.
The PBRAC was of the view that, in the absence of more information from ACIP and compelling national interest arguments, the current exclusion should be maintained.

Full Cost Recovery
The PBRAC was informed of AFFA's intention to recover its corporate service costs from units within the Department and the possible cost implications for PBR fee increases and for usage of the PBR scheme.
The view of PBRAC is that:

(i) every effort must be made to ensure that the costs levied by AFFA were in line with best management practice;
(ii) it is entirely inappropriate to charge PBR for services that it does not use. PBRAC looks forward to a further consultative meeting with AFFA corporate services representatives on this important issue in March 2003;
(iii) the impact of any fee increase on the users of the scheme should be determined.

E-commerce
PBRAC recommended that AFFA increase the priority of the introduction of an E-commerce facility for the PBR scheme, particularly in light of the need for greater efficiencies to offset full cost recovery.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

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

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Portman, Anthony Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg Smith, Daniel
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Avocado	Owen-Turner, John Swinburn, Garth Whiley, Tony
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoee Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Blueberry	Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa Prince, John
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Chequer, Robert Cross, Richard Easton, Andrew Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj Light, Kate McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Rudolph, Paul Sanders, Milton Scholefield, Peter Young, Heidi Zadow, Diane
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cereals	Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross Fennell, John Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Moore, Stephen Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Roake, Jeremy Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Stearne, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Wilson, Frances
Cherry	Cramond, Gregory Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David
Citrus	Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoee Mitchell, Leslie Owen-Turner, John Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Swinburn, Garth Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce

Clivia
- Smith, Kenneth

Clover
- Lake, Andrew
- Miller, Jeff
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Conifer
- Stearne, Peter

Cotton
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Khan, Akram
- Leske, Richard

Cucurbits
- Cross, Richard
- Herrington, Mark
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Sykes, Stephen

Cydonia
- Baxter, Leslie

Dogwood
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Maddox, Zoee
- Stearne, Peter

Feijoa
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Fibre Crops
- Khan, Akram

Fig
- Darmody, Liz
- FitzHenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Maddox, Zoee
- Pullar, David

Forage Brassicas
- Goulden, David

Forage Grasses
- Fennell, John
- Harrison, Peter
- Kirby, Greg
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Smith, Kevin

Forage Legumes
- Fennell, John
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Hill, Jeff
- Lake, Andrew
- Miller, Jeff
- Snowball, Richard

Forest Trees
- Lubomski, Marek

Fruit
- Cramond, Gregory
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Kennedy, Peter
- Lenoir, Roland
- Maddox, Zoee
- McCarthy, Alec
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Fungi, Basidiomycetes
- Cairney, John

Ginger
- Whiley, Tony

Grapes
- Biggs, Eric
- Darmody, Liz
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Lee, Slade
- Maddox, Zoee
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter
- Smith, Daniel
- Stearne, Peter
- Swinburn, Garth
- Sykes, Stephen

Grevillea
- Herrington, Mark

Hydrangea
- Hanger, Brian
- Maddox, Zoee

Impatiens
- Paananen, Ian

Jojoba
- Dunstone, Bob

Legumes
- Aberdeen, Ian
- Baker, Andrew
- Collins, David
- Cook, Bruce
- Cruickshank, Alan
- Downes, Ross
- Foster, Kevin
- Harrison, Peter
- Imrie, Bruce
- Kirby, Greg
- Khan, Akram
- Knights, Edmund
- Lake, Andrew
- Law, Mary Ann
- Loch, Don
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nutt, Bradley
- Rose, John
- Snowball, Richard

Lentils
- Brouwer, Jan
- Collins, David
- Goulden, David
- Khan, Akram

Lucerne
- Lake, Andrew
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Nichols, Phillip

Lupin
- Collins, David
- Sanders, Milton

Magnolia
- Paananen, Ian

Mango
- Owen-Turner, John
- Whiley, Tony

Myrtaceae
- Dunstone, Bob

Native grasses
- Quinn, Patrick
- Waters, Cathy

Oat
- Collins, David
- Khan, Akram
- Platz, Greg

Oilseed crops
- Downes, Ross
- Kidd, Charles
- Poulsen, David

Olives
- Bazzani, Mr Luigi
- Gingis, Aron
- Pullar, David

Onions
- Cross, Richard
- Fennell, John
- Gingis, Aron
- Khan, Akram
- McMichael, Prue
- Pullar, David
- Robinson, Ben
- Scholefield, Peter

Ornamentals - Exotic
- Armitage, Paul
- Angus, Tim
- Barth, Gail
- Collins, Ian
- Cross, Richard
- Cunneen, Thomas
- Darmody, Liz
- Dawson, Iain
- Derera, Nicholas AM
- Eggleton, Steve
- Fisk, Anne Marie
- Fitzhenry, Daniel
- Fleming, Graham
- Gingis, Aron
- Guy, Gareme
- Harrison, Peter
- Hempel, Maciej
- Johnston, Margaret
- Kirkham, Roger
- Khan, Akram
- Kulkarni, Vinod
- Lamont, Greg
- Larkman, Clive
- Lenoir, Roland
- Lowe, Greg
- Lubomski, Marek
- Lunghusen, Mark
- Maddox, Zoee
- McMichael, Prue
- Milne, Carolynn
- Mitchell, Hamish
- Mitchell, Leslie
- Murray, Joseph
- Nichols, David
- Oates, John
- Paananen, Ian
- Prescott, Chris
- Prince, John
- Robb, John

Robinson, Ben
Ryan, Kevin
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Stewart, Angus
Van der Ley, John
Watkins, Phillip
Watkinson, Andrew

Ornamentals - Indigenous
Allen, Paul
Angus, Tim
Barrett, Mike
Barth, Gail
Cunneen, Thomas
Dawson, Iain
Derera, Nicholas AM
Downes, Ross
Eggleton, Steve
Harrison, Peter
Henry, Robert J
Hockings, David
Jack, Brian
Johnston, Margaret
Kirby, Greg
Kirkham, Roger
Khan, Akram
Lenoir, Roland
Lowe, Greg
Lullfitz, Robert
Lunghusen, Mark
McMichael, Prue
Milne, Carolynn
Mitchell, Hamish
Molyneux, W M
Murray, Joseph
Nichols, David
Oates, John
Paananen, Ian
Prince, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Singh, Deo
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Tan, Beng
Watkins, Phillip
Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus
Foster, Kevin
Nichols, Phillip
Nutt, Bradley
Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus
Paananen, Ian
Robb, John

Pastures & Turf
Aberdeen, Ian
Anderson, Malcolm
Avery, Angela
Cameron, Stephen
Cook, Bruce
Downes, Ross
Croft, Valerie
Harrison, Peter
Kirby, Greg
Loch, Don
Miller, Jeff
Mitchell, Leslie
Neylan, John
Rose, John
Smith, Raymond
Scattini, Walter John
Smith, Kevin
Wilson, Frances

Peanut
Cruickshank, Alan
George, Doug

Pear
Baxter, Leslie
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Langford, Garry
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Tancred, Stephen
Valentine, Bruce

Persimmon
Swinburn, Garth

Petunia
Paananen, Ian
Nichols, David

Photinia
Robb, John

Pistacia
Pullar, David
Richardson, Clive
Sykes, Stephen

Pisum
Brouwer, Jan
Goulden, David
McMichael, Prue
Sanders, Milton

Potatoes
Baker, Andrew
Cross, Richard
Fennell, John
Guertsen, Paul
Kirkham, Roger
McMichael, Prue
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter

Proteaceae
Barth, Gail
Kirby, Neil
Robb, John
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel

Prunus
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alastair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Porter, Gavin
Portman, Anthony
Pullar, David
Topp, Bruce
Witherspoon, Jennifer
Pulse Crops
Bestow, Sue
Brouwer, Jan
Collins, David
Cross, Richard
Kidd, Charles
Oates, John
Poulsen, David

Raspberry
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron
Barrett, Mike
Paananen, Ian

Rose
Barrett, Mike
Cross, Richard
Darmody, Liz
Fitzhenry, Daniel
Fleming, Graham
Fox, Primrose
Gingis, Aron
Hanger, Brian
Kirkness, Colin
Lee, Peter
Maddox, Zoee
McKirdy, Simon
Prescott, Chris
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Smith, Daniel
Stearne, Peter
Swane, Geoff
Syrus, A Kim
Van der Ley, John

Sesame
Bennett, Malcolm
Harrison, Peter
Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum
Khan, Akram

Soybean
Harrison, Peter
James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants
Derera, Nicholas AM
Khan, Akram
Pullar, David

Stone Fruit
Barrett, Mike
Cramond, Gregory
Darmody, Liz
Fleming, Graham
Kennedy, Peter
Mackay, Alistair
Maddox, Zoee
Malone, Michael
Pullar, David
Robinson, Ben
Scholefield, Peter
Swinburn, Garth
Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry	
	Gingis, Aron
	Herrington, Mark
	Mitchell, Leslie
	Morrison, Bruce
	Porter, Gavin
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Zorin, Clara
Sugarcane	
	Cox, Mike
	Morgan, Terence
	Piperidis, George
Sunflower	
	George, Doug
Tomato	
	Cross, Richard
	Gingis, Aron
	Herrington, Mark
	Khan, Akram
	McMichael, Prue
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Smith, Daniel
Tree Crops	
	McRae, Tony
Triticale	
	Collins, David
Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	
	Harrison, Peter
	Kulkarni, Vinod
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Whiley, Tony
	Winston, Ted
Umbrella Tree	
	Paananen, Ian
Vegetables	
	Baker, Andrew
	Cross, Richard
	Derera, Nicholas AM
	Fennell, John
	Frkovic, Edward
	Gingis, Aron
	Harrison, Peter
	Kirkham, Roger
	Khan, Akram
	Lenoir, Roland
	McMichael, Prue
	Oates, John
	Pearson, Craig
	Pullar, David
	Robinson, Ben
	Scholefield, Peter
	Smith, Daniel
	Westra Van Holthe, Jan
Verbena	
	Paananen, Ian
Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)	
	Brouwer, Jan
	Collins, David
	Khan, Akram
	Platz, Greg
	Sanders, Milton

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029	
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	
	017 870 252 mobile	Victoria
Angus, Tim	(64 4) 565 3121	
	plantatim@aol.com	Australia and New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233	
	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria
Avery, Angela	02 6030 4500	
	02 6030 4600 fax	South Eastern Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6426 2545	
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087	
	02 9980 1662 fax	
	0407 062 494 mobile	NSW/ACT
Barth, Gail	08 8389 7479	SA and Victoria
Baxter, Leslie	03 6224 4481	
	03 6224 4468 fax	
	0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207	
	08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia
Bennett, Malcolm	08 8973 9733	
	08 8973 9777 fax	NT, QLD, NSW, WA
Bestow, Sue	02 6795 4695	
	02 6795 4358 fax	
	0418 953 050 mobile	Australia
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553	
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia
Brouwer, Jan	03 53846293	South Eastern Australia
	janbertb@wimmera.com.au	
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	Sydney
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au	
Chequer, Robert	03 5382 1269	
	0419 145 262 mobile	Victoria
Collins, David	08 9623 2343 ph/fax	Central Western Wheatbelt
	0154 42694 mobile	of Western Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia
Cox, Mike	07 4132 5200	
	07 4132 5253 fax	Queensland and NSW
Cramond, Gregory	08 8390 0299	
	08 8390 0033 fax	
	0417 842 558 mobile	Australia
Croft, Valerie	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Cruickshank, Alan	07 4160 0722	
	07 4162 3238 fax	QLD
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5071	High rainfall zone of
	02 6246 5399 fax	temperate Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293	ACT, South East NSW
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072	
	02 9639 0345 fax	
	0414 639 307 mobile	Australia
Downes, Ross	02 6255 1461 ph	
	02 6278 4676 fax	
	0414 955258 mobile	ACT, South East Australia
Dunstone, Bob	02 6281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW
Eggleton, Steve	03 9876 1097	
	03 9876 1696 fax	Melbourne Region
Fennell, John	03 5334 7871	
	03 5334 7892 fax	
	0419 881 887	Australia
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 9553 4338	
	02 9587 5042 fax	
	0417 297 956 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia

Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	
	03 9769 1522 fax	Victoria, South Australia and
	0419 878658 mobile	Southern NSW
Goulden, David	64 3 325 6400	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
Guertsen, Paul	02 6845 3789	
	02 6845 3382 fax	
	0407 658 105 mobile	NSW, VIC, SE QLD
Guy, Graeme	03 9457 1927	
	gguy@netspace.net.au	Victoria
Hanger, Brian	03 9837 5547 ph/fax	
	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
Hare, Ray	02 6763 1232	
	02 6763 1222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Harrison, Peter	08 8948 1894 ph	Tropical/Sub-tropical Aust.,
	08 8948 3894 fax	including NT and NW of WA
	0407 034 083 mobile	and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Kennedy, Peter	02 6382 7600	
	02 6382 2228 fax	New South Wales
Khan, Akram	02 9351 8821	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
	08 8842 3066 fax	
	0417 336 458 mobile	Southern Australia
Kirby, Greg	08 8201 2176	
	08 8201 3015 fax	South Australia
Kirby, Neil	02 4754 2637	
	02 4754 2640 fax	New South Wales
Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1200	
	03 5957 1210 fax	
	0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Kirkness, Colin	08 9443 1099	
	0419 196661 mobile	Perth
Knights, Edmund	02 6763 1100	
	02 6763 1222 fax	North Western NSW
Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
	08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Lake, Andrew	08 8177 0558	
	0418 818 798 mobile	
	lake@arcom.com.au	SE Australia
Lamont, Greg	02 8778 5388	
	02 9734 9866 fax	Sydney region
Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	03 6266 4023 fax	
	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Larkman, Clive	03 9735 3831	
	03 9739 6370	
	larkman@tpgi.com.au	Victoria
Law, Mary Ann	07 4637 9960	
	07 4637 9962 fax	
	malaw@bigpond.com	Toowoomba region
Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147	
	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410	Queensland/Northern New
	02 6622 2080 fax	South Wales
Lenoir, Roland	02 6231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
Leske, Richard	07 4671 3136	Cotton growing regions of
	07 4671 3113 fax	QLD & NSW
Light, Kate	03 5362 2175	
	0419 145 768 mobile	Victoria
Loch, Don	07 3286 1488	
	07 3286 3094 fax	Queensland
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750	
	02 4389 4958 fax	
	0411 327390 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Lubomski, Marek	07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD
Lullfitz, Robert	08 9447 6360	South West WA
Lunghusen, Mark	03 5998 2083	
	03 5998 2089fax	
	0407 050 133 mobile	Melbourne & environs
Mackay, Alastair	08 9310 5342 ph/fax	
	0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Maddox, Zoee	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand
McCarthy, Alec	08 9780 6273	
	08 9780 6136 fax	South West WA
McKirdy, Simon	042 163 8229 mobile	Australia
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	08 8723 0688	
	08 8723 0660 fax	Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 356 8019 extn 8027	Manawatu region,
	64 3 351 8142 fax	New Zealand
Milne, Carolynn	07 3206 3509	QLD
Mitchell, Hamish	03 9737 9568	
	03 9737 9899 fax	Victoria
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021	
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW
Molyneux, William	03 5965 2011	
	03 5965 2033 fax	Victoria
Moore, Stephen	02 6799 2230	
	02 6799 2239 fax	NSW
Morgan, Terence	07 4783 6000	
	07 4783 6001 fax	Australia
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne
Murray, Joseph	03 5629 9110	VIC
Neylan, John	03 9886 6200	
	0413 620 256 mobile	VIC, NSW, SA
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	SE Melbourne, Mornington
	03 5977 4921 fax	Peninsula & Dandenong Ranges
		Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	Sydney region, Eastern
		Australia
Owen-Turner, John	07 4129 5217	Burnett region, Central
	07 4129 5511 fax	Queensland region
Paananen, Ian	02 4381 0051	
	02 4381 0071 fax	
	0412 826589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle
Piperidis, George	07 3331 3373	
	07 3871 0383 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Platz, Greg	07 4639 8817	
	07 4639 8800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW
Porter, Gavin	07 5460 1233	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Portman, Anthony	08 9274 5355	
	08 9250 1859 fax	South-west Western Australia
Poulsen, David	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Prescott, Chris	03 5998 5100	
	03 5998 5333	
	0417 340 558 mobile	Victoria
Prince, John	07 5533 0211	
	07 5533 0488 fax	SE QLD
Pullar, David	03 9415 1533	
	03 9419 1317 fax	
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia
Richardson, Clive	03 51550255	Victoria
Roake, Jeremy	02 9351 8830	
	02 9351 8875 fax	Sydney Region
Robb, John	02 4376 1330	
	02 4376 1271 fax	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Rose, John	07 4661 2944	
	07 4661 5257 fax	SE Queensland
Rudolph, Paul	03 5381 2168	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0438 083 840 mobile	Victoria
Ryan, Kevin	03 9790 0095	
	0409 008 682	Victoria
Sanders, Milton	08 9825 8087	
	08 9387 4388 fax	Southern Australia: WA,Vic,
	0427 031 951 mobile	NSW, SA
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical and sub-tropical
		Australia

Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	
	018 082022 mobile	SE Australia
Singh, Deo	0418 880787 mobile	
	07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Smith, Daniel	08 8373 2488	
	08 8373 2442 fax	South Australia
Smith, Kenneth	02 4570 9069	Australia
Smith, Kevin	03 5573 0900	
	03 5571 1523 fax	SE Australia
Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234	
	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Snowball, Richard	08 9368 3517	Mediterranean areas of
	08 9367 2625 fax	Australia
Stearne, Peter	02 9262 2611	
	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
Stewart, Angus	02 4385 9788ph/fax	
	0419 632 123 mobile	Sydney, Gosford
Swane, Geoff	02 6889 1545	
	02 6889 2533 fax	
	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
Swinburn, Garth	03 5023 4644	Murray Valley Region - from
	03 5021 3131 fax	Swan Hill (Vic) to Waikere (SA)
Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3100	
	03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Tancred, Stephen	07 4681 2931	
	07 4681 4274 fax	
	0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Topp, Bruce	07 4681 1255	
	07 4681 1769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Valentine, Bruce	02 6361 3919	
	02 6361 3573 fax	New South Wales
Van Der Ley, John	02 6561 5047	
	02 6561 5138 fax	Sydney to Brisbane and New
	0417 423 768 mobile	England area
Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
	03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Waters, Cathy	02 6888 7404	
	02 6888 7201 fax	SE Australia
Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800	
	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Watkinson, Andrew	075 4500750	
	075 4458838 fax	QLD
Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033	
	03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Whiley, Tony	07 5441 5441	QLD
Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	Canterbury, New Zealand
	64 3 318 8549 fax	
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name

Allan, Kate
Allen, Antony
Ali, S
Baelde, Arie
Baker, Ian
Barr, Andrew
Bell, David
Bernuetz, Andrew
Birmingham, Erika
Brennan, Paul
Breust, P
Brewer, L
Brindley, Tony
Buchanan, Peter
Bunker, John
Bunker, Kerry
Burton, Wayne
Cameron, Nick
Cant, Russell
Chivers, Ian
Clayton- Greene, Kevin
Constable, Greg
Cook, Esther
Cox, Michael
Craig, Andrew
Craigie, Gail
Dale, Gary
Dear, Brian
de Betue, Remco
Delaporte, Kate
Done, Anthony
Donnelly, Peter
Downe, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver
Drew, Janette
Dyer, Natalie
Eastwood, Russell
Ebb, Fran
Eisemann, Robert
Elliott, Philip
Engel, Richard
Gibbons, Philip
Gibson, Peter
Gomme, Simon
Granger, Andrew
Green, Allan
Guerin, Jenny
Harden, Patrick
Hart, Ray
Hill, Jeffrey
Hollamby, Gil
Hoppo, Sue
Howie, Jake
Hunt, Melissa
Hurst, Andrea
Irwin, John
Jackson, B
Jaeger, M
Johnston, Christine
Jupp, Noel
Kaehne, Ian
Katelaris, A
Kebblewhite, Tony
Kempff, Stefan
Kennedy, Chris
Kimbeng, Collins
Knights, Ted
Knox, Graham
Kobelt, Eric
Lacey, Kevin
Langbein, Sueanne
Leighton, Alan
Leonforte, Tony
Lewin, Laurence
Lewis, Hartley
Liu, Chunji
Loi, Angelo
Lowe, Russell
Luckett, David
Mack, Ian
Macleod, Nick
Mann, Dorham
Mason, Lloyd
McCallum, Lesley
Mcdonald, David
Mcmaugh, P
Mendham, Neville
Menzies, Kim
Moody, David
Neilson, Peter
Newman, Allen
Norriss, Michael
Oakes, John
Offord, Cathy
Patel, Narandra
Paull, Jeff
Pearce, Bob
Peppe, Ivan
Perrott, Neil
Pressler, Craig
Piperidis, George
Reeve, Christopher
Reid, Peter
Roberts, Sean
Rose, Ian
Rowles, Cherie
Salmon, Alexander
Sammon, Noel
Sandral, Graeme
Sanewski, Garth
Saperstein, Sylvia
Schreuders, Harry
Scott, Ralph
Snowball, Richard
Smith, Michael
Smith, Raymond
Smith, Sue
Song, Leonard
Stiller, Warwick
Stuart, Smith
Sutton, John
Tonks, John
Trimboli, Daniel
Van der Spek, Folke
Vaughan, Peter
Venn, Neil
Weatherly, Lilia
Wei, Xianming
Whalley, R.D.B.
Williams, Rex
Williams, Thomas
Wilson, Rob
Wilson, Stephen
Wirthensohn, Michelle
Wright, Gary
Yan, Guijun
Zeppa, Aldo

APPENDIX 5

ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the
Protection of New Varieties of
Plants (UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
Web site: http://www.upov.int

Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:

ARGENTINA
Area Semillas
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Pesca
Ministerio de Economia y Obras
Y Servicios Publicos
Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3. Piso
1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 11) 4349 2497
Fax: (54 11) 4349 2417
e-mail: inase@sagyp.mecon.ar

AUSTRALIA
Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
P O Box 858
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (61 2) 6272 3888
Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650
e-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

AUSTRIA
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum fur Landwirtschaft
Sortenschutzamt
Postfach 400
Spargelfeldstrasse 191
A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 73216 4000
Fax: (43 1) 73216 4211

BELARUS
Committee for the State Testing and Protection
of Plant Varieties of the Republic of Belarus
90, Kazintza Str.
Minsk

Phone: (375-17) 277 0421
Fax: (375-17) 278 3530
e-mail: sortr@mshp.minsk.by

BELGIUM
Ministere de classes moyennes et de l'agriculture
Service de la protection des obtentions
vegetales et des catalogues nationaux
Tour WTC/3- 11eme etage
Avenue Simon Bolivar 30
B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 44 08
Fax: (32 2) 208 44 21

BOLIVIA
Direccion Nacional de Semillas
Secretaria Nacional de Agricultural y Ganaderia
Avda. 6 de Agosto 2006, Edif. V. Centenario
Casilla 4793
La Paz

Phone (591-2) 441 153/441 608
Fax: (591-2) 441 153/441 608
e-mail: semillas@ceibo.entelnet.bo

BRAZIL
Servico Nacional de Protecao de Cultivares-SNPC
(National Plant Varieties Protection Service)
Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Rural-SDR
Ministerio da Agricultura e do Abastedimento
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco D, Anexo A
Terreo, Sala 1-12
CEP 70043-900, Brasilia, DF

Phone: (55-61) 218-2433
Fax: (55-61) 224 2842
e-mail: snpc@agricultura.gov.br

BULGARIA
Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.
BG -1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 710 152
Fax: (359-2) 708 325

Central Office "Variety Testing"
Executive Agency for Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control (IASAS)
125 Tzarigradsko shoes Blvd.
Block 1
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 700 375
Fax: (359-2) 71 36 35

CANADA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OY9

Phone: (1 613) 225 2342
Fax: (1 613) 228 6629

CHILE
Ministerio de Agricultura
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero
Departamento de Semillas
Casilla 1167-21
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

CHINA
The Office for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
Ministry of Agriculture
11 Nong Zhan Guan Nan Li
Beijing 100026

Phone: (86-10) 6419 3029
Fax: (86-10) 6419 3082
e-mail: cnpvp@agri.gov.cn

COLOMBIA
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (I.C.A)
Division de Semillas – Oficina 410
Calle 37 No. 8-43
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695
e-mail: semilla@impsat.net.co

CROATIA
Institute for Seed and Seedlings
Vinkovacka cesta 63c
31000 Osijek

Phone (385-31) 275 206
Fax (385-31) 275 193
e-mail: r.ore@zsr.hr

CZECH REPUBLIC
Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
Department of Plant Variety Rights
Za Opravnou 4
150 06 Praha 5 - Motol

Phone: (420 2) 5721 1755
Fax: (420 2) 5721 1752

DENMARK
Plantenyhedsnaevnet
(The Danish Institute of Plant and Soil Science)
Teglvaerksvej 10,
Tystofte
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 58 16 06 00
Fax: (45) 58 16 06 06

ECUADOR
Instituto Esuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual
Direccion Nacional de Obtenciones Vegetales
Avenida Republica 396 y Diego de Almagro
Edificio FORUM 300, 1er piso
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 2508 000, ext. 340
Fax: (593-2) 2508 026
e-mail: iepi@interactive.net.ec

ESTONIA
Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate
Teaduse 2
Saku
75501 Harjumaa

Phone: (372) 6 712 600
Fax: (372) 6 712 604
e-mail: plant@plant.agri.ee
website: www.plant.agri.ee

FINLAND
Plant Variety Board
Plant Variety Rights Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Hallituskat 3a, Helsinki
Box 30
FIN-00023 GOVERNMENT

Phone: (358) 9 160 3316
Fax: (358) 9 88663

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

Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

GERMANY
Bundessortenamt
Postfach 61 04 40
D-30604 Hannover

Phone: (49 511) 95 66 055
Fax: (49 511) 956 33 62
e-mail: bsa@bundessortenamt.de

HUNGARY
Hungarian Patent Office
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 312 44 00
Fax: (36 1) 311 4841

IRELAND
Controller of Plant Breeder's Rights
Department of Agriculture and Food
Backweston
Leixlip
Co. Kildare

Phone: (353) 1 628 0608
Fax: (353) 1 628 0634
e -mail: backwest@indigo.ie

ISRAEL
Plant Breeder's Rights Council
The Volcani Center
PO Box 6
Bet-Dagan 50 250

Phone: (972) 3 948 5450
Fax: (972) 3 948 5839
e-mail: esthers@moag.gov.il

ITALY
Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,via Molise
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 06) 47 05 1
Fax: (39 06) 47 05 30 35

JAPAN
Seeds and Seedlings Division
Agricultural Production Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100

Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

KENYA
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
Headquarters
Waiyaki Way
PO Box 49592
Nairobi

Tel: (254–2) 44 40 29
Fax: (254-2) 44 89 40
e-mail: kephis@nbnet.co.ke

KYRGYZSTAN
State Agency of Intellectual Property
House 10/1, Microregion 11
720049 Bishkek

Tel: (996 3312) 510 810
Fax: (996 3312) 510 813
e-mail: kyrgyzpatent@infotel.kg

LATVIA
Plant Variety Testing Department
State Plant Protection Service
Purvciema 18
1035 Riga

Tel: (371) 754 95 09
Fax: (371) 758 69 88
e-mail: assd@latnet.lv

MEXICO
Servicio Nacional de Inspection y Certification de Semillas – SNICS
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y
Desarrollo Rural
Av. Presidente Juarez No. 13
Col. El Cortijo
54000 Tlalnepantla, Estado de Mexico
Mexico

Phone: (52-55) 5384 2213
Fax: (52-55) 5390 1441
e-mail:
eduardo.benitez@sagar.gob.mx

NETHERLANDS
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht
(Board of Plant Breeder's Rights)
Postbus 104
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 47 80 90
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67
e-mail:
raad.kwekersrecht@rkr.agro.nl
website: www.kwekersrecht.nl

NEW ZEALAND
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Plant Variety Rights Office
PO Box 130
Lincoln, Canterbury

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55
Fax: (64 3) 983 3946

NICARAGUA
Registro de la Propiedad Industrial e Intelectual
Ministerio de Economía y Desarrollo (MEDE)
Apartado postal 8
Managua

Phone: (505) 267 3061, 237 2417
Fax: (505) 267 5393
e-mail: rpi-nic@ibw.com.ni

NORWAY
Plantesortsnemnda
(The Plant Variety Board)
Pb. 3
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 44 00
Fax: (47) 64 94 44 10

PANAMA
Direccion General del Registro de la Propiedad Industrial (DIGERPI)
Ministerio de Comercio e Industrias
Apartado 9658- Zona 4
Panama 4

Phone: (507) 227 3987
Fax: (507) 227 2139
e-mail: digerpi@sinfo.net

PARAGUAY
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Direccion de Semillas (DISE)
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

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

Phone: (48 61) 285 2341
Fax: (48 61) 285 3558
e-mail: coboru@bptnet.pl

PORTUGAL
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)
Edificio II da DGPC
Tapada da Ajuda
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351 213) 613 216
Fax: (351 213) 613 222
e-mail:
dgpc.cenarve@mail.telepac.pt

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
The Director General
National Seed Management Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
433 Anyang-6-dong
Anyang City 430-016

Tel: (82-31) 467-0150
Fax: (82-31) 467-0161
e-mail: chakim@seed.go.kr

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
State Commission for Crops Variety Testing and Registration
Ministry of Agriculture
Bul. Stefan Cel Mare 162
C.P. 1873
2004 Chisinau

Phone: (373-2) 24 62 22
Fax: (373-2) 24 69 21

ROMANIA
State Office for Inventions and Trademarks (OSIM)
5, Ion Ghica Str., Sector 3
PO Box 52
70018 Bucharest

Phone: (40-1) 315 90 66
Fax: (373-2) 312 38 19
E-mail: office@osim.ro
Website: www.osim.ro

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
State Commission of the Russian Federation
for Selection Achievements Test and Protection
Orlicov per., 1/11
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26
e-mail: desel@agro.aris.ru
Website:
www.angelfire.com/mi/soundsbyte

SLOVAKIA
Ministry of Agriculture
Dobrovicova 12
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (421 7) 306 62 90
Fax: (421 7) 306 62 94

SLOVENIA
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF)
Administration for Plant Protection and seeds
Dunajska 58
1000 Ljubljana

Phone: (386-1) 436 3344
Fax: (386-1) 436 3312

SOUTH AFRICA
The Registrar
National Department of Agriculture
Directorate: Genetic Resources
PO Box 25322
Gezina 0031

Phone: (27 12) 808 0365
Fax: (27 12) 808 0365
e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

SPAIN
Oficina Espanola de Variedades Vegetales (OEVV)
Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentacion
Av. Ciudad de Barcelona No 6
Madrid 28007

Phone: (34 91) 347 65 93
Fax: (34 91) 347 67 03

SWEDEN
Statens vaxtsortnamnd
(National Plant Variety Board)
Box 1247
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 783 12 60
Fax: (46) 8 833 170
e-mail: info@vaxtsortnamnden

SWITZERLAND
Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft
Buro fur Sortenschutz
Mattenhofstr. 5
CH-3003 Bern

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34
Email:
manuela.brand@blw.admin.ch
Website: blw.admin.ch

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Controller
Intellectual Property Office
Ministry of Legal Affairs
72-74 South Quay
Port of Spain

Tel: (1 868) 625 9972
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221
e-mail: info@ipo.gov.tt

UKRAINE
State Commision of Ukraine for Testing and Protection of Plant Varieties
15, Henerala Rodimtseva str.
03041 Kyiv

Phone: (380 44) 257 9933
Fax: (380 44) 257 9934

UNITED KINGDOM
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
The Plant Variety Rights Office and Seeds Division
White House Lane
Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 OLF

Phone: (44 1223) 34 23 81
Fax: (44 1223) 34 23 86
Email:
h.Hamilton@pvs.maff.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(For PVP)
The Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

Phone: (1 301) 504 55 18
Fax: (1 301) 504 52 91

(For Plant Patent)
The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Patent and Trade Mark Office
Box 4
Washington DC 20231

Phone: (1 703) 305 93 00
Fax: (1 703) 305 88 85

URUGUAY
Instituto Nacional de Semillas (INASE)
Casilla de Correos 7731
Pando
90.000 Canelone

Phone: (59 82) 288 7099
Fax: (59 82) 288 7077
e-mail: inasepre@adinet.com.uy
Website:
www.chasque.apc.org/inase

EUROPEAN UNION
(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office
P.O. Box 2141
F-49021 Angers Cedex 02
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 25 64 32
Fax: (33 2) 41 25 64 10
Website: www.cpvo.eu.int

CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION LEGISLATURE IN UPOV MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria[2,4]
Belarus[3]
Belgium[1,4]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Canada[2]
Chile[2]
China[2]
Columbia[2]
Croatia[3]
Czech Republic[2]
Denmark[3,4]
Ecuador[2]
Estonia[3]
Finland[3,4]
France[2,4]
Germany[3,4]
Hungary[3]
Ireland[2,4]
Israel[3]
Italy[2,4]
Japan[3]
Kenya[2]
Kyrgyzstan[3]
Latvia[3]
Mexico[2]
Netherlands[3,4]
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[3]
Norway[2]
Panama[2]
Paraguay[2]
Poland[2,5]
Portugal[2,4]
Republic of Korea[3]
Republic of Moldova[3]
Romania[3]
Russian Federation[3]
Slovakia[2,5]
Slovenia[5]
South Africa[2,5]
Spain[1,4]
Sweden[3,4]
Switzerland[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Ukraine[2]
United Kingdom[3,4]
USA[3]
Uruguay[2]
(Total 52)

1 Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.

2 Bound by the 1978 Act.

3 Bound by the 1991 Act.

4 Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.

5 Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

APPENDIX 6

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but also there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of $800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of $1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria
To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities
While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large-scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff
Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support
Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long-term storage of genetic material
Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long-term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties
A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time
Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all

candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus
Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus. Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)
Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)
Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of Accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham G Wilson	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	G Piperidis	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	P Rudolph	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	*Argyranthemum, Diascia, Mandevilla*,	Outdoor, field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	*Clematis*	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	*Pelargonium*	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, persian clover	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	V Croft M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98

Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	*Bougainvillea*	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera, Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Angelonia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	*Cuphea*	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne	30/6/00
Queensland Department of Primary Industries Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	*Cynodon, Zoysia* and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	*Bracteantha*	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms	I Dawson	31/12/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Petunia, Calibrachoa*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	*Triticum, Hordeum, Avena*	field irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore, NSW	*Leptospermum*	Field, shadehouse greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01
S J Saperstein	Mullumbimby NSW	*Rhododendron* (vireya types)	Field and propagation facilities	S Saperstein	31/12/01
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Osteospermum, Rhododendron*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	31/3/02
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Euphorbia*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/3/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Impatiens, Euphorbia*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Berneutz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	30/9/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Antirrhinum*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Berneutz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	31/12/02

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd	Somersby and Tuggerah, NSW	*Rosa*	Tissue culture lab, glasshouse, quarantine and nursery facilities	I Paananen
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Ornamental & bedding sp., wheat, millet, *Prunus, Capsicum, Glycine, Ipomea, Vigna, Lycopersicon,* Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, *Solanum*	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: March 20, 2003.

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APPENDIX 7

LIST OF CLASSES FOR VARIETY DENOMINATION PURPOSES[1]

[Recommendation 9
For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (Vicia faba) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus Vicia).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca,Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

COMPLEMENTARY CLASSES

Class 28: Species of Brassica other than
(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than
(in Class 10 + 11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

1 From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act, from 2002 the Register of Plant Varieties will be available from the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. The Register is also electronically available from the PBR website at www.affa.gov.au/pbr

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES
Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. A person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for Registers (1988-2000) kept in each state and territories*

South Australia
Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
Level, Wing C
Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018
Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

APPENDIX 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index
For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
African Daisy	*Arctotis fastuosa*
Aglaonema	*Aglaonema costatum* var *foxii*
Aglaonema	*Aglaonema* hybrid
Alder	*Alnus nitida*
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Azalea	*Rhododendron simsii*
Baby's Breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Banksia Rose	*Rosa banksiae*
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Bird of Paradise	*Strelitzia reginae*
Birdsfoot Trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*
Blue Potato Bush	*Solanum rantonettii*
Bower Wattle, River Wattle	*Acacia cognata*
Broadleaf Carpetgrass	*Axonopus compressus*
Brome Grass	*Bromus stamineus*
Buffalo Grass (St. Augustine Grass)	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens walleriana*
Cabbage Tree	*Cordyline australis* x *Cordyline banksii*
Californian Lilac	*Ceanothus griseus*
Canola	*Brassica napus* var *oleifera*
Cape Daisy	*Osteospermum* hybrid
Capsicum	*Capsicum annuum* subsp *annuum* var *pomiferum*
Cherry Rootstock	*Prunus cerasus* x *Prunus canescens*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Chinese Lantern	*Abutilon* x*hybridum*
Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Couchgrass, Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Creeping Bluegrass	*Poa annua*
Creeping Juniper	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Desert Lime	*Citrus glauca*
Durum Wheat	*Triticum turgidum* ssp *turgidum* conv *durum*
Dwarf Chilli	*Capsicum annuum* var *fasciculatum*
Endophyte - Fescue	*Neotyphodium* sp
Endophyte - Ryegrass	*Neotyphodium lolii*
English Lavender	*Lavandula angustifolia*
Euryops	*Euryops pectinatus*
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower	*Bracteantha bracteata*
Fanflower	*Scaevola aemula*
Field Bean	*Vicia faba*
Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Forage Sorghum	*Sorghum* hybrid
Gaura	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Gazania	*Gazania rigens*
Geranium	*Geranium* hybrid
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid
Grevillea	*Grevillea leiophylla* x *Grevillea humilis* ssp *maritima*

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Hybrid Finger Lime	*Citrus* hybrid
Hybrid Green Couch Grass, Hybrid Bermuda	*Cynodon transvaalensis* x *Cynodon dactylon*
Hybrid Ryegrass	*Lolium* hybrid
Impatiens Hybrid	*Impatiens flaccida* x *Impatiens hawkeri*
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia biloba* x *Lechenaultia formosa*
Lemon	*Citrus limon*
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Mandevilla	*Mandevilla* x*amabilis*
Marguerite Daisy	*Argyranthemum frutescens*
Navy Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica* var *nucipersica*
Nemesia	*Nemesia* hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens hawkeri*
Paulownia	*Paulownia fortunei*
Peach	*Prunus persica*
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Petunia* x*hybrida*
Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Ptilotus	*Ptilotus obovatus*
Red Clover	*Trifolium pratense*
Red-flowering Gum	*Corymbia ficifolia*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* hybrid
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne* x *Lolium multiflorum*
Seashore Paspalum	*Paspalum vaginatum*
Seaside Daisy	*Erigeron karvinskianus*
Spathiphyllum	*Spathiphyllum* hybrid
Spotted Gum	*Corymbia maculata*
Strawberry	*Fragaria* x*ananassa*
Strawberry Clover	*Trifolium fragiferum*
Sugarcane	*Saccharum* hybrid
Sweet Quandong	*Santalum acuminatum*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
Tea Tree	*Leptospermum* hybrid
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Twinspur	*Diascia* hybrid
Variegated Croton	*Codiaeum variegatum*
Venus Fly Trap	*Dionaea muscipula*
Verbena	*Verbena* x*hybrida*
Waratah	*Telopea speciosissima*
Waxflower	*Chamelaucium* hybrid
Waxflower	*Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Weeping Fig	*Ficus benjamina*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*
Winter Cherry	*Withania somnifera*
Zantedeschia	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*

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Mrs Danielle Anderson
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WELLINGTON NSW 2820

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Fax: 02 6845 3151
Email: waratah@well-com.net

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email harcourt@avon.net.au

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Plant Varieties Journal

Plant Breeders and their agents are invited to take this opportunity to promote their new plant varieties by advertising in the Plant Varieties Journal. Consultant Qualified Persons are also invited to advertise their services. The Journal is well circulated throughout the horticultural and agricultural industry. Advertising in the Journal will promote the commercialisation of new plant varieties and the services offered by the qualified persons. Our policy is to promote the varieties which are currently in the PBR scheme and the services of those who are currently accredited by the PBR office.

The Journal also has a Service Directory. This Directory is suitable for advertising the services provided by Consultant Qualified Persons, Agents, Patent Attorneys, CTC sites or photographers.

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Service Directory	(6cm x 6cm)	Mono	60.00 per spot	

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- DNA Bank support services
- Plant variety genetic identification
- SNP discovery and characterisation
- Support for policing of Plant Breeder's Rights
- Seed identification and varietal purity testing
- Quality assurance in food processing
- Food genetic purity analysis
- Forensic analysis of plants
- Microarray analysis.

CONTACT: DNA PLANTest

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E-mail: cpcg@scu.edu.au www.plantgenomics.com.au